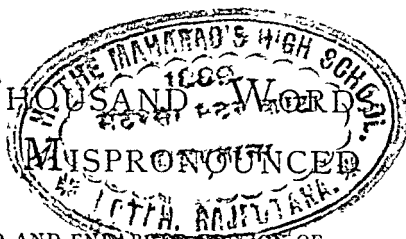


**DUE DATE SLIP****GOVT. COLLEGE, LIBRARY****KOTA (Raj )**

Students can retain library books only for two weeks at the most

<b>BORROWER S No</b>	<b>DUE DTATE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>

TEN THOUSAND WORDS  
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED



A REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF  
"7000 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED,"  
WITH A SUPPLEMENT OF  
3000 ADDITIONAL WORDS

A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK OF DIFFICULTIES  
IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

INCLUDING AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF  
PROPER NAMES AND WORDS AND PHRASES  
FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

BY

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

AUTHOR OF "THE SCHOOL PRONOUNCER," "HOW SHOULD I PRONOUNCE?"  
"5000 WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED," "5000 FACTS AND FANCIES," ETC.

[SIXTY-FIFTH THOUSAND]

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS  
NEW YORK AND LONDON  
The Knickerbocker Press

1903

COPYRIGHT 1889  
BY  
G P PUTNAM S SONS

COPYRIGHT 894  
BY  
G P PUTNAM S SONS

COPYRIGHT 1903  
BY  
G P PUTNAM S SONS

The Knickerbocker Press New York

TO  
EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN  
PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL  
OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

*This Book*

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE  
AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN  
ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN



“In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country ”

JOSEPH THOMAS, M D , LL.D.

## PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

---

THE present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of "7000 Words Often Mispronounced."

The remarkable success achieved by this book, under its original title, has induced the author not only to subject it to a thorough and careful revision, but also to append a supplement of 3000 additional words. In the preparation of this supplement a special examination has been made not only of Webster's International Dictionary (edition of 1900), the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, and Worcester's Dictionary, but also of many other reputable authorities.

It is hoped that the book, in its revised and enlarged form, may continue to meet with the favor so generously accorded to it in the past.

W. H. P. P.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1903.

## PREFACE.

---

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish, or (what is perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson—at least sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading speaking, oratory, and singing and in short hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3 The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages that might give difficulty.

4 The pronunciations are very carefully indicated—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5 The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries, it has however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6 The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman\*. For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

\* See note p. 39



to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition

10 A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the List of Words' The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book" In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?", while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary"

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

"How commentators each dark passage shun,  
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE.

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1889.*

# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	5
THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED,	17
1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . . . .	18
(1) THE FORTY-TWO NATIVE OR COMMON ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . . . .	18
1) <i>Vowel-Sounds</i> . . . . .	18
2) <i>Consonant-Sounds</i> . . . . .	21
(2) THE EIGHT ADOPTED OR NATURALIZED ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . . . .	24
2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS . . . . .	29
ACCENT . . . . .	31
SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK . . . . .	32
KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS . . . . .	37
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	39
SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED . . . . .	43
SUPPLEMENT OF 3000 ADDITIONAL WORDS,	493

## THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

---

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.\* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

\* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

## I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS

### (I) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds

#### 1) *Vowel Sounds*

- 1 à, as in arm, father, ah

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*

- 2 a as in ask, past, soda

This is the first shade vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*à*). It requires some practice to give it correctly

3. *ă*, as in at, man, tap.

This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. *â*, as in air, dare, care.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*ă*). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. *ě*, as in ebb, let, met.

This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. *ā*, as in ale, fate, pay.

This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. *ī*, as in it, pin, pity.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. *ē*, as in eel, meet, he.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9 ð, as in odd, pop, cot

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*

10 ô as in orange dog, God

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ð) with which it is frequently confounded

11 ô, as in or, for, bought

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*

12 ȝ, as in only, whole, wholly

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ô), with which it is frequently confounded

13 ò, as in old, hope, so

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*

14 ȝō, as in look, book, took

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (ōō).



15.  $\bar{o}$ , as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound ( $oo$ ).

16.  $\hat{u}$ , as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound ( $\check{u}$ ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17.  $\check{u}$ , as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18.  $\tilde{e}$ , as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound ( $\check{u}$ ).

## 2) Consonant-Sounds.

19. *y*, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* ( $\bar{e}$ ) very

lightly pronounced before an accented vowel sound —as in *jarl* (e ard)

20 w as in we wet warm

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (ōō) very lightly pronounced before an accented vowel sound —as in *will* (ōō il)

21 r as in rave roar peer

In foreign languages the *r* is generally trilled in English less often

22 l as in lave lull ill

23 ng as in ring singing long

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word

24 n as in no nun in

25 m as in me mum him

26 zh as in azure measure rouge

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters or by a single letter

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30.  $\bar{g}$ , as in get, gig, egg.

This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.

This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.

This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.

Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37 f, as in foe, fife, if

38 k, as in key kick, oak

39 ch, as in chew church each

This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoepists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40 t, as in to, tat, it.

41 p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42 h, as in he, hot, hoot

## (2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages must frequently encounter such words as

*Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bonbon, un Richter, Leipzig:*

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ē), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound

2. ū, as in *Muller* French *u* as in *tu*

If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying ō one should attempt, with his tongue to say ē, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound the sound of *u* in *duke* (u) may be substituted

3. aN, as in *encore*

This is the *first* of the four French nasal vowels. If the English syllable *ang* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ā* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ā* is to be nasalized

4. ǎN, as in *vin*

This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ǎng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ǣ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ǣ* is to be nasalized.

5. ô*N*, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *óng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ŭ*N*, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ŭng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ŭ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ŭ* is to be nasalized.

7. *k*, as in *Richter*

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *k* while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ȳk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ck*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. *g*, as in *Leipzig*.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *g*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g* in *ȳg*, and avoiding the initial part of



the  $\bar{g}$  sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of  $\bar{g}$  may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Viëtor.\*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

## 2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number:  $\bar{i}$ ,  $oi$ ,  $ow$ ,  $\bar{u}$ .

\* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Viëtor's recent and valuable work, "*Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoëpie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen*," pp. 113-124.

- 1 I, as in ice, mine, by

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds *a* as in *arm* and *ɛ* as in *eel* with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*a-ɛ*)

- 2 oi, as in oil, noise, boy

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *ô* as in *oi*, and *i* as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*o-i*)

- 3 ow, as in out, bound, now

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *â* as in *arm*, and *ō* as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*a'-ō*)

- 4 u, as in duke, lute, new

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *i* as in *it*, and *ō* as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*i'-ō*)

## ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

## SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

---

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1 It is advisable as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically and each symbol employed is without exception the representative of some one sound.

For example the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce fāt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4 It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language as found on pp 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5 Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6 Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10 Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book

If this is done it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list

NOTE — Any person wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words can easily do so in a few hours by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.



# KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

---

## I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

### 1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = <i>a</i> in arm.	ö = <i>o</i> in odd.
à = <i>a</i> in ask.	ô = <i>o</i> in orange
ǎ = <i>a</i> in at.	ô = <i>o</i> in or.
â = <i>a</i> in air.	õ = <i>o</i> in only.
ā = <i>a</i> in ale.	ō = <i>o</i> in old.
b = <i>b</i> in be.	oo = <i>oo</i> in look.
ch = <i>ch</i> in chew.	ōo = <i>oo</i> in ooze.
d = <i>d</i> in do.	p = <i>p</i> in pay.
ě = <i>e</i> in ebb.	r = <i>r</i> in rave.
ē = <i>e</i> in eel.	s = <i>s</i> in see.
ẽ = <i>e</i> in ermine.	sh = <i>sh</i> in she.
f = <i>f</i> in foe.	t = <i>t</i> in to.
ḡ = <i>g</i> in get.	th = <i>th</i> in thy.
h = <i>h</i> in he.	th = <i>th</i> in thigh
ī = <i>i</i> in it.	û = <i>u</i> in urge.
j = <i>j</i> in jet.	ü = <i>u</i> in up.
k = <i>k</i> in key.	v = <i>v</i> in van.
l = <i>l</i> in lave.	w = <i>w</i> in we.
m = <i>m</i> in me.	y = <i>y</i> in ye.
n = <i>n</i> in no.	z = <i>z</i> in zebra.
nḡ = <i>ng</i> in ring.	zh = <i>z</i> in azure.

## 2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

o = <i>ö</i> in Gothe.	ôN = <i>on</i> in bonbon.
û = <i>ü</i> in Muller.	ûN = <i>un</i> in un.
aN = <i>en</i> in encore	h = <i>ch</i> in Richter
ân = <i>in</i> in vin.	G = <i>g</i> in Leipzig.

## 2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

I = <i>i</i> in ice.	ow = <i>ow</i> in now.
oi = <i>oi</i> in oil.	u = <i>u</i> in duke.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

---

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

- adj. = adjective.
- adv. = adverb.
- Bib. = Biblical.
- Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dict.
- C. = Century Dictionary.
- class. = classical.
- coll. = colloquially.
- Dr. = Doctor.
- Eng. = England, English.
- Fr. = France, French.
- Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
- Ger. = Germany, German.
- Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.\*
- interj. = interjection.
- Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
- It. = Italy, Italian.
- n. = noun.
- p. = page.

\* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

part	=	participle
pl	=	plural
pop	=	popularly
Port	=	Portuguese
pron	=	pronunciation
prop	=	properly
S & W	=	Soule and Wheeler's Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling
Sp	=	Spain Spanish
Stor	=	Stormonth's Dictionary
U S	=	United States of America
vb	=	verb
Web	=	Webster's International Dic tionary
Wor	=	Worcester's Unabridged Dic tionary.

TEN THOUSAND WORDS  
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to  
you," \* \* \*

SHAKESPEARE.

*Damas* —\* \* \* "The Prince of Como does not under-  
stand his own language !

*Melnotte* —Not as you pronounce it, who the deuce  
could ? "

PULVER

"Fine words ! I wonder where you stole 'em "

DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,  
Alike fantastic, if too new or old ,  
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.

# TEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

## A

Aachen—ä'-kĕn.

➤ Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*. For κ, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr'-ŭn or ā'-rŭn.

abacus—ăb'-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk'-ŭs.

Abaddon—ă-băd'-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb'-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ē' as a secondary pronunciation. Fr. pron. á-bá-tē'.

abattoir —ă-băt-twăr' ; ăb-ăt-wăr' (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs'-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—ăbd-ĕl-kă'-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadîr*.

abdomen—ăb-dŏ'-mĕn, *not* ăb'-dŏ-mĕn.

“Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator*—*Wol*. These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—ab'-dool ka-dir.

See *Abd el Kader*.

Abélard—äb'-e-lard; Fr pron. a-ba-lär'.

"R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable"—*Web*.

Abernethy—äb'-ër-neth-i.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—a-bä'-äns, *not* a-bé'-äns. }

Abihu—ä-bi'-hu.

"Nadab and Abihu" - }

abject—äb'-jëkt, *not* äb-jëkt'.

abjectly—äb'-jëkt-li, *not* äb-jëkt'-li.

abjectness—äb'-jëkt-nës, *not* äb-jëkt'-nës. }

ablative—äb'-la-tiv, *not* äb'-l-tiv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—äb-ö-mä'.

aborigines—äb-ö-rij'-in-ëz.

Aboukir—ä-böo-kër'.

Also spelled *Aboukeer, Abukir*, but pronounced as above. "The battle of *Aboukir*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



About (Edmond)—ěd-môn' ä-bōō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-râ-kâ-dăb'-râ.

Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America*.

Abraham—â'-brâ-hăm, *not* â'-brăm, unless spelled *Abram*.

Abrantès d'—dă-brăn'-tës.

For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb'-sënt:

absent (vb.)—ăb-sënt'.

In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last*.

absinthe—ăb-sinth' ; Fr. pron., äb-sănt'.

For äN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb'-sō-lū-tīzm, *not* äb-söl'-yū-tīzm.

absolutory—ăb-söl'-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* äb-sō-lū'-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sölv' ; äb-zölv' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stē'-mĭ-ūs, *not* äb-stēm'-ĭ-ūs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb'-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs', *not* ăb-strōs'.

Abydos—ă-bī'-dōs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*"

abysmal—a-bīz'-māl, *not* a-bis'-māl.

acacia—a-kā'-shī ă or a-kā'-shā.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*"—*Wer*

academian—ăk-ă-de'-mī-ăn, *not* ăk-ă-dēm'-i-ăn.

academician—ăk-ă-dē-mīsh'-ăn, *not* ă-kăd'-ē-mīsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ă-dē'-mūs.

"The green retreats of *Academus*."

Acapulco—a-ka-pōōl'-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk'-sěnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt.'

See *absent*

accept—ăk-sĕpt', *not* ěk-sĕpt'.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs' or ăk'-sĕs; ăk'-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking; custom favors the second

accessory—ăk-sĕs'-ō-rĭ or ăk'-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

acclimate—äk-klī'-māt, *not* äk'-klīm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—äk-klī'-mā-tīz, *not* äk-klīm'-ā-tīz.

acclivous—äk-klī'-vūs.

accompaniment—äk-kūm'-pān-īm-ěnt, *not* äk-kūmp'-nīm-ěnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accomptant—äk-kownt'-ānt.

accost—äk-kōst', *not* äk-kōst', *nor* äk-köst'.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ö as in *not* and ô as in *or*. "Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web*.

accouter—äk-kōō'-tēr, *not* äk-kow'-tēr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—äk-krū', *not* äk-krōō'.

accurate—äk'-kū-rāt, *not* äk'-kēr-īt.

Aceldama—ä-sěl'-dā-mā, *not* äs-ěl-dā'-mā.

Stormonth gives ā-kěl'-dā-mā as a secondary pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

acephalous—á sěf'-á-lūs

acetal—á sc' tál

acetic—á sět ik or a-se'-tík

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard

acetify—á sět if-i

Haldeman says a set i fi

acetin—ăs e-tin, *not* a se-tin.

acetous—a se tus

Knowles says ăs e tus

Achaia—a ka-ya or a kí-yá.

Achates—á ka tez

'Fidus *Achates* In Greek and Latin Proper Names, 'e in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes* —Web

achenium—á kú nī-ŭm

Acheron—ák'-e-rŏn, *not* ách'-e rŏn.

See *Magna Charta*

Achitophel—á kīt'-ō-fčl

Absalom and *Achitophel* See *Ahithophel*

acme—ák'-me

acolyte—ák'-ō-lit

Aconcagua—á kŏn ka'-gŭá.

aconite—ák'-o-nit, *not* ák'-ō-net

See *ite*

acorn—á'-kŭrn ; á'-kĕrn (Wor)

The first is the standard or full pronunciation, the second is the common or short pronunciation

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

acoustics—â-kow'-stîks or â-kōō'-stîks.

This last pronunciation, although correct, is not the one preferred by Webster.

Acre—ä'-kēr or ā'-kēr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—â-kröp'-ō-lîs.

across—â-krôs', *not* â-krôst'.

See *accost*.

acrostic—â-krôs'-tîk, *not* â-krôs'-tîk.

See *accost*.

Actæon—äk-tē'-ön.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs æ and æ, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long e. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actium—äk'-shî-üm or äk'-tî-üm.

actor—äk'-tūr; äk'-tēr (Wor.).

See *acorn*.

acts—äkts, *not* äks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—â-kū'-mën, *not* äk'-yū-mën.

See *abdomen*.

Ada—ā'-dā, *not* äd'-ā.

adagio—â-dä'-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (äd-ä'-jî-ō); and Stormonth anglicizes it (äd-ā'-jî-ō).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

adamantean—ăd-a-măn-tc'-an ; ăd-ă-mănté'-ăn (Stor.).

adamantine—ăd-a-măn'-tîn, *not* ăd-a-măn'-tên.

Adamic—ăd-ăm'-ik, *not* ăd'-ăm-ik.

address (n)—ăd-drés'.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent*

address (vb)—ăd-drés'

Adelphi—a-dél'-fi, *not* a-dčl'-fi.

Aden—a'-dên or a'-dén.

adept (n)—ăd-ěpt', *not* ăd-ěpt.

adept (adj)—ăd-ěpt'.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hě'-siv, *not* ăd-hč'-ziv.

adieu—a-dū' ; Fr. pron. ăd-yō'.

For o, see p. 25

Adige—ăd'-ij-ě ; It. pron. a'-dč-jă.

ad infinitum—ăd ĩn-fĩn-ĩ'-tũm, *not* ăd ĩn fĩn'-ĩt-ũm.

adipocere—ăd'-ĩp-ō-sēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

adipose—ăd'-îp-ôs ; ăd-îp-ôs' (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jěk-tî'-văl or ăd'-jěk-tîv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd'-mîr-â-bl, *not* ăd-mî'-râ-bl.

admirably—ăd'-mîr-â-blî, *not* ăd-mî'-râ-blî.

admiralty—ăd'-mîr-ăl-tî, *not* ăd-mîr-ăl'-tî.

adnascent—ăd-năs'-ěnt.

adobe—â-dô'-bâ.

Adonais—ăd-ô-nâ'-îs.

Shelley's "*Adonais*."

Adonijah—ăd-ô-nî'-jâ.

Adoniram—ăd-ô-nî'-răm.

Adonis—â-dô'-nîs, *not* â-dôn'-îs.

Adriana—ăd-rî-ăn'-â.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rî-ăn-ô'-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rē-ăt'-îk ; but Worcester's pronunciation (â-drē-ăt'-îk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—â-dŭl'-ăm.

"The cave of *Adullam*."

adult—â-dŭlt', *not* ăd'-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd vâ-lô'-rěm, *not* ăd văl'-ô-rěm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

advance—ăd-văns'.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound

advantageous—ăd-văn-tă-jus, *not* ăd-văn'tă jús

adverse—ăd'-vĕrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable, but the accent is now settled on the first ' — *Web*

adversely—ăd'-vĕrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd vĕrs -lĭ

advertise—ăd vĕr-tĭz'

Webster, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd ver tĭz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd vĕr tĭz', formerly pronounced ăd-vĕr'-tĭz "

advertisement—ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vĕr-tĭz'-mĕnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U S

advertiser—ăd-vĕr-tĭ'-zĕr or ăd'-vĕr-tĭ-zĕr;  
*not* ăd-vĕr'-tĭs-ĕr.

ædile—e'-dĭl.

See *edile*

Ægean—ĕ-jĕ'-ăn.

Æ and æ in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation

Ægeon—ĕ-jĕ'-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors "

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)



ægis—ē'-jīs.

Æmilia—ē-mīl'-ī-ā.

“Comedy of Errors.”

Æneas—ē-nē'-ās ; Bib. ē'-nē-ās.

Æneid—ē-nē'-īd.

Webster gives the above, together with ē'-nē-īd as a secondary form. See *Eneid*.

Æolus—ē'-ō-lūs, *not* ē-ō'-lūs.

æon—ē'-ōn.

aerate—ā'-ēr-āt, *not* ā'-rē-āt.

aerial—ā-ē'-rī-āl.

ærie—ē'-rī.

This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē'-rī or ā'-ē-rī.

aeriform—ā'-ēr-īf-ōrm.

aerify—ā'-ēr-īf-ī.

aerolite—ā'-ēr-ō-līt, *not* ā'-rō-līt.

aeronaut—ā'-ēr-ō-nôt ; ā'-rō-nôt (Smart).

Æschylus—ēs'-kīl-ūs, *not* ēs'-kū-lūs.

æstheticism—ēs-thēt'-īs-īzm.

æsthetics—ēs-thēt'-īks.

Smart and Cooley say ēz-thēt'-īks.

ætiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

affinage—ăf'-fīn-āj ; ăf'-fī-nāj (Standard)

affix (n.)—ăf'-fīks.

affix (vb.)—ăf-fīks'.

See *absent*.

afflatus—ăf-flā'-tūs, *not* ăf-flā'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

afghan—ăf' ġăn, *not* ăf'-kăn

Afghanistan—af ġăn-îs-tan, *not* ăf-ġăn-îs'-tân, af-ġăn-îs-tan' (Gaz)

*See Kurdistan*

aforesaid—ăf-or'-sĕd, *not* ăf or-sĕd

a fortiori—a for-shĭ o ri

again—ă-ġĕn, *not* ă-ġăn'

against—a ġĕnst, *not* ă-ġanst'

agape—a-ġap or a-ġap'

Agape—ăġ'-a pĕ

Agassız—ăġ'-ăs-ĕ or ăġ-ăs'-îz, Fr. pron.  
ă ġa sĕ'

Agatha—ăġ'-a-thă.

aged (adj)—ă'-jĕd, *not* ăjd

"An *aged* man" In compounds, as *full aged*, *middle aged*, it is generally pronounced ăjd

aged (part.)—ăjd, *not* ă'-jĕd

"He has *aged* greatly" *See learned*

aggrandize—ăġ'-ġrăn-dîz

aggrandizement—ăġ-ġrăn'-dîz-mĕnt or ăġ'-ġrăn-dîz-mĕnt

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only

✓ agile—ăj'-îl, *not* ăj'-îl.

✓ Agincourt—ăzh-ăn-kōōr'.

For ăn, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

agio—ä'-jî-ō.

Worcester gives äd'-jê-ō as a secondary pronunciation. Webster prefers äj'-î-ō.

Agnes—äg'-nêz ; coll., äg'-nës.

agnostic—äg'-nös'-tîk.

✓agnosticism—äg'-nös'-tîs-îzm, *not* äg'-nös'-tîk-îzm.

Agonistes—äg'-ôn-îs'-têz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

Agra—ä'-grä.

Agramante—ä-grä-män'-tâ.

"Orlando Furioso."

agrarian—ä-grä'-rî-än.

agriculture—äg'-rî-kült-yür.

agriculturist—äg'-rî-kült'-yü-rîst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ä'-gû, *not* ä'-gër.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-gê-lär'.

For *r* final, see *Abélard*.

Agulhas—ä-gool'-yäs.

aha—ä-hä', *not* hä-hä', unless spelled *haha*.

Ahasuerus (King)—ä-häs-ü-ê'-rüs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—ä-häzh-  
ōō-ê'-rüs.

Ahithophel—ä-hîth'-ō-fël.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä-rê-män' or ä'-rîm-än.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Aida—á-ē'-da.

✓aid-de-camp—ād'-dū-kān

For *an*, see p 26 Webster formerly pronounced this word ad -dū kām̄p

aiguille—a-ġwel', Fr. pron. a-ġwe'-yū.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly

Aijalon—āj'-a lón or á'-ja-lón.

ailantus—á-lán' tus, *not* á-lán'-thūs, í-lán'-tus (Hal)

ailment—ál'-mēnt, *not* al'-munt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced See *damage*

✓aisle—il.

Aix-la-Chapelle—aks-la-sha-pēl', *not* á-lā-shā-pēl'.

See *Aachen*, Ger for *Aix la Chapelle*

Aix-les-Bains—aks-lá-bān', *not* á-lá-bān'.

For *ly*, see p 26

✓Ajaccio—a-ya'-cho, *not* āj-ās'-í-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*, *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—ak'-bēr; Hindoo pron. āk'-būr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable"—*Web*

Akron (Ohio)—āk'-rōn, *not* ā'-krōn.

alabaster—āl'-ā-bās-tēr

Aladdin—a-lād'-ín, *not* āl'-ād-ín.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

alamode—ăl'-â-möd ; Fr. pron. â-lâ-möd'.

Alaric—ăl'-ăr-ik, *not* äl'-ăr'-ik.

alarum—â-lär'-üm ; äl'-ăr'-üm (Stor.).

alas—â-läs', *not* â-läs'.

Albategnius—äl-bâ-těġ'-nĭ-ūs.

Albigenses—äl-bĭ-jěn'-sěz.

albino—äl-bĭ'-nō.

Worcester gives äl-bě'-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—äl-bū'-mĕn, *not* äl'-bū-mĕn.

Alcæus—äl-sē'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

Alcantara—äl-kăn'-tä-rä.

alchemist—äl'-kē-mĭst.

alchemy—äl'-kē-mĭ.

Alcibiades—äl-sĭ-bĭ'-â-děz.

Alcides—äl-sĭ'-děz.

Alciphron—äl'-sĭ-frön.

alcoran—äl'-kō-răn or äl-kō-răn'.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word äl-kō-rôn'."—*Smart*. The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl'-küt, *not* äl'-küt.

alcove—äl'-kōv or äl-kōv'.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—äl'-kwĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Alcyone—äl-sı -ô-nē

Also spelled *Halcione*, which see.

Aldebaran—äl deb a răn

‘Alden—ol den *not* äl’ den

‘alder—ol -der *not* äl -dēr

‘aldermanic—ol der măn ik.

‘Alderney—ol der-nī

‘aldine—äl’-dīn or ôl -dīn

äl dīn is given by Smart and Cooley

Aldrich—ôl drīch or ôl’ drīj

‘Alembert d’—da-lan bar’

For an, see p 26

‘Alençon—a-lēn’-sūn, Fr pron, a-lan-sôn’

For an and ôn, see pp 26 27

Alethea—äl-ē-thē’-á, coll, a lē’-thē-à

Aleutian (Islands)—a-lū’-shī-ăn, *not* a-lū’-shăn

Alexander—äl-ēgz-ăn’-dēr, *not* äl-ēks-ăn’-dēr.

Alexandria (Egypt)—äl-ēks-ăn’-drī-a.

Ancient pronunciation, äl ēks än drī a

‘alexandrine—äl ēgz-ăn’-drīn, *not* äl-ēgz-ăn’-dren

Alfieri—äl-fe-ā’-re

alga—äl’-gá

algæ—äl’-jē

algebra—äl’-jē-bra, *not* äl’-jē-bra.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Algiers—äl-jërz'.

Algonquin—äl-gön'-kwîn.

alias—ä'-li-äs, *not* äl'-i-äs.

✓alibi—äl'-ib-i, *not* äl'-ib-ï.

✓alien—äl'-yën, *not* ä'-li-ën.

Alighieri—ä-lë-gë-ä'-rë.

"Dante *Alighieri*."

aliment—äl'-im-ënt, *not* ä'-lîm-ënt.

Ali Pasha—ä'-lë pä-shä'.

alkali—äl'-kâ-lî or äl'-kâ-lî.

Lexicographers generally say *lî*, and most people say *lî*.

alkalify—äl-käl'-îf-i or äl'-käl'-îf-i.

Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this is the only pronunciation he gives. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—äl'-kâ-lîn or äl'-kâ-lîn.

Alleghany—äl'-lë-gā-nî.

allegiance—äl-lë'-jāns or äl-lë'-jî-āns.

allegorist—äl'-lë-gō-rîst, *not* äl-lëg'-ō-rîst.

allegretto—äl-lë-grët'-ō; It. pron. äl-lä-grät'-tō.

allegro—äl-lä'-grō.

Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it äl-lë'-grō. Webster, however gives both pronunciations.

Alleyn—äl'-ën.

allopathic—äl-lō-pāth'-îk, *not* äl-löp'-āth-îk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

allopathist—äl-löp'-äth-ist, *not* äl'-lö-päth  
ist.

Very frequently mispronounced

allopathy—äl-löp'-äth-i, *not* äl'-lö-päth-i.

alloy (n)—äl-loi'.

*See address*

alloy (vb)—äl-loi'.

ally (n.)—äl-li'.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but  
in accordance with analogy, most persons ac-  
cent this word upon the *first* syllable (äl' li')

ally (vb)—äl-li'.

alma mater—äl'-ma ma'-tēr, *not* äl'-mä  
mä'-tēr.

This expression has been thoroughly angli-  
cized

Alma-Tadema—äl'-ma tä'-dä-mä, *not* äl'-ma  
tä-dä'-ma

Almagest—äl'-mä-jěst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*"

almond—a'-münd.

The pronunciation äm'-ünd, though without  
dictionary authority, is almost universal Do  
not say äl'-münd

almoner—äl'-mün-ēr.

almost—ôl'-möst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the  
*last* syllable

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)



alms—ämz, *not* ämz.

Alnwick—än'-nik.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—äl-päk'-ä, *not* äl-ä-päk'-ä.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—äl'-fē-üs ; prop. äl-fē'-üs ; Bib  
äl-fē'-üs.

alpine—äl'-pīn or äl'-pīn, *not* äl'-pēn.

Alsace—äl-säs'.

also—ôl'-sō, *not* ö!'-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī', *not* äl'-tī.

Altair—äl-tār'.

alterative—ôl'-tēr-ä-tiv.

altercate—äl'-tēr-kāt, *not* ôl'-tēr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ôl'* instead of *äl'*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation—äl-tēr-kā'-shūn, *not* ôl-tēr-kā'-shūn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—äl-tēr'-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—äl'-tēr-nāt or äl-tēr'-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter' nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al' ternate*."—*Web*

alternately—äl-tēr'-nät-lī, *not* äl'-tēr-nät-lī

alternation—äl-tēr-na'-shūn

alternative—äl-tēr'-na-tív

alto-relievo—äl'-tō re-lyá'-vō

alumina—a-lu -mīn á

aluminium—äl-yū-mīn'-ī-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum*

aluminum—ä-lū'-mīn-ŭm.

See *aluminium*

alumnæ—ä-lŭm'-nē.

See *alumni*

alumni—ä-lŭm'-nī.

See *alumnæ*

alveolar—äl-vē'-ō-lēr or äl'-vē-ō-lēr.

The second form is preferred by Webster. In Dunghison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced äl vē'-ō-lar. This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester.

alveolate—äl'-vē-ō-lāt.

alveolus—äl-vē'-ō-lŭs.

always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wŭz.

amanuensis—äm-än-yū-ĕn'-sīs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Amasa—ăm'-ā-să.

Worcester prefers ā-mā'-să, but remarks :  
 "The latter (ăm'-ā-sa) is the pronunciation  
 which, at least in this country, is usually  
 given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ă-tūr'; Fr. pron. ä-mä-tör'.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ă-tūr' as a secondary form. Do not say ăm'-ă-chōr.

amber-gris—ăm'-bēr-ġrēs, *not* ăm'-bēr-ġrīs.

This is one of a class of words most of  
 which are from the French or Italian. In  
 them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi'-nă.

ambrosia—ăm-brō'-zhă or ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ă.

This is Webster's (edition of 1900) pro-  
 nunciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and  
 Walker say ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ă.

ambrosial—ăm-brō'-zhăl or ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ăl.

ameer—ă-mēr'.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ă-mēl'-yō-rāt, *not* ă-mē'-lī-ō-rāt.

amelioration—ă-mēl'-yō-ră'-shūn.

amen—ă-měn'.

"In singing, always pronounced ă-měn',  
 and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*,  
 especially in the service of the Episcopal  
 Church."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

amenable—a-mé' na bl, *not* a-mén'-a-bl.

amende honorable—a-mánd' ô-nô-ra'-bl.

*It is generally silent in French, according to some authorities, always so*

amenity—a mčn' it i, *not* a-mé'-nit-i

Americus Vesputius See *Vespucius*

Amherst—ám-ěrst, *not* ám'-hěrst

The *h* is silent

amiable—a mĩ-a bl

Haldeman gives ám' yà bl as a secondary pronunciation

amide—ám' id or ám id

See *bromide*

Amiens—ám' e-ěnz, Fr pron a-mĩ-àn'.

For an, see p 26 "The peace of *Amiens*

amir—a-měr'

See *amir*

ammoniacal—ám-mô-nĩ'-ăk-ăl

amœba—a-mé'-ba.

Amoor—â-mōōr'.

Amoskeag—ám-ôs-kěg'.

amour propre—â-mōōr' prô'-pr.

Ampère—an-pâr'

For av, see p 26

Amphion—ám-fi'-ŏn, *not* ám'-fi-ŏn

See *Arion*, *Orion*

amphiscians—ám fish' ănz

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Amphitrite—ăm-fĩ-trĩ'-tē, *not* ăm'-fĩ-trĩt.

In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĩt'-rĩ-ön.

Amurath—ä-mōō-rät'.

anabasis—ä-năb'-ä-sīs, *not* ăn-ăb-ă'-sīs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk'-rō-nĩzm.

Anacreon—ä-năk'-rē-ön.

"The odes of *Anacreon*."

anæmia—ä-nē'-mĩ-ä.

anæmic—ä-nēm'-ĩk, *not* ä-nē'-mĩk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ēs-thē'-sĩ-ä or ăn-ēs-thē'-zhĩ-ä.

anæsthetics—ăn-ēs-thēt'-ĩks.

analogue—ăn'-ä-lōg, *not* ăn'-ä-lōg.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.

Anam—ä-năm' ; ăn-năm' (Gaz.).

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-ä-môr'-fō-sīs or ăn-ä-môr-fō'-sīs.

anarchic—ä-nărk'-ĩk.

anarchist—ăn'-ăr-kĩst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg'-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĩm-ăn'-dēr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĩm'-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn'-sēs-trăl or ăn-sēs'-trăl.

Weight of authority favors the first marking ; ease of utterance, the second.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Anchises—ân-kí'-sɛz.

anchovy—ân-chô'-vĩ, *not* ân'-chô-vĩ.

ancien régime—ans-yân' rā-zhêm'.

For an and ân, see p. 26

ancient—ân'-shěnt, *not* an'-shĩ-čnt.

and—ând

This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ũn

Andalusia—an-da-lōo-thɛ'-a, ân-dâ-lũ'-shĩ-a  
(Gaz)

Andaman (Islands)—ân-da-măn'.

andante—ân dãn'-te, It. pron. ân-dan'-tã.

andantino—ân-dãn'-te'-no; It. pron. ân-dan-te'-nō

Andes—ân-děz; ân'-diz (Gaz)

andiron—ând'-i-ûrn, *not* hând'-i-ûrn.

Andorra—an dô'-ra.

/ Trill the *r* slightly

André (Major)—ân'-dra or ân'-drĩ.

Androcles—ân'-drô-kléz.

✓ Andromache—ân-drôm'-a-kē.

Andromeda—ân-drôm'-ɛ-dã.

Andronicus—ân-drô-nĩ'-kũs

"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ân-drôn'-ik ũs). For this, however, there is no classical authority"—*Wor*. To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal, Dunsinane*, . . .

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

anecdotal—än'-ĕk-dō-täl.

anecdotal—än-ĕk-döt'-ik-äl.

anemometer—än-ē-möm'-ē-tēr.

anemone—ä-nēm'-ō-nē or än-ē-mō'-nē.

aneurism—än'-yū-rīzm.

angel—än'-jĕl.

Angelus—än'-jĕ-lūs.

angina pectoris—än-jī'-nä or än'-jīn-ä pĕk'-  
tō-rīs.

angiosperm—än'-jī-ō-spĕrm.

Anglesea—äng'-ġl-sē.

*Ea* in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē).  
See *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—äng'-ġl-sē.

Angora—än-ġō'-rā or än-ġōō'-rā.

Angostura—än-ġös-tōō'-rā.

Angoulême d'—dän-ġōō-lām'.

For än, see p. 26.

aniline—än'-il-īn or än'-il-ēn.

Worcester gives än'-il-īn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ēn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency. Webster now recognizes it.

animadvert—än-īm-äd-vĕrt'.

animalcule—än-īm-äl'-kūl, *not* än-īm-äl'-kū-  
lē. See *animalcula*, *animalculum*.

Annam—än-nām' ; än-nām' (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

annex (n.)—än-něks' or än'-něks.

See *address*

annex (vb)—än-něks'.

annihilate—än-ni'-hīl-at.

Pronounce the *h* So *annihilation, annihilator*

annunciate—än-nün'-shī-at, *not* än-nün'-sī-at.

So *annunciation, annunciator* "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io, or eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*; *ś*<sup>s</sup> *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*"—*Wor.*

anodyne—än'-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ä-nöm'-ä-lūs.

anserine—än'-sēr-In.

ant—ánt, *not* änt *nor* änt.

See *ask*

antarctic—ánt-ärk'-tīk, *not* änt-ar'-tīk.

Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—än-tā'-rēz; än-tā'-rēs (Wor.).

antepenult—än-tē-pē'-nūlt or än-tē-pē'-nūlt'.

anthelion—ánt-hēl'-yūn or hē'-lī-ōn.

anthropophagi—än-thrō-pōf'-a-jī.

"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi.*"—*Shakespeare*

anti (prefix)—än'-tī, *not* äñ'-tī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



Antietam—än-tē'-tām.

✓ antifebrile—än-tī-fē'-bril.

✓ Antigone—än-tīg'-ō-nē.

Antigua—än-tē'-gă.

Anti-Libanus—än'-tī līb'-à-nūs.

See *Libanus*.

Antilles—än-tīl'-ēz or än-tēl'.

For än, see p. 26.

antimony—än'-tīm-ō-nī.

antinomy—än-tīn'-ō-mī or än'-tīn-ō-mī.

Antinous—än-tīn'-ō-ūs, *not* än-tīn'-ōos.

"There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker*.

Antiochia—än-tī-ō-kī'-ă.

Antiochus—än-tī'-ō-kūs, *not* än-tī-ök'-ūs.

✓ Antiope—än-tī'-ō-pē.

Antiparos—än-tīp'-à-rös.

Antipas (Herod)—än'-tīp-ăs.

antiphonal—än-tīf'-ō-năl.

antipodal—än-tīp'-ō-dăl.

✓ antipode—än'-tī-pōd.

antipodean—än-tī-pō'-dē-än or än-tī-pō-dē'-än.

antipodes—än-tīp'-ō-dēz or än'-tī-pōdz.

"The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tīp'-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an'-ti-*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

*podes*—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*. As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an tip' o des*. But as *an'-ti pōde* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an' ti podes*. To this tendency Dr Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an tip' o des* '—*Webster*.

antique—ăn-tĕk'.

See *amber-gris*

antithesis—ăn-tĭth'-ĕ-sĭs.

Antommarchi—ăn-tŏm-mar'-kĕ.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*

Anubis—ă-nŭ'-bĭs.

anxiety—ăng-zĭ'-ĕ-tĭ, *not* ăngk-sĭ'-ĕ-tĭ.

any—ĕn'-ĭ.

Formerly pronounced *ă'-nĭ*

anywhere—ĕn'-ĭ-hwâr, *not* ĕn'-ĭ-wâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *last* syllable

aorist—ă'-ŏ-rĭst, *not* a-ŏ'-rĭst.

aorta—ă-ŏr'-tă.

/ Apache—ă-pa'-chă.

Apelles—ă-pĕl'-ĕz.

Apennines—ăp'-ĕn-inz.

aperient—ă-pĕ'-rĭ-ĕnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aperture—ăp'-ěr-tūr.

apex—ă'-pěks, *not* ăp'-ěks.

aphasia—ăf-ă'-zhĭ-ă, *not* ăf-ă'-sĭ-ă.

aphasy—ăf'-ă-sĭ.

aphelion—ă-fěl'-yŭn or ă-fē'-lĭ-ŏn.

Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē'-lĭ-ŏn.

aphorism—ăf'-ō-rĭzm.

aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ăk; af-rō-dĭzh'-ē-ăk  
(Wor.).

aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ăk-ăl.

✓Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dĭ'-tē, *not* ăf'-rō-dīt.

See *Amphitrite*.

aphthong—ăf'-thŏng or ăp'-thŏng.

See *diphthong*, *triphthong*.

apiary—ă'-pĭ-ă-rĭ.

✓apices (plural of apex)—ăp'-ĭs-ēz.

✓aplomb—ă-plŏn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps.

apocope—ă-pŏk'-ō-pē.

✓Apocrypha—ă-pŏk'-rĭf-ă.

apodosis—ă-pŏd'-ō-sĭs.

✓apogee—ăp'-ō-jē.

Apollo Belvedere—ă-pŏl'-ō bél-vē-dēr'.

Apollyon—ă-pŏl'-ĭ-ŏn or ă-pŏl'-yŭn.

apologue—ăp'-ō-lŏg, *not* ăp'-ō-lŏg.

See *analogue*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

apophthegm—ăp'-ô-thēm.

See *apothegm*

a posteriori—ă pös-ti-rî-ô'-rî or â pös-tâ-rê-  
ô'-re

apostle—â-pôs'-l, *not* a-pös' l, *nor* â-pos'-tl

See *accost*

apothegm—ăp'-ô-thēm

See *apophthegm*

apotheosis—ăp-o-the'-o-sîs, *not* âp-ô-thê-ô'-  
sîs See *apotheosize*

"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate"—  
*Walker*

Appalachian—ăp-pa-lă'-chî-ăn, *not* âp-pă-lă'-chî-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pă-ră'-tûs, *not* âp-pa-ra'-tûs.  
Thoroughly anglicized

apparent—ăp-pâr'-čnt, *not* âp-pâr'-čnt; âp-pă'-rčnt (Stor. and Imp)

applicable—ăp'-plik-a-bl, *not* âp-plîk'-a-bl

applicative—ăp'-plik-ă-tîv.

vappoggiatura—ăp-pöj-ă tōō'-ra.

Appomattox—ăp pō măt'-öks

"*Appomattox* Court House" Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word âp-po tō'-măks

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

appraiser—ăp-pră'-zēr.

appreciate—ăp-prē'-shĭ-ăt, *not* ăp-prē'-sĭ-ăt.

apprentice—ăp-prĕn'-tĭs.

approbative—ăp'-prō-bā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō'-bā-tĭv.

appui—ăp-pwē'.

apricot—ă'-prĭ-köt, *not* ăp'-rĭ-köt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ă prĭ-ō'-rĭ or ä prē-ō'-rē.

apron—ă'-pŭrn or ä'-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp'-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō'.

aqua—ă'-kwă.

"*Aqua fortis*."

aquarium—ă-kwă'-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwă'-rĭ-ŭm.

Aquarius—ă-kwă'-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwă'-rĭ-ŭs.

aqueduct—ăk'-wē-dŭkt, *not* ăk'-wē-dŭk.

aqueous—ă'-kwē-ŭs, *not* ăk'-wē-ŭs.

Aquila—ăk'-wĭl-ă, *not* ăk-wĭl'-ă.

aquiline—ăk'-wĭl-ĭn or ăk'-wĭl-ĭn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ă-kwĭ'-năs.

Arab—ăr'-ăb.

Worcester gives ă'-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

arabesque—är' a bĕsk.

Arabic—är' a bik

Although words ending in *ic* and *ies* as *epidemic scientific* etc. have the accent on the penult the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *choleric heretic* etc.

arable—är' a bl

Araby—är' á bi

*Araby* the Blest.

arachnida—a rák nĭd a.

Arago—ar a-ŕō a ra-gō or ä rä-gō

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word

Aragon—är' ág-ŏn Sp pron a ra-gŏn

Aral (Sea)—är' ál *not* á ral

Aram (Eugene)—a rām *not* är' ám

Arapahoe—är áp ä hō

Arar—a rar

Arbaces—är' bā-sez ar bā-sez (Biog)

This last is the pronunciation generally heard

Arbela—är be la.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced ar' be la.

arbor vitæ—är' bŕ vi tē.

(For *Acc of Signs* see p. 37)

arboretum—är-bō-rē'-tüm.

arbutus—är'-bū-tūs or är-bū'-tūs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā'-nüm, *not* är-kän'-üm.

archæology—är-kē-öl'-ō-jī.

archaic—är-kā'-ik.

archangel—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *architecture*, *archipelago*, *architrove*, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *artch*, as in *archbishop*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-fiend*, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

archbishop—ärch-bīsh'-öp, *not* ärch'-bīsh-öp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel*.

archetype—är'-kē-tīp, *not* är'-chē-tīp.

Archias—är'-kī-ās, *not* är'-chī-ās.

archiepiscopal—är-kī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl, *not* är-chī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl.

Archimedean—är-kīm-ē-dē'-än, *not* är-kīm-ē'-dē-än.

Archimedes—är-kīm-ē'-dēz, *not* är-kīm'-ē-dēz, often heard.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

✓ archipelago—ār kī-pél'-a-ġō, *not* ar chí pèl'  
a-go

architect—ar kī-těkt, *not* ar'-chī těkt

architecture—ar kī-těkt yūr.

architrave—ar kī trāv, *not* ar'-chī trāv

✓ archives—ar kīvz, *not* ar chívz

Archytas—ar kī tās

Arcite—ar sīt or ar sīt

Palamon and *Arcite*

arctic—ārġ -tġk, *not* ār tġk

A gross error See *antarctic*

Arcturus—ark tūr-rūs

✓ Ardennes—ār dēn', ar' dēn or ār dēn'  
(*Gaz*) See *Aiden*

In defense of the pronunciation ar'-dēn,  
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes  
the following

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves  
Dewy with nature's tear-drops as they pass.

*Byron*

arduous—ard -y ū-ūs

are (measure of surface)—ār, ār (Wor.),  
ār (Stor.) See *are* (*vb*)

area—ā'-rē-a, *not* ā rē'-i

areola—ā-rē'-ō lā, *not* ā-rē'-ō'-lā.

areolar—ā rē'-ō-lēr.

"*Areolar* tissue

Arcopagus—ār-ē ōp'-ā-ġūs

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)



Arequipa—ä-rā-kē'-pā.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ā'rēz.

argand—är'-gänd.

argent (heraldry)—är'-jënt.

argentine—är'-jën-tîn, *not* är'-jën-tën.

Argentine—är'-jën-tîn ; är'-jën-tën (*Gaz.*).

"The *Argentine* Republic."

Argive—är'-jīv, *not* är'-gīv.

Argolis—är'-gō-līs, *not* är-gō'-līs.

Argonauts—är'-gō-nōts, *not* är'-gō-nōts.

argosy—är'-gō-sī.

argot—är-gō' or är'-gōt.

Worcester prefers är'-gōt.

Argyle—är-gīl', *not* är'-gīl.

Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä'-rī-ā or ā'-rī-ā.

Ariadne—ā-rī-ād'-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā'-rī-än.

"The *Arian* heresy." See *Aryan* and *Arrian*.

Arica—ä-rē'-kā.

arid—är'-īd, *not* ā'-rīd.

Aries—ā'-rī-ēz.

Arimathea—är-īm-ā-thē'-ā.

"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Arion—ä-rī'-ōn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ä'-rī ōn) See *Amphion, Orion*

/ Aristides—är-is tī'-dez.

Aristippus—är-is-tip'-ūs

Aristobulus—ä-rīs-to bu'-lūs.

Aristocles—ä-rīs'-tō klez

aristocrat—ä-rīs'-tō-krät or är'-is-tō-krät.

The last is the *Imperial's* preference, as well as Webster's secondary form

Aristogiton—ä-rīs-tō-jī'-tōn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*" Also spelled *Aristogeiton*, and pronounced as above

Aristotelian—är-is-to-tē'-lī-än.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, är is to tel'-yän

Aristotle—är'-is-tōt'-l, *not* är-is-tōt'-l.

Arius—ä-rī'-ūs, commonly ä'-rī-ūs.

Arkansas—är'-kän-sō

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation är kăn' sās is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ärlz; Fr. pron. ärl.

Armada—är-mä'-dä or ar-mā'-dä.

"The invincible *Armada*"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37).

/ Armagh—är-mä'.

armillary—är'-mīl-ā-rī. *not* är-mīl'-ā-rī.

See *capillary*.

Arminian—är-mīn'-ī-än or är-mīn'-yän.

Arminius—är-mīn'-ī-ūs; Dutch pron. är.  
mē'-nē-ūs.

armistice—är'-mīs-tīs, *not* är-mīs'-tīs.

aroma—ä-rō'-mā, *not* är'-ō-mā.

aromatize—ä-rō'-mā-tīz or är'-ō-mā-tīz.

Aroostook—ä-rōō'-stōök.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook*."

/ arpeggio—är-pēd'-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī'-nūm.

arquebuse—är'-kwē-būs, *not* är'-kwē-būs.

Stormonth says är'-kě-bōōz'. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-būs-ēr'; är'-kě-bōō-  
zēr' (Stor.).

See note under *arquebuse*.

arras—är'-rās.

Arras—är'-rās; Fr. pron. är-rās'.

Arrian—är'-ī-än.

See *Arian*.

arsenic (n.)—är'-sē-nīk.

Worcester gives ärs'-nīk as a secondary pronunciation. See *arsenic* (*adj*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

arsenious—ar-se'-ni-ŭs

Arsinot—ar sĭn'-ō-e

Artaxerxes—ar-tăks erk'-sez , Bib ăr-tăg  
zĕrk zcz

Artemis—ài te mis

artemisia—ar tĕ mĭzh ĩ-a or ar te mĭsh'-ĭ â,  
*not* ar-te mĭsh -a

Artemisia—ar-tĕ-mĭsh'-ĭ a.

Artemus (Ward)—ar'-tĕ-mŭs, *not* ăr-tĕ'-  
mŭs

artery—ar'-tĕr-ĭ.

artesian—ar tĕ'-zhăn , ăr-tĕ'-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.),  
*not* ar-tĕ'-zĭ-ăn

arthropoda—ar-thrŏp'-o-da.

artiad—ăr'-shĭ-ăd or ar -tĭ ăd

artificer—ar-tĭf'-ĭs-ĕr, *not* ăr'-tĭf-ĭs-ĕr.

artisan—ar'-tĭz-ăn.

Worcester gives ar-tĭz ăn' as a secondary  
pronunciation

✓artiste—ăr-tĕst'.

/Artois—ar-twa'.

Arundel—ăr'-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ă-rŭn'-dĕl.

Arundelian—ăr'-ŭn-dĕl'-yăn ; ăr'-ŭn-dĕ'-lĭ-ăn  
(Wor).

"The *Arundelian* Marbles"

Aryan (Indo-European)—ăr'-yăn or ăr -ĭ-  
ăn ; ă'-rĭ-ăn or ăr'-ĭ-ăn (Stor.)

See *Arian*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

arytenoid—ä-rit'-ē-noid.

asafetida—äs-ä-fēt'-id-ä.

asbestos—äs-bēs'-tōs ; äz-bēs'-tūs (Hal.).

Ascalon—äs'-kā-lōn.

Ascham (Roger)—äs'-kām.

Asia—ā'-shī-ä, *not* ā'-zhä, *nor* ā'-zhī-ä.

Asian—ä'-shän, *not* ā'-zhän.

Asiatic—ā-shī-ät'-ik, *not* ā-zhī-ät'-ik.

ask—äsk, *not* äsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ä, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—äskt, *not* äskt, *nor* äst.

Asmodeus—äz-mō-dē'-ūs.

asp—äsp.

Stormonth says äsp.

asparagus—äs-pär'-ä-gūs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass* ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people."  
—*Web.* See *cucumber*.

Aspasia—äs-pā'-shī-ä, *not* äs-pā'-zhä.

asphalt—äs-fält', *not* äs'-fält.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (äs-fäl'-tüm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—äs-fiks'-ī-ä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aspirant—ăs-pi'-rănt

ăs pîr ănt is Worcester's secondary pronunciation

ass—as

Stormonth says ăs

assagai—ăs sa ġă , ăs-sa-ġi' (Wor), *not*  
ăs-sa -ġi

See *assegai* another spelling

assai—as sa'-e

assailant—ăs-sa'-lănt.

assegai—ăs-sê-ġa

See *assagai*

assets—ăs'-sêts, *not* ăs-sêts'.

assignat—a se-nyă' or ăs'-lġ-năt.

assignee—ăs-sġn-c', *not* ăs-si'-ne.

assignor—ăs-sġn ôr', *not* ăs-si'-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs sġn'-lġ-oin

Assizes—ăs-si'-zġz

associate—ăs-sô'-shġ-ăt, *not* ăs-sô'-sġ-ăt.

See *annunciate*

association—ăs-sô sġ-ă'-shġn or ăs-sô-shġ-  
ă'-shġn

/Astarte—ăs tar te

/asthma—ăs' ma, ăz'-ma or ăst'-ma.

Lexicographers prefer ăs'-ma, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz' ma

asthmatic—ăs-măt'-ġk, ăz-măt'-ġk, or ăst-  
măt'-ġk

See *asthma*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

astrakhan—äs-trä-kăn', *not* äs'-trä-kăn.

Observe the place of the accent.

✓ Astrakhan—äs-trä-kăn'.

For к, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-tōō'-rē-äs.

Astyanax—äs-tī'-ăn-äks.

asylum—ä-sī'-lüm.

See *abdomen*.

asymptote—äs'-īm-tōt.

"Sometimes pronounced ä-simp'-tōt."—*Web.*

Atahualpa—ä-tä-hwāl'-pä.

atavism—ät'-ä-vizm.

ataxy—ät'-äks-ī, *not* ät-äks'-ī.

"Locomotor *ataxy*."

ate (preterit of eat)—āt or ēt.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā'-tē, *not* āt.

atelier—ä-tū-lyā'.

Athanasian—äth-ā-nā'-zhăn.

"The *Athanasian Creed*."

Athanasius—äth-ā-nā'-shī-ūs.

Athelstan — äth'-ěl-stăn ; äth'-ěl-stăn  
(Biog.).

atheneum—äth-ē-nē'-üm, *not* ā-thē'-nē-üm.

athlete—äth'-lēt, *not* äth'-l-ēt.

Athos (Mount)—äth'-ös, *not* ā'-thös.

Atilla—ä-tīl'-ä.

See *Attila*.

Atlantean—ät-lăn-tē'-ăn, *not* ät-lăn'-tē-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

atoll—â-töl' ; a'-töl (Wor.) ; ät'-öl (Stor.)

atrium—a'-trī-üm.

Atropos—ät'-rō-pös.

✓attaché—at-tâ-shâ'

attacked—ät-täkt', *not* ät-täk'-téd.

attar—ät'-tar ; *not* öt'-tar, unless spelled  
*ollar*. See *ollar*.

Attila—ät'-il-â, *not* â-tíl'-â.

See *Atilla*

attribute(n.)—ät'-trī-büt.

attribute (vb.)—ät-trī'-büt.

" Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. \* \* \*

In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end"—*Web*.

✓Aube—òb.

Auber—ò-bâr', *not* ô'-bēr. .

auberge—ò-bârzh'.

Aubert—ò-bâr'.

Aubigné d'—dò-bên-ya'. See *Daubigny*.

✓Aubusson d'—dò-bū-sôn'.

For ù and ôn, see pp 26 and 27.

✓au courant—ò kōō-rân'.

For àn, see p. 26.

auction—òk'-shün, *not* òk'-shün.

audacious—ò-dâ'-shüs, *not* ò-dâsh'-üs.

audience—ò'-dl-ěns, *not* ô'-jěns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



Audran—ō-drän'.

For än, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô'-dū-bôn ; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôn'

For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ër-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow'-ër-stët.

✓ au fait—ō fā'.

Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē'-ăn.

"The *Augean* Stables."

✓ Augereau—ōzh-rō'.

augment (n.)—ôg'-mënt.

augment (vb.)—ôg'-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Augsburg—ôgs'-bûrg ; Ger. pron. owgs'-  
boorg.

For g, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô'-güst.

august (adj.)—ô'-güst'.

See *adept*.

aumonière—ō-mōn-yâr'.

aunt—änt, *not* änt, *nor* änt.

See *craunch*.

aureola—ô-rē'-ō-là, *not* ô-rē'-ô'-là.

au revoir—ō rüv-wär'.

Auriga—ôr-î'-gâ.

aurist—ô'-rist.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rô'-ra bô-rê-a'-lîs

Aurungzebe—ô rung zâb'

Ausable—ô-sa -bl

√Austerlitz—ô-s'-têr-lîts, Ger pron ous'  
têr-lîts

Australasia—ô-strâl a -shî-a, *not* ô-strâl a  
zha

autochthon—ô-tôk -thôn

√autochthonous—ô-tôk -thô-nûs.

auto-da fe—ô-tô-da fa'

autopsy—ô tôp-sî, ô-tôp'-sî (Stor.)

Auvergne—ô-vâr'n'-yû

*See Boulogne*

Auxerre—ô-sâr

auxiliary—ô-<sup>z</sup>zîl'-yâ rî

√avalanche—âv'-a lânc'h or âv-a lânc'h', *not*  
âv-a lânc'h'

The first pronunciation is Webster's, and  
the second, Worcester's

avatar—âv-a târ'; â-vâ'-tar (Cull).

avaunt—â-vônt' or â vant'.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation a vant',  
which is the form preferred by Haldeman

*See craunch*

/Ave Maria—â'-vâ ma rî'-â.

Worcester anglicizes the phrase, â'-vê mârî' â.

avenue—âv'-ê-n-yû, *not* âv-ê-nôo

Averroes—â-vêr'-ô-êz

aversion—â-vêr'-shûn, *not* â-vêr'-zhûn.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Avesnes—ä-vān'.

aviary—ä'-vī-ä-rī.

Avignon—ä-vèn-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Avogadro—ä-vō-gä'-drō.

"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirdupois—äv-ër-dū-poiz', *not* äv-ër-du-poi'.

Avon—ä'-vön, *not* äv'-ön.

"Stratford-on-*Avon*."

awry—ä-rī'.

axes (plural of axis)—äks'-ëz, *not* äks'-ëz.

axillary—äks'-il-ä-rī, *not* äks'-il'-ä-rī.

See *capillary*.

axiom—äks'-ī-üm; äks'-yüm (Wor.); äks'-yüm or äks'-ī-üm (Hal.).

Do not say äk'-shī-üm.

axiomatic—äks'-ī-ō-mät'-ik; äk-shē-ō-mät'-ik (Wor.).

axolotl—äks'-ō-löt-l.

ay (yes)—ī. See *ay* (*always*).

aye (yes)—ī.

aye (always)—ä.

"For *aye*."

Aytoun—ä'-tōon.

Azof (sea)—ä-zöv'; äz'-öf (Gaz.).

See *Azov*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-ôrz'.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers ăz'-ôrz.

azote—ăz'-ôt or a-zôt'.

Azov (sea)—a-zöv'; ăz'-öv (Gaz.).

See *Azof*

azure—ăzh'-ûr or â'-zhûr; â'-zhûr (Imp.)

The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

## B

Baalbec—bal-bék'; bâl'-bék (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—bâb-êl-man'-dêb.

baccalaureate—bâk-ka-lôr'-ê-ât.

baccara—bâk-ka-ra'.

See *baccarat*

baccarat—bâk-kâ-râ'.

See *baccara*

bachante—bâk'-kânt or bâ-kânt'.

bachantes—bâk-kân'-têz, *not* bâk-kânts'.

Bach—bak.

For K, see p. 28.

bacillus—bâ-sîl'-ûs.

backgammon—bâk'-gâm-ôn, *not* bâk-gâm'-ôn.

backsheesh—bâk'-shêsh.

Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

bacteria—băk-tē'-rĭ-ă.

bacterium—băk-tē'-rĭ-ŭm.

Badajos—bă-dă-hōs'.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bă'-dĕn.

badinage—băd'-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron. bă-dĕ-năzh'.

This is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester's Dictionary accents the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bă'-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bă'-dĕk-ĕr.

Bagdad—băġ-dăd'.

Bagshot—băj'-ōt.

bagnio—băn'-yō, *not* băġ'-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bă-hă'-măz.

Bahia—bă-ĕ'-ă.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—băn-ywăr'.

*Gn* in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bă'-lē.

Bailly—bă'-lē; Fr. pron. bă-yĕ'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Baireuth—bī'-rūth , Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*

Bajazet—bāj-ā-zēt', *not* bā-jāz'-ēt.

Balaklava—ba-la-klá'-vā.

Balboa de—da bal-bō'-a.

Balbriggan—bāl-brīg'-ān.

balcony—bāl'-kō-nī, formerly pronounced bāl-ko'-nī.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form

baldacchino—bāl-da-kē'-nō.

See *baldachin* .

baldachin—bāl'-da-kīn.

*ch* and *chh* in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k*, before *e* and *i*

balderdash—bōl'-dēr-dāsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā'-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—bāl-ē-ā'-īk, *not* bāl-ē'-īk.

Balfe—bālf.

Baliol de—dū bā'-lī-ōl or bāl'-yōl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced bāl'-ī-ōl.

Balize—bā-lēz'.

Balkan (Mountains)—bal-kan', *not* bōl'-kān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

✓ ballet—băl'-ā or bāl-ā'.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation bāl'-ēt, a form very rarely heard.  
See *valet*.

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl'-yēl.

balm—bām, *not* bām.

✓ balmoral—bāl-mör'-äl or bāl-mō'-räl.

Balmoral (Castle)—bāl-mör'-äl or bāl-mō'-räl.

balsam—bôl'-sām.

balsamic—bôl-sām'-ik or bāl-sām'-ik.

Balthasar—bäl'-tä-zär.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā' dü bäl-zäk'.

Anglicized, bäl'-zäk.

bambino—bām-bē'-nō.

banana—bā-nā'-nā, *not* bān-ān'-ā.

Worcester prefers bā-nā'-nā, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—bān'-krōft, *not* bāng'-krōft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—bān-dā-rēl-yā'-rō.

✓ bandoline—bān'-dō-līn, *not* bān-dō-lēn'.

See *aniline*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bangkok—bǎng-kǒk'.

Bangor (Wales)—bǎng'-gēr.

Bangor (Maine)—bǎn'-gôr

banquet—bǎng'-kwët, *not* bǎn'-kwët.

Banquo—bǎng'-kwô, bǎn'-kwô (Biog.).

bantam—bǎn'-tám.

Bantam (Java)—bǎn-tam'.

banyan (tree)—bǎn'-yǎn or bǎn-yǎn', bǎn'  
i-án (Imp.).

baobab (tree)—bá'-o-báb or bá'-ô-báb.

baptism—bǎp'-tǐzm, *not* bǎp'-tǐz-üm.

baptistery—bǎp'-tǐs-tě-r-i, *not* bǎp'-tǐs-trǐ.

Barabbas—bā-rǎb'-ās, *not* bǎr'-āb-ās.

Barbados—bar-bā'-dōz.

barbarous—bār'-bar-ūs.

Barbould (Mrs.)—bār'-bôld; Fr. pron  
bar-bô'.

Barberini (palace)—bār-bā-rē'-nē.

barége—bā-rāzh'.

Barmecide—bar'-me-sīd.

barouche—bā-rōōsh'.

Barras de—dū bà-rās' or dū ba-rá'.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis, Guise, Guizot, Sieyès*.

Barthélemy—bar-tál-mē'.

Bartholdi—bār-tōl-dé', *not* bār-thöl'-dē.

*Th* in French is pronounced like *t*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



Bartimeus—bär-tīm-ē'-ūs, *not* bär-tīm'-ē-ūs.

Baruch—bā'-rūk.

baryta—bā-rī'-tā.

basalt—bā-sôlt', *not* bā-zôlt'.

bas-bleu—bā-blē' ; Fr. pron. bā-blò'.

For ö, see p. 25.

bashaw—bā-shô'.

Basil—bā'-sīl, *not* bā'-zīl.

basilica—bā-zīl'-īk-ā, *not* bā-sīl'-īk-ā.

basilisk—bāz'-īl-isk, *not* bās'-īl-isk.

basin—bā'-sn, *not* bā'-sīn.

basket—bās'-kēt, *not* bās'-kēt.

See *ask*.

✓bas-relief—bā-rē-lēf'.

See *bass-relief*.

bass (fish)—bās, *not* bās.

See *ask*.

bass (music)—bās.

Bassanio—bās-sā'-nē-ō.

✓basso-rilievo—bās'-sō rē-lē-ā'-vō.

bass-relief—bās'-rē-lēf'.

See *bas-relief*.

Bastile—bās-tēl' or bās'-tēl.

bastinado—bās-tīn-ā'-dō, *not* bās-tīn-ā'-dō.

bath—bāth, *not* bāth.

See *ask*.

baths—bāthz, *not* bāthz.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bathsheba—băth-shē'-bā or băth'-shē-bā.

bathybius—ba-thīb'-ī-ūs.

baton — băt'-ün ; ba-tōng' or băt'-ün  
(Wor.); Fr. pron. bă-tôn'.

For ôv, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—băt'-ün rōozh; Fr. pron.  
bă-tôn' rōozh.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Battersea—băt'-ēr-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

bayadere—bā-yā-dēr'.

Bayard de—dū bā'-ard; Fr. pron. dū ba-  
yār'.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī'-árd, *not* bā'-árd.

This pronunciation is authorized by him-  
self.

Bayle—bāl.

bayonet—bā'-ō-nēt, *not* bā'-nēt.

✓Bayonne (France)—bī'-yün; Fr. pron.  
bā-yôn'.

bayou—bī'-ōō or bī'-ō; bā'-yōō (Hal.).

Bayreuth—bī'-rūth; Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

See *Bairreuth*. The two spellings have the  
same pronunciation.

bazaar—ba-zar'.

Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as  
above.

bdellium—dēl'-yūm.

The *b* is silent.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Beaconsfield—bē'-kūnz-fēld, *not* bēk'-ūnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē'-ā-trīs, *not* bē-ā'-trīs, *nor* bē-āt'-rīs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ā-trē'-chā chēn'-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē'-tī; Scotch pron. bā'-tī.

✓ Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē'-chām.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

beaufet—bō'-fēt.

Beauharnais de—dū bō-ār-nā'.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō ī-dē'-āl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-āl'.

beau monde—bō-mōnd' or bō-mōnd'; Fr. pron. bō-mōnd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

beauteous—bū'-te-ūs, *not* bū'-chūs.

beaux-esprits—bo-ʒēs-pre'.

Becher—běk'-ēr

For κ, see p. 28

bedizen—be-dī'-zn or be-dīz'-n.

bedouin—běd'-ōō-en or běd'-ōō-īn, *not* hěd'-wīn.

bedstead—běd'-stěd, *not* bčd'-stīd.

Beelzebub—be-ěl'-ze-būb, *not* běl'-ze-būb.

been—bīn, ben or bīn (Stor.), ben (Imp.).

*ben* is a pronunciation heard in England, but one that has never obtained, to any extent in this country. Stormonth now says bīn

Beersheba—bě'-ēr-she-bā or bē-ēr'-shē-bā.

The last pronunciation is the one generally heard. Do not say bē-shē'-bā "From Dan to *Beersheba*"

Beethoven van—vān bā'-tō-věn.

begone—bē-ġōn'.

See *actosť*

behalf—bē-haf', *not* bē-hāf'.

behemoth—bē'-hē-mōth, *not* bē-hē'-mōth.

Behring (strait)—bē'-rīng; Danish pron bā'-rīng.

bel-esprit—běl'-ēs-prē'.

Belfast (Ireland)—běl'-fāst'; bēl'-fāst' (Gaz.); *not* běl'-fāst.

Belfast (Maine)—běl'-fast; bēl'-fāst' (Gaz.)

Belial—bē'-lī-āl, *not* bč-lī'-āl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

believe—bē-lēv', *not* blēv.

Belisarius—běl-īs-ā'-rī-ūs.

Bellerophon—běl-ēr'-ō-fōn.

belles-lettres—běl-lēt'-tēr.

Bellini—běl-lē'-nē.

bellows—běl'-ūs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The New Imperial and Jameson say běl'-ōz. Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—běl-ōo-chīs-tān'.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv'-ĕd.

beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd'.

See *learned*.

belvedere—běl-vē-dēr' or běl'-vē-dēr.

Benares—běn-ār'-ĕz.

✓ Ben-Cruachan—běn-kroō'-kăn.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth' or bē-nēth'.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—běn-gōl', *not* běn'-gōl.

Benguela—běn-gā'-lā.

Benicia—bē-nīsh'-ĭ-ā, *not* bē-nē'-shā.

benignant—bē-nīg'-nănt, *not* bē-nī'-nănt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

benison—bĕn'-iz-ŭn , bĕn' iz n (Stor).

Ben-Nevis—b n nĕv'-is or bĕn ne'-vĭs

Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn' tām or bĕn -thām

Bentivoglio—bĕn-te-vol'-yo

*gli* in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*

benzine—bĕn zĭn or bĕn-zĕn , bĕn -zĭn or  
bĕn zĕn (Imp )

benzoin—bĕn-zoin'

Stormonth says bĕn zō In

benzole—bĕn' zōl or bĕn-zōl'

bequeath—bĕ kwĕth', *not* bĕ-kwĕth'

'Béranger de—dŭ bā-ran-zhā'.

For an, see p 26

Berenice—bĕr-ĕ-nĭ'-sĕ.

See *Bernice*

Berkeley—bĕrk'-lĭ, formerly bārk'-lĭ

Berlin (Prussia)—bĕr'-lĭn , Ger. pron bĕr-  
len'. See *berlin*.

Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lĕ-ōz'.

Bermoothes—bĕr-mōō'-thēz

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act I, Scene 2, the words "The still vex'd *Bermoothes*"

Bernadotte—bĕr-na-dōt' or bĕr-na-dōt'.

Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-nār'.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37 )

Bernice—bēr-nī'-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

✓ Bertuccio—bār-tōō'-chō.

*cci*, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

✓ Berwick (Scotland)—bēr'-rik, *not* bēr'-wīk.  
See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bēr'-il.

Berzelius—bēr-zē'-lī-ūs ; Swedish pron. bër-zīl'-ī-ōōs.

See *Bremer*.

Besançon—büz-ăn'-sôn.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For *ăn* and *ôn*, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk'.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē'-zūm.

bestial—běst'-yāl.

bestiality—běst-yāl'-it-ī or bēst-yē-āl'-it-ī.

bestrew—bē-strū' or bē-strō'.

Bechuanaland—bēk-ū-ăn'-ā-lānd.

betel (nut)—bē'-tl, *not* bēt'-l.

Betelguese—bēt'-ēl-gēz.

bête-noire—bāt-nwār'.

Bethesda—bē-thēz'-dā, *not* bē-thēs'-dā.

Bethlehem—bēth'-lē-hēm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bethphage—bēth'-fā-je, *not* bēth'-faj.

Walker says 'This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth page*'

Bethsaida—bēth-sa'-id-a

Bethuel—bē-thu'-ēl.

bētise—ba-tez'.

betroth—be-trōth', *not* bē-trōth'.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the long sound of *o* in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist

betrothal—be-trōth'-āl, *not* bē-trō'-thāl.

*See betroth*

betrothment—bē-trōth'-mēnt, *not* bē-trōth'-mēnt.

*See betroth*

Beulah—bū'-lā or bē-ū'-lā.

"The land of *Beulah*"

Beust von—fōn boist.

*eu*, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

√ Bewick—bū'-ik, *not* bē'-wik.

*See Alnwick.*

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā'-rōot, *not* bā-rōot'; Turkish pron. bī'-rōot.

Beza (Theodore)—bē'-zā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

bibelot—bē-blō'.

bibliography—bīb-lī-ōg'-rā-fī.

bibliophile—bīb'-lī-ō-fīl.

bicycle—bī'-sik-l, *not* bī'-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ī).

biennial—bī-ēn'-ī-āl.

Bierstadt—bēr'-stät, *not* bēr'-städ.

bifurcate—bī-fūr'-kāt.

bijou—bē-zhōō'.

billet-doux—bīl'-ā-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō'.

The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī'-nā-rī.

bindery—bīnd'-ēr-ī, *not* bīnd'-rī.

Bingen—bīng'-ēn, *not* bīng'-gēn.

"*Bingen-on-the-Rhine.*"

binomial—bī-nō'-mī-āl.

biographer—bī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, *not* *bī*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-g-rāf'-īk-āl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ōg'-rā-fī.

See *biographer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

biology—bī ōl ō jī *not* bī ōl ō-jī

*See direct*

bioplasm—bī ō-plāzm *not* bī ō plāzm

Biot—be ō or byō bé ō or bē ōt (Biog)

*See Barras*

bipartite—bīp ar tit or bī par' tit

Webster's is the only authority for the second pronunciation

biscuit—bīs kīt.

Bismarck—bīz mark

This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard and yet in German *s* unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels is pronounced sharply as in *thus*. The New Imperial Dictionary says bīs mark or bīz mark

bismuth—bīz mūth *not* bīs muth

bison—bī sun Worcester gives in addition bīz ūn bī zūn (Hal)

bisque—bīsk or bēsk

'bissextile—bīs sēks tīl

Biton—bī tōn

Cleobis and *B ton*

bitumen—bī tū mēn *not* bīt yū mēn

*See abdomen*

bivouac—bīv wāk bīv ōō āk is a second pronunciation of Webster's

bizarre—bē zār'

√Bizet—bē zā

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Björnson (Björnstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ēr'-ně  
bē-yörn'-sön.

For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—bläḡ'-ḡärd, *not* bläk'-ḡärd, a  
pronunciation that the spelling  
seems to suggest.

/ Blackstone—bläk'-stün, *not* bläk'-stön.

See *Gladstone*.

blanch—blänch, *not* blänch.

See *ask*.

blanc mange—blä-mönj' ; Fr. pron. blän-  
mänzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

blasé—blä-zā'.

blaspheme—bläs-fēm', *not* bläs'-fēm.

blasphemer—bläs-fē'-mēr, *not* bläs'-fē-mēr.

blasphemous—bläs'-fē-mūs, *not* bläs-fē'-  
mūs.

blasphemy—bläs'-fē-mī.

blast—bläst, *not* bläst.

See *ask*.

blatant—blä'-tänt, *not* blät'-änt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blën'-īm, *not* blën'-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blēs'-ēd.

blessed (part.)—blěst.

See *learned*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

blithe—blith, *not* blith.

The *th* is sub vocal in this word.

Blois—blwa.

"Blois, or more correctly, blwa."—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz, Ir pron. blōoz

✓ Blucher von—fon blōō'-kēr; Ger. pron  
fon blu'-kēr.

For u and κ, see pp 26 and 28 Commonly but erroneously pronounced blōō'-chēr. "Although in America we very frequently hear this word pronounced *Blu-cher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard"—*Gaz*

Blumenbach—blōō'-mēn-bāk; Ger. pron  
blōō'-mēn-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

boa—bō'-ā.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ād-īs-ē'-ā.

Boanerges—bō-ān-ēr'-jēz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān or bōs'-n.

This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and is commonly heard among seafaring men. It has the sanction of most lexicographers as well.

✓ Boccaccio—bō-ka' chō, *not* bō-kā'-chī-ō.  
See *Bertuccio*

✓ Bode—bō'-dē, *not* bōd.  
"Bodé's Law."

bodega—bō-dā'-gā.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37.)

Bodleian (Library)—böd'-lē-än, *not* böd'-lē-än.

Boerhaave—bör'-häv ; Dutch pron. bōor'-hä-vě.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced *ōo* ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (*ā*).

Boethius—bō-ē'-thī-ūs.

Bogota—bō-gō-tä'.

bohea—bō-hē'.

Boieldieu—bō-yěl-dē-ö' ; bwäl-dyö' (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers boi'-lō, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois'-tēr-ūs, *not* bois'-trūs.

Bokhara—böK-ä'-rä.

For K, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lä'-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bööl'-in.

bolide—bö'-līd or bö'-līd.

Bolingbroke—böl'-ing-bröök, formerly bööl'-ing-bröök, *not* bö'-ling-brök.

Bolivar—böl'-iv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē'-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn'-yā, *not* bō-lō'-nä.

*Gn*, in Italian, is pronounced like *ní* in *minion*.

bomb—böm or büm ; böm (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

bombard—böm-bard' or büm-bard' ; böm-bard' (Stor and Imp).

See *bombardier*

bombast—böm bäst or büm'-bäst, böm'-bäst (Imp)

bombastic—böm-bäs'-tík or büm-bäs-tík.

Bombay—böm-bä'.

bombazine—büm-bá-zén'.

Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as above See *amber-gris*

bomb-shell—böm'-shél or büm'-shél

bona fide—bo'-na fí'-dê, *not* bô'-ná fíd.

bonbon—bôn'-bôn

For ôN, see p 27

Bonheur (Rosa)—bô-nör', *not* bôn'-är.

For o, see p 25

Boniface—bôn'-ê-fäs ; Fr. pron bô-nê-fás'

bon marché—bôn mar-shá'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bön.

bonne—bön ; Fr. pron. bön.

bonnet—bön'-et, *not* bün'-ët.

Bonnivard de—dŭ-bô-nê-vär'.

Bonpland—bôn-plan'.

For ân and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôn-tôn'.

For ôN, see p 27.

bon-vivant—bôn-vê-vän'.

For ân and ôN, see pp 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Boötes—bō-ō'-tēz.

booth—bōōth, *not* bōōth.

Booth (Edwin)—bōōth, *not* bōōth.

boracic—bō-rās'-ik.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō'.

"The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima."—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bôr-ġā'-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bôr-rō-mē'-ăn.

Borromeo—bôr-rō-mā'-ō, *not* bôr-rō'-mē-ō.

bosom—bōōz'-ūm.

bōō'-zūm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bös'-fō-rūs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bös'-pō-rūs.

See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bò-sü-ā', *almost* bō-swā'.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt'). For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bôs'-tön, *not* bös'-tön *nor* bós'-tön.

See *accost*.

Boswell—böz'-wěl.

Bothwell—bōth'-wěl, *not* böth'-wěl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

- Boucher de Perthes—bōo-sha' dū pārt.  
 Boucicault—bōo-se ko' *not* bōo'-sē-kōlt  
 boudoir—bōo-dwōr', Fr. pron. bōo-dwār'.  
 bouffe (opera)—bōof  
 Bouguereau—bōo-gēr-o', *not* bōo-zhēr-ō'.  
 bouillon—bōo-yōN' or bōol yōN'

Often pronounced bōol' yōn For ōN, see  
p 27

Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dū bōo-yōN'.

For ov, see p 27

Boulangier—bōo-lan-zhā'.

For an, see p 26

boulevard—bōo'-lē-var or bōo'-lē-var'd.

Worcester says bōo-lē-vārd'

Boulogne—bōo-lōn'; Fr. pron. bōo-lōn'-yū.

The syllable yū is to be very lightly pronounced

bounteous—bown'-tē-ūs, *not* bown'-chūs.

bouquet—bōo-kā' or bōo'-kā, *not* bō-kā'.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōor'-būn,

Fr. pron. bōor-bōv'.

For ōv, see p 27

Bourbon (Kentucky)—būr'-būn, *not* bōor'-būn.

"Bourbon whiskey"

bourgeois (type)—būr-jois'.

bourgeois (citizen)—bōor-zhwa'.

See *bourgeois* (type)

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)



bourne—börn ; bōrn (Imp.). See *bourne*.

The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Webster as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bōō-vēr' ; Fr. pron. bōov-yā'.

bovine—bō'-vīn, *not* bō'-vēn.

Bowditch—bow'-dīsh, *not* bō'-dīch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō'-dn.

bowie-knife—bō'-ē-nīf, *not* bōō'-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō'-lēgd, *not* bō'-lēg-ēd.  
See *three-legged*.

bowline—bō'-līn or bow'-līn.

bowsprit—bō'-sprīt or bōō'-sprīt.

Boz—bōz.

"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web*. "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens*.

Bozzaris—bōt'-sār-īs.

"Popularly pronounced bōz-zār'-īs."—*Web*.  
Also spelled *Botzaris*, and pronounced as above.

brachial—brāk'-ī-āl or brā'-kī-āl.

Worcester says brāk'-yāl or brā'-kī-āl.

braggadocio—brăg-ġā-dō'-shō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī'-kō brā or brā ; Danish  
pron. brā'-ĕ.

Brahma—brā'-mā.

Also spelled *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Brahmin—bra'-mĭn.

Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above

Brahminism—bra'-mĭn-ĭzm.

Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above

braise—brāz

Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above

bramah (press)—brā'-ma.

brand-new—brānd'-nū, *not* brān'-nū.

brasier—brā'-zhĕr, *not* brā'-zĭ-ĕr.

brass—brās, *not* brás.

See *ask*

bravado—bra-vā'-dō ; brā'-va'-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—bra'-vō or brā'-vō.

The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoepists. Webster gives brā'-vō only

bravo (interj.)—brā'-vō.

brā'-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard

bravura—bra-vōō'-rā.

Brazil—brāz-il' ; Sp. and Port. pron. brāzel' or brā-sĕl'.

See *amber-gris*

Brazos—brā'-zōs.

breccia—brĕt'-chá ; brĕk'-shĭ-ì (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

breeches—brīch'-ĕz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two principal exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brīch'-īng.

See note under *breeches*.

Bremen—brēm'-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā'-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rē'-kā brē'-mĕr;

Swedish pron. brīm'-ĕr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *i* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh'-ĭ-à or brĕsh'-à.

Breslau—brĕs'-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs'-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tān'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*. brīt'-ān is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth'-rĕn, *not* brĕth'-ĕrn.

Breton (Jules)—zhŭl brā-tôn'.

For ŭ and ô, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĕt'-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt'-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brē-vĕt'.

brĕv'-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vĕt'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

breviary—bre'-vī ā rī , brev'-yā rī (Wor)

brevier (type)—bre-vēr', *not* bre'-vī-ēr

Briareus—brī ā -rē-ūs or brī'-ā rūš, *not* brī  
ā rē'-ūs

' The hundred handed *Briareus*

brigand—brīg'-ānd, *not* brīg-ānd

brigantine — brīg' - ān - tīn , brīg' - ān - tīn  
(Stor)

brillante—brel lan tā

Brindisi—bren'-de-sē, *not* brēn-dē'-ze.

Briseis—brī se'-īs

Brissot—bre-so'

bristle—brīs'-l, *not* brīst'-l

Britannia—brīt ān'-ī ā, *not* brīt-ān'-ya.

britzka—brīs'-ka, *not* brīts'-ka

Brobdingnag—bröb'-dīng nāg

" Commonly but incorrectly written *Brob  
dignag* —Web

Brobdingnagian—bröb - dīng - nāg' - ī - ān ;  
bröb dīng nā'-jī ān (Wor)

brochure—brō shōor

Brockhaus—brök'-hows

Broghe de—dū brō'-ī , dū brōg'-le' (Biog)

bromide—brō'-mīd or brō' mīd

The New Imperial prefers bro mid ' Ac  
cording to Smart and Cull chemical terms  
ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc ) should  
be pronounced with *i* long , but all other  
orthoepists are unanimous in making the

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

vowel short ; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Web*.

bromine—brō'-mīn or brō'-mēn ; brō'-mīn or brō'-mīn (Imp.).

See *aniline*.

Bromley—brūm'-lī, *not* brōm'-lī.

bronchial—brōng'-kī-āl ; brōn'-kī-āl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis — brōn-kī'-tīs ; brōng-kī'-tīs (Stor.) ; *not* brōn-kē'-tīs.

See *itis*.

broncho—brōng'-kō.

Worcester says brōn'-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brōn'-tē.

bronze—brōnz or brōnz.

The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—brōch, *not* brōoch.

broom—brōom.

"Often pronounced *brōom*."—*Wor*. "The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *food* ; but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot*. New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōom*, *rōom* ; *rōot*, *rōot* ; *rōof*, *rōof* ; *rōod*, *rōod* ; *brōom*, *brōom* ; and *sōon*, *sōon*."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

broth—brôth *not* brôth

See *accost*

brothel—brôth ěl brôth ěl (Stor)

Brough—brûf

brougham—brôo ăm or brôom

Brougham—brôo ăm or brôom

See *Alnui k*

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow tön *not* brô'  
tön

Brown Sequard (Dr)—brown sã kar'

Brueys—bru a

For ū see p 26

Bruges—brū jěz Fr pron bruzh.

For ū see p 26

Brugsch Bei—brôosh bã.

bruit—brût

Brunehild—brôo ně hilt.

See *Brunch lde*

Brunehilde—brôo ně hıl -dě

See *Brunchild*

Brunelleschi—brôo něl lěs kē

brusque—brôosk

brutal—brū tãl *not* brôo tãl

brute—brût *not* brôot

Brydges—brīj ěz

buccaneer—būk ăn er *not* bũ kăn ěr'

Buccleugh—būk klũ

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Buch von—fōn böök.

For κ, see p. 28.

Buchanan—bük-ăn'-ăn or bū-kăn'-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rěst'.

Büchner—bük'-nēr.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

bucolic—bū-köl'-ik. See *Bucolics*.

Buda-Pesth—bū'-dà-pěst; Hungarian pron.  
bōō'-dō-pēsht.

Buddha—bööd'-à; bōō'-dà (Web.); būd'-à  
(Smart).

Buddhism—bööd'-izm; bōō'-dizm (Web.);  
būd'-izm (Smart).

Buddhist—bööd'-ist; bōō'-dist (Web.);  
būd'-ist (Smart).

Buena Vista—bwā'-nā vēs'-tā or bō'-nā  
vīs'-tā.

Buenos Ayres—bō'-nūs ā'-rīz or ârz; Sp.  
pron. bwā-nōs ī'-rēs.

buffet (cupboard)—bööf-ā'.

The Standard Dictionary says būf'-ět or  
bū-fā'. For ü, see p. 26.

Buffon de—dū būf'-ün; Fr. pron. dū bū-  
fôn'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bööl-ġā'-rī-à, *not* būl-ġā'-rī-à.

bulletin—bööl'-ē-tin.

Worcester gives this as a secondary form,  
but prefers bööl'-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's  
pronunciation also.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bulow von—fon bu lō

For u see p 26

bulwark—bōol wurk

bungalow—bung ga lō

Bunsen von—fon bōon sēn

Buonaparte—bōō ō nà par tā

Buonarroti—bōō ō nar rōt ē

Michael Angelo *Buonarroti* See *Michael Angelo*

buoy—bwoi or boi bwoi or boi (Wor)

boi (Stor) boi or bwoi (Imp)

This word is often pronounced bōō I for which there is no dictionary authority

buoyancy—bwoi ān sī or boi ān-sī bwoi

ān sī or boi ān sī (Wor) boi ān

sī (Stor)

buoyant—bwoi ānt or boi ānt, boi ānt

(Wor and Stor)

Burdett Coutts—bur dēt kōōts

bureaucracy—bu ro kra sī

Burgoyne—bur goin

Burgundy—bur -gūn dī *not* būr gūn -dī

burin—bū rīn *not* bur in

burlesque—bur lēsk *not* būr' lēsk

burthen—burth n

bushel—bōōsh -čl

business—bīz nēs *not* bīz ī nēs

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



bustle—būs'-l, *not* búst'-l.

butcher—böoch'-êr, *not* bōō'-chěr.

butterine—büt'-êr-îa.

See *aniline*.

butyric (acid)—bū-tir'-îk.

Bysshe—bîsh.

"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."

byzantine (coin)—bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Byzantine (adj.)—bî-zăn'-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Also spelled *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bîz-ăn'-shî-ŭm, *not* bîz-ăn'-tî-ŭm.

## C

Caaba—ká-ā'-bâ ; kâ'-ā-bâ (Wor.).

See *Kaaba*.

cabal (junto)—ká-băl'.

cabal (tradition)—ká-băl' ; kâ'-băl (Wor.).

cabala—kăb'-â-lâ.

Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb'-ăl-îst.

Cabanis—kă-bâ-nēs'.

cabaret—kăb'-â-rêt.

Worcester prefers kăb'-â-râ.

cabochon—kă-bō-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cabool—ko bul

Cabot—kăb'-ôt, *not* kăb-ôt'

cabriolet—kăb-rî-o la, *not* kăb-rî-o-lët'.

cacao—ka ka'-o or ka ko

Worcester gives the second only

Caceres—ka thă-rës

In Spanish *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound  
of *th* in *thin*

cachalot—kăsh'-a-lôt

cachet—kash' a

cachinnatory—ka kîn' a-tô-rî.

cachou—ka-shôo'

cacique—ka-sčk'

cacœthes scribendi—kăk-ô-ë' thez skrib-  
ën'-dî

cacophony—kă-kôf'-ô-nî

cadaver—ka-dă'-vēr, *not* ka-dăv'-ēr.

cadî—ka'-dî, Turkish pron kâ'-de

See *kîdî*

Cadîz—kă' dîz, *not* ka dîz', Sp pron ka'-  
thêth See *Guadalquivir*

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*

Cadoudal—ka-dôô-dal.

caduceus—kă-dû'-sê-ûs

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syl-  
lables, kă dû' shûs

Cædmon—kčd'-môn or kăd'-môn

Caen—kan

Sometimes anglicized kă' ën For an, see  
p 26

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Cæsalpinus—sēs-āl-pī'-nūs.

Cæsarea—sēs-ā-rē'-ā, *not* sēz-ā-rē'-ā.

See *Cesarea*.

cæsium—sē'-zī-ŭm.

cæsurā—sē-zū'-rā or sē-sū'-rā ; sē-zhōō'-rā

(Hal.).

café—kăf'-ā ; Fr. pron. kă-fā'.

caffeine—kăf-fē'-in, *not* kăf'-fē-ën.

See *aniline*.

Caiaphas—kā'-yā-fās ; kī'-ăf-ăs (Stor.).

caic—kā'-ik.

See *caïque*.

Cainan—kā-i'-năn or kâ'-năn.

caïque—kâ'-êk or kâ-êk'.

See *caïc*.

cairn—kârn ; kârn (Stor.).

Cairo (Egypt)—kī'-rō, *not* kâ'-rō.

Cairo (U. S.)—kâ'-rō, *not* kī'-rō.

caisson—kâ'-sôn.

There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation kâ-sōôn'.

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēs or kēz.

cajolery—kâ-jō'-lēr-ī, *not* kâ-jōl'-ēr-ī.

Calais—kâ-lâ'.

The anglicized form kăl'-īs is seldom heard.

calash—kăl'-ăsh'.

Calaveras—kâ-lă-vâ'-rās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

calcimine (n and vb)—kál'-sím-ín.

Webster says kál sím ín, the pronunciation usually heard

calcine—kál' sín or kál -sín

Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation

calcium—kál -sì-um, *not* kál -shí-üm

Calderon de la Barca—kál -dŭr-ŏn dŭ la  
bar ka, Sp pron kal-dâ-rŏn' dâ lâ  
bar ka

caldron—kol -drŭn.

See *chaldron*

calf—kaf, more properly káf.

See *ask*

calf s foot—kafs fööt, *not* kavz fööt.

caliph—ka'-lîf

calisthenics—kál -is-thén'-iks.

calk—kôk

Callao—kal-la'-ŏ or kal-yà'-ŏ.

calligraphy—kál -lîg'-rà fî

Callimachus—kál -lím'-a-kŭs

Calliope—kál -lî'-o pe, *not* kál'-lî-ŏp.

Callisthenes—kál lis'-thé-nĕz

calm—kam, *not* kām

calophyllum—kál -ŏ-fil'-ŭm

caloric—ka-lŏr'-ĭk, *not* ka lo'-rĭk.

Calvary—kál'-va rĭ

calyx—kă'-lĭks, *not* kál'-ĭks

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Cambacérès de—dũ kãn-bã-sã-rës'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kãm-bĩ'-sêz.

camellia—kã-měl'-i-ã or kã-měl'-yã.

camelopard—kã-měl'-õ-pãrd or kãm'-ël-õ-pãrd.

Camelot—kãm'-ē-lõt.

"Many-towered *Camelot*."

camera—kãm'-ē-rã, *not* kã-mē'-rã.

See *chimera*.

Camoëns—kãm'-õ-čns.

campagna—kãm-pãn'-yã.

campanile—kãm-pã-nē'-lã.

Stormonth prefers kãm'-pãn-ĩl.

Campbell—kãm'-ël or kãm'-bël.

Campeachy—kãm-pē'-chē.

camphene—kãm-fēn' or kãm'-fĩn.

Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kãm'-fĩn.

camphor—kãm'-fēr, *not* kãm'-fir, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kã'-nãn or kã'-nã-ãn.

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam* which are always heard in two syllables — *Walker*

Canaanite—ka nán it or ka nā-ăn-it

See *Canaan*

canaille—ka-nal , kán-al' (Stor) Tr pron  
ka na-yu

The last syllable is to be lightly sounded

Canandaigua—kăn ăn da-ḡwa, *not* kăn-  
ăn dâ ḡu-a

canard—ka nârd or ka nar'

canary (bird)—ka nâ-rî, *not* ka nâr'-î

Candace—kăn da sê

Some authorities say kăn dâ' se

candelabra—kăn-de-lâ'-bra, *not* kăn-de-lâ'-  
bra, commonly heard

candelabrum—kăn-de lâ'-brûm, *not* kăn-  
de lâ brûm, commonly heard

Canes Venatici—kâ-nêz vê-nât'-is-i

canine—ka-nin'

Almost all the dictionaries accent this word  
on the *last* syllable

cannel (coal)—kăn'-êl.

Cannes—kan

cañon—kăn'-yŭn or kan-yôn'

ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni*  
*in minion*

Canopus—kăn-ô'-pūs, *not* kăn'-ô-pūs

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

canorous—kà-nō'-rūs.

*Canorous* and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kǎnt.

can't (cannot)—kǎnt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster*.

cantata—kǎn-tǎ'-tǎ or kǎn-tǎ'-tǎ.

cantatrice—kǎn-tǎ-tré'-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kǎn-tǎ-tré'-chā) and the anglicized form (kǎn-tǎ'-trēch).

Canton (China)—kǎn-tǒn'.

Canton (U. S.)—kǎn'-tǒn.

Canute—kā-nūt'.

canyon—kǎn'-yūn.

caoutchouc—kōō'-chōōk.

kā-ōōt'-chōōk is the pronunciation given by *Craig*. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kǎp-â-pē'.

Capella—kā-pěl'-lâ.

capillary (n.)—kǎp'-îl-â-rî.

capillary (adj.)—kǎp'-îl-â-rî or kā-pîl'-â-rî.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

formation the best orthoepists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste"—  
*Wor*

capital—káp'-it-ál

Capitol—káp -it-öl

Capitoline—káp'-it öl in, *not* káp'-it-öl-ën

capitulate—kă-pit'-yu-lat, *not* kă-pich'-ōo-lat

capoch—ka-pōōch', *not* ka-pōch'.

capon—kă'-pn or kă'-pun, kă'-pōn (Stor)

Capreæ—káp'-re-ē.

Capri—kă'-pre.

capriccio—kă-pre'-chō.

*See Bertuccio*

capriccioso—ka-prē-chō'-*çç*

caprice—ka-prē's'.

*See amber gris*

Capricornus—kăp-rī-kōr'-nūs.

capsicine—kăp'-sī-sĕn

*See aniline.*

captain—kăp'-tĭn.

*ai*, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *a* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *e* or *i* *See fountain, mountain*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shen', *not* kăp'-yū chĭn, kăp'-yū-shĕn (Stor.)

*See amber gris*

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)



Caracci—kă-ră'-chē.

See *Carracci*.

Caractacus—kă-răk'-tă-kūs.

carbine—kăr'-bîn or kăr-bîn', *not* kăr'-bên.

carbonaceous—kăr-bō-nā'-shūs.

card—kărd, *not* kyărd.

"When *ă* or *î* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-înd* or *k-yînd*, *ske-y* or *sk-yî*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ă* or *î*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web*.

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kăr'-dăn; Fr. pron. kăr-dăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

carême—kă-rām'.

caret—kă'-rět or kăr'-ět.

Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-îb-ē'-ăn, *not* kăr-îb'-ē-ăn. See *Caribbees*.

caricature—kăr'-îk-â-tūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Carlisle—kar-lil'.

Carlovingian—kar-lō-vīn'-jī-ăn, *not* kar-lō-vīn'-ī-ăn.

Carlsruhe—karls'-rōō; Ger. pron. kārls'-rōō-ě.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kār-lil'; kār'-lil or kār-lil' (Biog).

carmine—kar'-mīn or kar-mīn'.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kar-něg'-ě.

carnelian — kār-nel'-yăn; kār-ně'-lī-ăn (Stor.)

carnivorous—kar-nīv'-ō-rūs.

Carnot—kār-nō'.

• Carolinian—kār-ō-līn'-ī-ăn, *not* kār-ō-lī-nī-ăn.

carotid—ka-rōt'-īd, *not* kār-ō'-tīd.

"The *carotid* arteries."

Carracci—kār-rā'-chē.

See *Caracci*

Carrara—kār-rā'-rā.

"*Carrara* marble."

carrousel—kār-rōō-sěl' or kār'-rōō-sěl.

Cartagena—kar-ta-jě'-nā; Sp. pron. kār-ta-hā'-nā.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*

carte-blanche — kār-t-blānsh'; Fr. pron. kār-t-blānsh'.

For *ăn*, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dü vĕ-zĕt'.

Cartesian — kār-tĕ'-zhăn ; kār-tĕ'-zhĭ-ăn  
(Stor.).

Carthaginian — kār-thâ-jĭn'-ĭ-ăn, *not* kār-  
thâ-jĕ'-nĭ-ăn.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhäk kärt-yā'.

cartridge—kār'-trĭj, *not* kăt'-rĭj.

caryatides—kār-ĭ-ăt'-ĭd-ĕz.

caryatids—kār-ĭ-ăt'-ĭdz.

Casaubon—kâ-sô'-bôn ; Fr. pron. kâ-zô-  
bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

caseine—kâ'-sĕ-ĭn, *not* kâ'-sĕ-ĕn.

See *aniline*.

casement—kâs'-mĕnt or kâz'-mĕnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally  
heard ; the second is the one given by most  
orthoëpists.

caseous—kâ'-sĕ-Ûs.

Worcester gives kâ'-shĕ-Ûs as a secondary  
form.

cashmere—kăsh'-mĕr.

See *Cashmere*.

Cashmere—kăsh-mĕr'.

"In familiar discourse we very often hear  
this name accentuated on the first syllable,  
*e. g.*, in the phrase, 'a *Cashmere* shawl.'  
*Cashmere*, in such cases, may be considered  
simply as an English word, having become

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

thoroughly anglicized When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given"—*Gaz* See *Newfoundland*

casino—ka-se'-nō.

See *cassino*

cassimere—kās'-īm-ēr, *not* kǎz'-īm-ēr.

cassino—kās-sē'-nō.

See *casino*

Cassiopea—kās-sī-ō-pē'-ā.

Cassiopeia—kās-sī-ō-pē'-yā.

cassowary—kās'-sō-wā-rī.

castanet—kās'-ta-nēt.

*Accent the first syllable.*

caste—kâst, *not* kǎst.

See *ask*

Castiglione—kas-tel-yō'-nā.

See *Bentivoglio*

castle—kās'-l, *not* kǎst'-l ; kâs'-l (Wor.).

Castlereagh—kas-l-rā'.

Castruccio—kas-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*

casualty—kǎzh'-yū-āl-tī.

casuist—kǎzh'-yū-īst.

casuistry—kǎzh'-yū-īs-trī.

catacomb—kât'-ā-kōm, *not* kât'-ā-kōmb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

catafalque—kăt'-ă-fălk.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt'-ă-lěp-sĩ.

catalogue—kăt'-ă-lög, *not* kăt'-ă-lôg.

catalpa—kă-tăl'-pă, *not* kă-tôl'-pă, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt'-ă-mă-răn'.

catch—kăch.

Avoid the pronunciation kěch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch'-ŭp, *not* kěch'-ŭp.

See *catsup*.

catechetical—kăt'-ē-kět'-ik-ăl.

catechism—kăt'-ē-kizm, *not* kăt'-ē-kiz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt'-ē-kū'-mën.

cater-cornered—kă'-těr-kôr'-něrd or kăt'-ěr.

"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kă-thă'.

"A cycle of *Cathay*."

catheter—kăth'-ē-těr.

catsup—kăt'-sŭp.

See *catchup*.

Cattaraugus—kăt'-ă-rô'-gŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kă'-shăn, *not* kô-kă'-zhăn,  
*nor* kô-kăsh'-ăn.

Caucasus—kô'-ká-sŭs, *not* kô-kă'-sŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dũ kô-lân-kōor'.

For ân, see p 26

cauliflower—ko li-flow-cr

causerie—ko zěr-c'

caveat—ka'-vc-ât, *not* kâv'-c-ât.

caviar—kâv'-i ar

See *caviare*

caviare—ka-ver'.

This is Webster's pronunciation Worcester adds a secondary form, kâv-yar', which is Haldeman's as well There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kâv ě a rá

Cavour di—de ka-vōor'.

Cawnpoor—kôn-pōor'.

cayenne—kâ-ě'n' or kī-ě'n'.

Cayenne—kâ-yě'n' or kī-ě'n'.

Cayuga—kâ-yōō'-gâ.

Cecil—sĕ'-sĭl, sĭs'-ĭl, or sĕs'-ĭl

Cecrops—sĕ'-krōps.

See *Kekrops*.

Cedric—sĕd'-rĭk.

Cedron—sĕ'-drōn.

"The brook *Cedron*"

Celebes (islands)—sĕl'-ĕ-bĕz

celibacy—sĕ-lĭb'-â-sĭ or sĕl'-ĭ-bâ-sĭ

All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the second form only

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō'-tō chĕl-  
lē'-nē.

cello—chĕl'-lō.

See *violoncello*.

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).

See *Celtic*.

Celtic—sĕl'-tĭk ; kĕl'-tĭk or sĕl'-tĭk (Hal.).

There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl'-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt' or sĕm'-ĕnt.

The form *sĕm'-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent*.

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt'.

cemetery—sĕm'-ē-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm'-ē-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn'-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn'-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn'-tĭ-mē-tĕr or sĕn-tĭm'-ē-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf'-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp'-ē-tăl.

cephalic—sē-făl'-ĭk, *not* sĕf'-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf'-ă-lō-pōd or sē-făl'-ō-pōd

Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sē-rām'-ĭk, *not* kē-rām'-ĭk.

cerate—sē'-rāt, *not* sĭr'-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr'-bē-rūs.

cerebral—sĕr'-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē'-brăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cerebric—sēr'-ē-brik or se-rēb'-rik.

cerebro-spinal—sēr-ċ-brō spi'-nāl, *not* sē  
re-bro spi-nāl

cerebrum—sēr-ċ brum, *not* se-rē' brūm

The four words given above are all accent  
ed on the *first* syllable

cerement—ser mēnt, *not* sēr' e-mēnt.

Ceres—sc rez

cereus—se'-rē-ūs, *not* se'-rūs.

certain—sēr'-tīn

*See captain*

cerulean—se-rū'-lē-ān.

*See European*

cerumen—sē-rū'-mēn

Cervantes de—dā sēr-vān'-tēz; Sp pron  
dā thēr-vān'-tēs

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced  
like *th* in *thin*

cervical—sēr'-vik-āl

Cesarea—sēs-a-rē'-a, *not* sēz-a-rē'-ā.

*See Casarea*

Cesarean—sc-zā'-re-ān, *not* sē-zar-ċ'-ān.

Also spelled *Casarian*, and pronounced as  
above

Cesnola di—dē chēs-nō'-la.

cetacea—sē-tā'-she-a.

Cetus—sē'-tūs.

Cévennes—sā-vēn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)



Ceylon—sē-lōn' or sīl-ōn' ; sē'-lōn or sīl-ōn' (Gaz.),

chablis—shăb-lē', *not* shăb-lēs'.

Chaeronea—kēr-ō-nē'-ă.

Chagres—chă'-grēs, *not* shă'-grēs.

chagrin—shă-grīn' or shă-grēn'.

Most lexicographers prefer shă-grēn'.

chair—châr ; châr (Stor.).

chalcedony—kăl-sēd'-ō-nī or kăl'-sē-dō-nī.

There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl'-sīs.

Chaldean—kăl-dē'-ăn, *not* kăl'-dē-ăn.

chaldron—chăl'-drūn or chōl'-drūn.

See *caldrōn*.

chalet—shă-lā'.

chalice—chăl'-īs.

Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl'-mērz ; Scotch pron. chō'-mērz.

chalybeate—kă-līb'-ē-ăt, *not* chà-līb'-ē-ăt.

Cham—kăm.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kă-mē'-lē-ŭn.

chamois—shăm'-ī or shă-moi' ; Fr. pron. shăm-wă' ; shăm'-wô or shă-moi' (Imp.) ; shăm'-wă (Stor.).

chamomile—kăm'-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Chamonix—sha mo-ně'.

*See Chamouni*

Chamouni—sha mōo-ně'.

*See Chamonix*

champ—chám̐p

champaign—shám-pân'

Champollion—shám-pōl'-è-ôn , Fr. pron  
shan-pol-yôn'

For *an* and *on*, see pp 26 and 27

Champs-Élysées—shan-zā-lě-zā'.

For *an*, see p 26

chant—chant, *not* chǎnt.

*See ask*

chaos—kǎ'-ōs

chap (crack)—cháp or chǒp.

chap (jaw)—chǒp, *not* cháp

chapeau—shǎp'-ō , shǎp pō' (Stor.).

chapeau-bras—shǎp-ō-brá'.

chaperon—shǎp'-ēr on

Chapultepec—cha-pōōl-tā-pěk'.

char (job)—châr , châr (Stor).

"A *char*-woman"

character—kǎr'-ăk-těr.

charade—shâ-râd' ; shǎr-âd' (Stor).

This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation

chargé d'affaires—shâr-zhâ' dâf-fâr'.

charivari—shar-ê-va-rĕ'.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Charlemagne — shär-lē-mān' ; Fr. pron.  
shärl-män'-yü.

charlotte-Russe—shär'-lot-rōos.

Charon—kā'-rön, *not* chā'-rön.

chartreuse—shär-trēz' ; Fr. pron. shär-  
tröz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

chary—châr'-i or chā'-rī.

Charybdis—kā-rīb'-dīs.

"Scylla and *Charybdis*."

chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz'-üm.

See *elm*.

chassepot—shäs-pō'.

Worcester says shäs'-pō.

chasten — chā'-sn, *not* chäs'-n ; chās'-tn  
(Walker and Knowles).

chastise—chäs-tīz', *not* chäs'-tīz.

chastisement—chäs'-tīz-mënt, *not* chäs-tīz'-  
mënt.

chiasuble—chăz'-ū-bl.

Châteaubriand de—dü shä-tō-brē-än'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Chaucer—chô'-sēr, *not* chow'-sēr.

Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr'.

Chautauqua—shâ-tô'-kwä, *not* chà-tô'-kwä.

chauvinism—shō'-vīn-izm.

Chedorlaomer—kēd-ôr-lā'-ō-mēr or ô'-mēr.

chef—shěf.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shâ dêvr , Fr pron. shâ-  
dovr'

For o, see p 25

Chelsea—chĕl'-se, *not* chĕl'-sĕ-ă.

See *Anglesea*

Cheops—ke'-ôps, *not* chc'-ôps.

'The pyramid of *Cheops*'

Cherbourg—shĕr'-bûrg or shar-bōor'.

Cherbuliez—shĕr-bu-le-ă'

For ū, see p 26

Chersonesus—kĕr-sō-nĕ'-sūs.

cheroot—chĕ-rōot' ; shĕr-ōot' (Stor.).

Chertsey—chĕs'-sĭ, *not* chĕrt'-sĭ.

See *Alnwick*

cherub—chĕr'-ūb.

See *Cherub*

Cherub (city)—kĕ'-rūb.

See *cherub* "Cherub (kĕ'-rūb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels"—*Web*

cherubic — chĕ-rōo'-bĭk ; chĕr-ōo'-bĭk  
(Stor.).

cherubim—chĕr'-ū bĭm, *not* chĕr'-ūb-ĭm.

Cherubini—kā-rōo-be'-nĕ.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*

Cherubusco—chĕr-ōo-bōos'-kō.

(For key of Signs, see p 37)

chestnut—chěs'-nüt, *not* chěst'-nüt.

cheval-de-frise—shē-väl-dü-frēz'.

See *amber-gris*.

chevalier—shěv-â-lēr'; Fr. pron. shěv-âl-yā'

See *chivalry*.

cheviot (cloth)—chěv'-ē-üt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chiv'-ē-üt.

chěv'-ē-üt is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ěň'; shē-ěň' (Gaz.).

See *Chienne*.

Cheyne—chān or chīn, *not* chā'-nē.

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ă'-rō ōs-kōō'-rō.

chibouque—chīb-ōōk'; chīb-ōōk' (Stor.).

chic—shēk.

Chicago—shī-kô'-gō, *not* shī-kă'-gō, *nor*  
chī-kă'-gō.

chicanery—shīk-ă'-nēr-ī.

Chichester—chīch'-ēs-tēr, *not* chī'-chēs-tēr.

chicken—chīk'-ěň, *not* chīk'-n.

Chienne—shē-ěň'.

See *Cheyenne*.

chiffonier—shīf-ōň-ēr'; Fr. pron. shē-fōň-  
yā'.

chiffonière—shīf-ōň-yâr'; Fr. pron. shē-  
fōň-yâr'.

Chihuahua—chē-wă'-wă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

childe—child.

"child in U S , child, or child, in Eng  
land"—*Web* Worcester says "*Childe*, pro  
nounced child, is contrary to all analogy,"

children—chil' drēn, *not* chil'-dērn.

Chili—chil'-i

Chillicothe—chil-i-kōth'-e, *not* chil-i-kō'-thē

Chillon (castle)—shē-yōn' or shil'-ōn.

For ōn, see p 27

Chimborazo — chīm-bō-ra'-zō ; Sp pron  
chēm-bō-ra'-thō.

See *Cadiz*

chimera—kīm-e'-rā, *not* kī-me'-rā.

See *camera*

chimerical—kīm-ēr'-ik-āl.

chimney—chīm'-nī.

Avoid the gross vulgarism, chīm'-bī

chimpanzee—chīm-pān'-zē, *not* chīm-pān-  
zē'.

Smart, however, is authority for the last  
form Stormonth says chīm'-pān zē

chinchilla—chīn-chīl-ā. See *Chinchilla*.

Chinese—chī-nēz' or chī-nēs'.

The pronunciation of the termination of  
proper names in *ese*, as *Chinest*, *Japanese*,  
*Portuguese*, is not settled As between *ee*  
and *es*, most orthoēpists favor the first

Chippewa—chīp'-ē-wā ; chīp'-ē-wā (Gaz.)

See *Chippeway*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Chippeway—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

chirography—kī-rōg'-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ōg'-rā-fĭ.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī'-rō-măn-sēr.

kĭr'-ō măn-sēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī'-rō-măn-sĭ.

Worcester gives kĭr'-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī'-rōn.

chiropodist—kī-rōp'-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rōs'-ō-fĭst.

chirurgion—kī-rŭr'-jŭn.

Chiswick—chĭz'-ĭk, *not* chĭz'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitine*.

chitine—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitin*, *aniline*.

Chittim—kĭt'-ĭm, *not* chĭt'-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv'-ăl-rĭk ; shĭv-ăl'-rĭk (Wor.).

chivalrous—shĭv'-ăl-rŭs.

chĭv'-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv'-ăl-rĭ.

chĭv'-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shív'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike"—  
*Wor*

chloralum—klô-rál'-üm, *not* klo-rá'-lüm.

chloride—klô-ríd or klô'-ríd

*See idē*

chlorine—klô' rīn or klô'-rēn, klô'-rīn or  
 klô'-rīn (Imp)

*See aniline*

chlorite—klô'-rit.

*See itē*

chlorophyl—klô'-rô-fīl.

chock-full—chôk'-fööl, *not* chük'-fööl.

chocolate—chôk'-ô-lät.

*See accost*

choler—kôl'-ēr, *not* kô'-lēr.

choleric—kôl'-ēr-īk.

*See Arabic*

Cholmondeley—chüm'-lī

*See Alnwick*

Chopin—shô-păn'. *See Szopin.*

*For ăv, see p 26*

Chorazin—kô-rá'-zīn.

chord—kórd.

chorist—kô'-rīst, *not* kôr'-īst.

chorister—kôr'-īs-tēr, *not* kô'-rīst-ēr.

*(For Key of Signs, see p 37)*



Chosroes—kös'-rō-ēz.

chough—chŭf.

christen—krīs'-n, *not* krīst'-n.

Christian—krīs'-chăn.

To be preferred to krīst'-yăn.

Christiania—krīs-tē-ä'-nē-ä.

Christianity—krīs-chăn'-īt-ī or chī-ăn'-īt-ī.

Worcester says krīst-yē-ăn'-ē-tē.

Christmas—krīs'-mäs, *not* krīst'-mäs.

chronological—krön-ō-lŏj'-īk-äl.

Chronos—krö'-nös or krön'-ös.

chrysalis—krīs'-ä-līs.

Chryseis—krī-sē'-īs.

chryselephantine—krīs-ěl-ē-făn'-tīn.

chrysoberyl—krīs'-ō-bēr-īl.

chrysoprase — krīs' - ō - prāz ; krīs' - ō - prās  
(Wor.)

Chrysostom—krīs'-ös-töm or krīs-ös'-töm.

Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä'-kā.

chyle—kīl.

chyme—kīm.

cicada—sīk-ä'-dä.

cicatrice—sīk'-ä-trīs.

See *cicatrix*.

cicatrices (plural of *cicatrix*)—sīk-ä-trī'-  
sēz.

*cicatrix*—sīk-ä'-trīks ; sīk'-ä-trīks (Stor.)

See *cicatrice*.

. (For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cicerone—che cha ro -nā or sīs e-rō'-nē.  
Stormonth prefers the second

ciliary—sīl ya rī or sīl i ā rī

Cilicia—sīl ish i a

Cimabue—che-ma bōō'-a.

Cimarosa—che-ma ro'-zā.

Cimon—sī mōn

cinchona—sīn ko' na, *not* sīn-chō'-nā.

Cincinnati—sīn sīn nā tī, *not* sīn-sīn-nāt'-ū.

Cinnatus—sīn-sīn-nā'-tūs

Cinque-ports—sīngk'-pōrts

Circe—sēr'-se

Circean—sēr-sē'-ān, *not* sēr'-sē-ān

circuit—sēr'-kīt, *not* sēr'-kūt.

circuitous—sēr-kū'-īt-ūs

Webster formerly said sēr'-kīt-ūs

Cirencester—sīs'-ēt-ēr or sīs'-īs-ēr

See *Alnwick*

cisalpine—sīs āl' pīn or sīs īl pīn

Do not pronounce the last syllable pēn o  
pūn

cithara—sīth'-ā ra.

citrate—sīt -rat

civil—sīv'-īl, *not* sīv'-l

civilization—sīv-īl-īz-ā'-shūn.

Civita Vecchia—che'-vē-tā vēk'-kē-ā.

clairvoyance—klar-voi'-āns

Do not accent the *first* syllable

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi'-ănt.

See *clairvoyance*.

clandestine—klăn-dēs'-tîn.

clangor—klăng'-gēr, *not* klăng'-ēr.

clapboard—klăb'-ōrd, *not* klăp'-bōrd.

claque—klák.

clarinet—klăr'-în-ět.

cleanly (adj.)—klěn'-lî.

cleanly (adv.)—klên'-lî.

clematis—klēm'-ă-tîs, *not* klē-mă'-tîs.

The pronunciation klē-mă'-tîs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē'-ō-bîs, *not* klē-ō'-bîs.

See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū'-lūs, *not* klē-ōb'-yū-lūs.

Cleomenes—klē-ōm'-ē-nēz.

"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."—*Wor.*

clench—klěnch.

See *clinch*.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā'-tră, *not* klē-ō-pă'-tră,  
*nor* klē-ō-păt'-ră.

clepsydra—klěp'-sî-dră or klěp-sî'-dră.

clerestory—klěr'-stō-rî ; klěr'-ě-stōr-î is

Stormonth's former pronunciation.

clerk—klěrck.

Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stormonth's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

vails in Eng, but in the U S klēr̄k is the recognized form

climacteric — kli-māk'-tēr-ik or klīm-āk-tēr'-ik

"The grand *climacteric*" "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'-ic*." — *Web* See *Arabic*

climatal — klī'-māt-āl.

climatic — klī-māt'-ik.

clinch — klīnch.

See *clench*

clique — klēk, *not* klīk.

Clive — kliv.

cloisonné — klwa-zō-nā', *not* kloī'-sō-nā.

cloth — klōth.

See *accost*

clothes — klōthz, coil. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal

cloths — klōthz, *not* klōths.

clough (sluice) — klōf.

See *accost*

Clough (Arthur Hugh) — klāf.

Clusium — klā'-shī-ām, *not* klā'-zī-ām.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*"

Cnidus — nī-dās.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*" In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombable

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche, Ptolemy*.

coadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd'-jū-tănt.

coadjutor—kō-ăd-jū'-tēr, *not* kō-ăd'-jū-tēr.

cobalt—kō'-bölt.

Coblentz—kō'-blěnts, *not* kōb-lěnts'.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

cocaine—kō'-kà-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

coccygeal—kők-sĭj'-ē-ăl.

coccyx—kők'-sĭks.

cocher—kők-shā'.

Cochin China—kō'-chĭn chĭ'-nà.

cochineal—kők'-ĭn-ēl.

cochlea—kők'-lē-ă.

cockatrice—kők'-ă-trĭs; sometimes kők'-ă-trĭs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō'-bŭrn, *not* kők'-bŭrn.

See *Alnwick*.

cockswain—kők'-swān; coll. kők'-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

cocoa—kō'-kō.

cocoaine—kō'-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cocytus—kô-sî'-tüs.

codeine—kô-dê'-în

*See aniline.*

codicil—kôd'-îs-îl.

Codrus—kô'-drûs.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lî'-ôn ; Fr. pron.  
kôr dû lê-ôn'.

For o and ô, see pp. 25 and 27.

coexist—kô-ěg'-zîst'.

Coeymans—kwê'-mānz.

coffee—kôf'-î.

*See accost.*

coffin—kôf'-în.

*See accost.*

cognac—kôn'-yák.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

cognisor—kôg'-nîz-ôr'.

Webster, as a secondary pronunciation,  
says, kôn-îz-ôr'.

cognizable—kôg'-nîz-â-bl or kôn'-îz-â-bl.

cognizance—kôg'-nîz-âns or kôn'-îz-âns.

cognizant—kôg'-nîz-ânt or kôn'-îz-ânt.

cognomen—kôg'-nô'-mên, *not* kôg'-nô-mên.

cohesive—kô-hê'-sîv ; kô-hê'-zîv (Browne  
and Haldeman).

Cohoes—kô-hôz', *not* kô-hôoz'.

coiffeur—kwā-fôr'.

For ô, see p. 25.

(*For key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

coiffure—kwä-für'.

For ü, see p. 26.

coigne—koin.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—köök or kōk.

"Always pronounced köök in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—kül'-än-dēr, *not* köl'-än-dēr.

Colbert—kōl-bâr'.

colchicum—köl'-kĭ-kŭm.

Stormonth says köl'-chĭ-kŭm, which is the pronunciation almost universally heard.

cold-chisel—kōld'-chĭz-ĕl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced köl'-chĭz-ĕl, as if spelled *coal-chisel*.

Coleridge—kōl'-rĭj.

cole-slaw—kōl'-slô, *not* kōld'-slô.

See *kool-slaa*.

Colfax—kōl'-făks, *not* köl'-făks.

Coligny de—dŭ kō-lĕn-yĕ' or dŭ kō-lĕn'-yĕ.

coliseum—köl'-ĭ-sĕ'-ŭm.

See *colosseum*.

Collatinus—köl'-ā-tĭ'-nŭs.

collation—köl'-lā'-shŭn, *not* kō-lā'-shŭn.

collect (n.)—köl'-lĕkt.

collect (vb.)—köl'-lĕkt'.

See *absent*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

collimator—köl līm a ter

colloid—köl loid

collusive—köl lū sīv *not* Köl lū zīv

Colman—kol mán *not* Köl mán

Cologne—ko lon Fr pron kō lōn yū  
Pronounce the *last* syllable (yū) lightly

Colon—kō lōn See *colon*

Colorado—köl ô ra do

colorific—kul ur if ik or Köl ūr if ik.

Although the preponderance of authority favors the second pronunciation analogy suggests the first

Colosse—kō lōs se *not* kō lōs

colosseum—köl ôs-sē ūm

See *coliseum*

colportage—köl pōrt aj, Köl-pōrt aj  
(Wor)

colporter—köl pōrt er

colporteur—köl pōrt er

Worcester prefers Köl pōr tūr

Colquhoun—kō-hōon

See *Alnu ck*

columbine—köl ūm bīn

column—köl ūm *not* Köl yūm

Comanche—kō mán chē kō mán -chā  
(Gaz)

comatose—kō ma tōs or kōm a tōs kōm  
ă tōs (Stor)

(For Key of Signs p 37)



combat—kõm'-băt or kũm'-băt.

Worcester prefers kũm'-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ũ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cõmbat and cõmrade."—*Web.*

combatable—kõm'-băt-â-bl or kõm-băt'-â-bl.

combatant — kõm'-băt-ânt ; kũm'-băt-ânt (Wor.).

combative—kõm'-băt-iv or kõm-băt'-iv.

combativeness—kõm'-băt-iv-nës ; kũm'-băt-iv-nës (Wor.).

Combe—kõom or kõm.

comeliness—kũm'-lĩ-nës, *not* kõm'-lĩ-nës.

comely—kũm'-lĩ, *not* kõm'-lĩ

commandant—kõm-ân-dânt' ; kõm-ân'-dânt or kõm-ân'-dânt (Imp.).

comme il faut — kũm-êl-fõ' ; kõm-êl-fõ' (Wor.).

commendable—kõm-mënd'-â-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kõm'-mënd-â-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

commensurable—kõm-mën'-shõõ-râ-bl ; kõm-mën'-shũr-â-bl (Hal.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

commiserate — kǝm-míz'-ĕr-ăt, *not* kǝm  
mís'-ĕr-ăt

commissariat—kǝm mıs-să'-rĭ ăt

commissure—kǝm' mĭ-shōor or kǝm-mĭsh'-  
ōor

*See commissural*

commodious—kǝm-mō'-dĭ-ŭs, *not* kǝm-mō'-  
jŭs

Commodus—kǝm'-mō-dŭs, *not* kǝm-mō'-  
dus

commonalty—kǝm'-ŭn-ăl-tĭ

commonwealth—kǝm'-un-wĕlth

Worcester prefers this pronunciation, but  
also places the accent upon the *last* syllable

commune—kǝm'-mŭn

communism—kǝm'-mŭ-nĭzm

communist—kǝm'-mŭ-nĭst ; kǝm-mŭ'-nĭst  
(Stor.)

Comorin (Cape)—kǝm'-ō-rĭn.

compact (n)—kǝm'-păkt

compact (adj)—kǝm-păkt'.

*See adept*

comparable—kǝm'-pă-ră-blĭ, *not* kǝm-păr'-  
a-blĭ

compatriot—kǝm-pă'-trĭ-ôt, formerly pro-  
nounced kǝm-păt'-rĭ-ôt.

compeer—kǝm-pēr', *not* kǝm'-pēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

compensate—kǝm'-pĕn-sāt or kǝm-pĕn'-sāt ; kǝm-pĕn'-sāt or kǝm'-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).

Worcester gives kǝm-pĕn'-sāt only. See *contemplate*.

compensative—kǝm-pĕn'-sā-tĭv.

complaisance—kǝm'-plā-zāns.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complaisant—kǝm'-plā-zānt.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complement—kǝm'-plĕ-mĕnt.

See *compliment*.

complex—kǝm'-plĕks, *not* kǝm-plĕks'.

compliment—kǝm'-plĭm-ĕnt.

See *complement*.

component—kǝm-pō'-nĕnt.

composite—kǝm-pōz'-ĭt.

Stormonth says kǝm'-pōz-ĭt.

compost—kǝm'-pōst ; kǝm'-pōst (Stor.).

compound (n. and adj.)—kǝm'-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kǝm-pownd'.

See *absent*.

compromise—kǝm'-prō-mĭz.

comptroller—kǝn-trō'-lĕr.

comrade—kǝm-rād or kǝm'-rād ; kǝm'-rād or kŭm (Wor.) ; kǝm'-rād (Stor.).

See *combat*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Comte—kônt

For ôn see p 27

con amore—kôn a mô re

concave—kông kâv or kôn kav

concentrate—kôn sên trât or kôn sên trât  
kôn sên trât (Wor)

The New Imperial prefers kôn sêr trât

See *contemplate*

conch—kôngk *not* kônch

conchology—kông kôl ô jî kông kôl ô jî  
(Stor and Hal)

concierge—kôn-sarj, Fr pron kôn  
syârzh

For ôn see p 27

concise—kôn sîs *not* kôn sîz

conclave—kông klâv or kôn klâv

Worcester says kông klâv

conclusive—kôn klû' sîv, kôn klû'-zîv  
(Stor)

concord—kông kord *not* kôn kôrd

Concord (New Hampshire)—kông kûrd

concordance—kôn kôrd-âns *not* kông  
kôrd-âns

concordat—kôn kôr-dât, Fr pron kôn  
kor-dâ

For ôn see p 27

concourse—kông' kôrs

Haldeman prefers kôn kôrs

(For *K&S of Signs etc* p 37)

concrete (n. and adj.)—kǒn'-krēt.

concrete (vb.)—kǒn-krēt'.

See *absent*.

concubinage—kǒn-kū'-bīn-āj, *not* kǒn'-kū-bī-nāj.

concubine—kǒng'-kū-bīn, *not* kǒn'-kū-bīn.

Condé de—dǔ kôn-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condemner—kǒn-dēm'-nēr or kǒn-dēm'-ēr.

See *contemner*.

condemning—kǒn-dēm'-ning or kǒn-dēm'-ing.

See *contemning*.

condign—kǒn-dīn'.

Condillac de—dǔ kôn-dē-yāk'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kǒn-dō'-lēns, *not* kǒn'-dō-lēns.

This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dǔ kôn-dōr-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conduit—kǒn'-dīt or kūn'-dīt.

confessedly—kǒn-fēs'-ēd-lī.

confessor—kǒn-fēs'-ēr or kǒn'-fēs-ēr.

Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

confidant—kǒn-fíd-ǎnt *not* kǒn'-fíd-ǎnt.

confidante—kǒn fíd-ǎnt

confine (n)—kǒn'-fín

confine (vb)—kǒn-fín'

*See absent*

confiscate—kǒn' fīs-kāt or kǒn-fīs'-kāt,  
kǒn fīs kat (Wor)

The New Imperial prefers kǒn fīs' kāt

*See contemplate*

conflict (n)—kǒn'-fíkt

conflict (vb)—kǒn-fíkt'.

*See absent*

confluence—kǒn'-flū-ěns

confluent—kǒn' flū-ěnt.

confrère—kǒn frâr'.

For ôv, see p 27

Confucianism—kǒn-fū'-shǎn-izm

Confucius—kǒn-fū'-shē-ūs, *almost* kǒn-fū'-  
shūs

conge—kǒv zhā', Eng pron kǒn'-je

For ôv, see p 27

congenial—kǒn jen -y ǎl

congeniality—kǒn je ní ǎl -í tí or jén yǎl'-  
í tí

congeries—kǒn jē'-rī-ěz

congregate—kǒng'-grē-gāt.

Congress—kǒng'-grēs

Congressional—kǒn-grēsh'-ün-ǎl; kǒng  
grēsh'-ün-ǎl (Stor.)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

congruence—kǒng'-grū-ěns ; kǒn'-grōō-ěns  
(Stor.).

congruent—kǒng'-grū-ěnt ; kǒn'-grōō-ěnt  
(Stor.).

conjunctiva — kǒn-jǔngk'-tīv-à, *not* kǒn-  
jǔngk-tē'-vâ.

Webster says kǒn-jǔngk-tī'-vâ.

conjure (to implore)—kǒn-jūr'.

conjure (to enchant)—kǔn'-jūr.

conjuror (one who implores)—kǒn-jū'-rēr

conjuror (a magician)—kǔn'-jūr-ēr.

conjurer—kǒn-jū'-rēr.

connate—kǒn'-nât or kǒn-nât'.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

Connaught—kǒn'-nôt.

connoisseur—kǒn-nīs-sûr' or kǒn-nīs-sōor' ;

kǒn'-īs-sūr (Imp.). See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kǒng'-kēr, *not* kǒn'-kēr.

conqueror—kǒngk'-ēr-ēr.

conquest—kǒng'-kwěst, *not* kǒn'-kwěst.

conscientious—kǒn-shī-ěn'-shūs, *not* kǒn-  
sī-ěn'-shūs.

conscientiousness — kǒn - shī - ěn'-shūs-nēs,  
*not* kǒn-sī-ěn'-shūs-nēs.

conservator—kǒn'-sēr-vâ-tēr or kǒn'-sēr-  
vâ-tôr.

considerable—kǒn-sīd'-ēr-à-bl, *not* kǒn-sīd'-  
râ-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

consignee—kõn sîn ê

consignor—kõn sî ner or kôn si nor

consistory—kõn sis tō rī or kôn -sis tō rī

consolatory—kõn söl a tō rī, *not* kôn sō  
la to rī

console (n)—kõn söl

consols—kõn sölz or kôn sölz

A number of English orthoepists being among the uninitiated have accented this word on the first syllable as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers — *Webster*

consomme—kõng sôm mǎ Tr pron kôn  
sô-mǎ

For ov see p 27

consort (n)—kõn -sört

consort (vb)—kõn sört'

See *absent*

conspiracy—kõn spîr'-a-sī *not* kôn spī rá  
sī

constable—kun -sta bl *not* kôn sta bl

construe—kõn'-strū *not* kôn strū

Formerly pronounced kôn ster See *mis  
construe*

Consuelo—kôv sū a lō

For ū and ôv see pp 26 and 27

consummate (adj)—kõn-süm mǎt.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)



consummate (vb.)—kǒn'-sǔm-māt or kǒn-sǔm'-māt ; kǒn-sǔm'-māt (Wor.).  
See *contemplate*.

contemner—kǒn-těm'-něr or kǒn-těm'-ěr.  
See *condemner*.

contemning—kǒn-těm'-ning or kǒn-těm'-ing.  
See *condemning*.

contemplate—kǒn'-těm-plāt or kǒn-těm'-plāt ; kǒn-těm'-plāt (Wor.).

“With respect to all these words (*compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable: the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.”—*Wor.*

contemplative—kǒn-těm'-plā-tiv, *not* kǒn'-těm-plā-tiv.

contemplator — kǒn'-těm-plā-těr or kǒn-těm'-plā-těr.

contemporaneity—kǒn-těm-pō-rā-nē'-it-ī.  
contents—kǒn'-těnts or kǒn-těnts'.

The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kǒn'-těst.

contest (vb.)—kǒn-těst'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

contiguous—kǝn-tĩġ'-yũ-ũs.

contour—kǝn-tōor' ; kǝn'-tōor (Hal.).

contract (n.)—kǝn'-trákt.

contract (vb.)—kǝn-trákt'.

*See absent*

contrary—kǝn'-trá-rĩ , *never* kǝn-trā'-rĩ.

contrast (n.)—kǝn'-trast.

*See ask*

contrast (vb.)—kǝn-tràst'.

*See absent*

contretemps—kǝn-trũ-tan'.

For an and ǝn, see pp 26 and 27.

contribute—kǝn-trĩb'-yũt, *not* kǝn'-trĩb-yũt.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable"—  
*Wor*

contrite—kǝn'-trĩt.

Smart says : "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last*"

contumacy—kǝn'-tũ-má-sĩ, *not* kǝn-tũ'-má-sĩ.

contumely—kǝn'-tũ-mē-lĩ, *not* kǝn'-tũm-lĩ ;  
kǝn'-tũ-mēl'-ĩ (Stor.).

convenience—kǝn-vēn'-yěns ; kǝn-vē'-nĩ-ěns (Stor.).

convenient—kǝn-vēn'-yěnt ; kǝn-vē'-nĩ-ěnt (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conversant—kǒn'-vĕr-sǎnt, *not* kǒn-vĕr'-sǎnt.

conversazione—kǒn'-vĕr-săt-sĕ-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable "zē."

converse (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrs'.

See *absent*.

conversely—kǒn'-vĕrs-lĭ or kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrt'.

See *absent*.

convex—kǒn'-vĕks, *not* kǒn-vĕks'.

convexly—kǒn'-vĕks-lĭ or kǒn-vĕks'-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kǒn'-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kǒn-vĭkt'.

See *absent*.

convivial—kǒn-vĭv'-ĭ-ăl or kǒn-vĭv'-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kǒn'-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kǒn-voi'.

See *absent*.

cony—kō'-nĭ or kŭn'-ĭ.

cooper—kōōp'-ĕr.

Worcester prefers kōō'-pĕr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

in London at least, invariably shortens them  
[as, kōōp ēr] "

copaiba—ko-pá'-ba.

Worcester says ko pē'-bá See *copaiba*

copaiva—kō-pa'-vá.

See *copaiba*

copal—ko'-pál, *not* ko'-pěl.

Copernicus—ko-pčr'-nik-ūs.

Cophetua—ko-fet'-yū-á.

copse—kops, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kčk-lán'.

For čn, see p 26

coquet—kč-kět'.

coquetry — kō-kět'-rī ; ko'-kět-rī (Imp.) ;  
kō'-kčt-rī (Stor.).

coquette—kō-kčt'.

coquina—kō-kč'-ná.

coral—kōr'-ál, *not* kō'-rál.

coralline—kōr'-ál-in.

Sometimes pronounced kōr'-ál-in.

Corcyra—kōr-sí'-rà or kōr'-sír-á.

cordial—kōr'-jál or kōrd'-yál.

Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality — kōr-jál'-i-tī or kōr-dí-ál'-i-tī ;  
kōrd-yē-ál'-i-tī (Wor.)

Cordilleras—kōr-díl'-ēr-áz ; Sp. pron. kōr-  
dčl-yá'-ras.

*Li*, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in  
*million*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

cordon—kôr'-dôn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr'-dô-vă.

This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kô-rē'-â.

Corfu—kôr-fôo' or kôr-fû'.

Coriolanus—kô-rî-ô-lă'-nūs, *not* kôr-î-ô-lă' nūs.

cornea—kôr'-nē-â, *not* kôr-nē'-â.

Corneille—kôr-năl' ; Fr. pron. kôr-năl'-yŭ or kôr-nă'-yŭ.

See *Cologne*.

cornet—kôr'-nêt, *not* kôr-nêt'.

cornice—kôr'-nîs, *not* kôr'-nîsh.

Cornice—kôr-nē'-chă.

"The *Cornice* road."

corolla—kô-rôl'-â.

corollary—kôr'-ôl-â-rî or kô-rôl'-â-rî.

See *capillary*.

coronal (n.)—kôr'-ô-năl.

coronal (adj.)—kôr'-ô-năl or kô-rô'-năl.

Corot—kô-rô'.

corporal—kôr'-pô-răl.

See *corporeal*.

corporeal—kôr-pô'-rě-ăl.

See *corporal*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

corps (military)—kôr , pl kôrz

corps d'armée—kor dar-ma

corps diplomatique—kor de-plo-ma-ték'.

corpuscle—kor pus l

corral—kor ral , kôr -ral (Wor)

Correggio da—da kôr-ra -jo

In Italian *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*

Corrèze—kô-râz'.

corridor—kôr ri-dôr or dôr

corrosive—kôr-rô -siv, *not* kôr-rô'-ziv.

corse—kors or kôrs

*o* before *r* has naturally the sound of *o*

cortége—kôr tâzh'.

Cortes (Sp parliament)—kôr'-tës

Cortez (Fernando)—kôr'-tëz

coruscate—kôr'-üs-kât or kô-rüs'-kat

Corvisart-Desmarets—kôr-vê-zar' dâ-mâ  
ra'

Corydon—kôr'-i-dôn

coryphee—kô-rê-fa'.

cosmetic—kôz-mët'-ik, *not* kôs-mët'-ik

cosmogony—kôz-möğ'-ô-nî, *not* kôs-möğ'-ô-nî.

cosmography—kôz-möğ'-rà-fî, *not* kôs-möğ'-rà-fî.

cosmopolite—kôz-möp'-ô-lit, *not* kôs-möp'-ô-lit

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

cost—kôst, *not* köst *nor* kôst.

See *accost*.

costly—kôst'-lĭ, *not* köst'-li *nor* kôst'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

Costa Rica—kös'-tä rē'-kā.

côstume—kös'-tūm or kös-tūm'; kös'-tūm  
(Imp.).

costumer — kös-tū'-mēr; kös'-tū-mēr  
(Wor.).

cote (n.)—kôt, *not* kôt.

"A dove-cote."

coterie—kō-tēr-ē'; kō'-tēr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-pāk'-sē; Sp. pron. kō-tō-  
pā'-hē.

See *Don Quixote*.

cotyledon—kôt-il-ē'-dūn; kō-tĭl'-ē-dōn  
(Crabb).

cotyledonous—kôt-il-ēd'-ō-nūs.

couchant (heraldry) — kow'-chănt; Fr.  
pron. kōō-shăn'.

For än, see p. 26.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kôf.

See *accost*.

council—kown'-sĭl.

See *counsel*.

counsel—kown'-sĕl.

See *council*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

coup d'etat—kōō da ta'

coup de grace—kōō du ġras'

coup d'œil—kōō dēl , Fr pron kōō dō'.

yu

See *Cologne* For o, see p 25

coupé—kōō pā

coupon—kōō -pōn , Fr pron kōō-pōn'.

For on, see p 27

Courbet—kōōr-bā'

courier—kōō -ri-ēr , kōō' rēr (Wor) ;

kōōr'-i-ēr (Stor) Fr pron kōōr-

yā' See *courrier*.

Courtenay—kūrt'-nā

courteous—kūrt'-ē-ūs

Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation kōrt yūs The New Imperial says kōrt-ē-ūs

courteousness—kūrt'-ē-ūs-nčs

kōrt yus nes is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

courtesan—kūrt'-c-zān , kūrt'-ē-zān' (Wor)

courtesy (politeness)—kūrt'-ē-sī

courtesy (salutation)—kūrt'-sī

'A courtesy is the external manifestation of courtesy' — *Wor*

courtier—kōrt'-yēr

cousin—kūz'-n, not kūz'-īn.

Cousin—kōō-zān'.

For ān, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)



covenant—kŭv'-ē-nănt.

Covent (Garden)—kŭv'-ěnt, *not* kō'-vēnt  
nor kōv'-ěnt.

Coventry—kŭv'-ěn-trĭ.

coverlet—kŭv'-ěr-lět, *not* kŭv'-ěr-lid, un-  
less spelled *coverlid*.

covetous—kŭv'-ět-ŭs, *not* kŭv'-ē-chŭs,  
which pronunciation is given by  
Sheridan.

covey—kŭv'-ĭ, *not* kō'-vĭ.

cowardice—kow'-ărd-is, *not* kow'-ărd-ĭs.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper—kow'-pěr or kōō'-pěr.

Coxsackie—kōōk-sô'-kē.

Cracow—krā'-kō.

See *Krakow*.

cranberry—krăn'-běr-ĭ, *not* krăm'-běr-ĭ.

craunch—krănch, *not* krônch.

Never say krŭnch. The common sound of  
*au* is ô ; but when the digraph is followed by  
*n* and another consonant, the sound is changed  
to that of ä.

creature—krēt'-yŭr ; krēt'-yŭr, often krē'-  
chōor (Stor.).

Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crèche—krāsh.

credence—krē'-děns, *not* krěd'-ěns.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

crédit foncier—krá-dě' fôn-syâ'.

For ôñ, see p. 27

crédit mobilier—kra-de' mo-bě-lyâ'.

credulous—krĕd'-yū-lūs, *not* krěj'-ōō-lūs.

creek—krek, *not* krĭk

crematorium—krēm-a-tō'-rĭ-ūm.

crematory—krēm'-a-tō-rĭ.

crept—krĕpt.

crescendo—krēs-sĕn'-dō.

Cressida—krēs'-sĭd-â, *not* krēs-sĭ'-dâ.

"Troilus and Cressida."

Crete—krĕt; class. krĕ'-tĕ.

Creusa—krĕ-yū'-sâ.

crevasse—krâ-vas'.

Crichton—krĭ'-tōñ.

Worcester prefers krĭk'-tōñ "The admirable Crichton"

Crimea—krĭm-ĕ'-â, *not* krĭ-mĕ'-â.

crinoid—krĭ'-noid.

crinoline—krĭn'-ō-lĭn; krĭn'-ō-len (Stor.).

critique—krĭ-tĕk'.

See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krĭ'-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shâ'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shâ'.

crocodile—krōk'-ō-dĭl or krōk'-ō-dĭl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cromlech—kröm'-lěk.

Cromwell—krüm'-wěl or kröm'-wěl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krüm'-l.

crouch—krowch, *not* krōoch.

croupier—krōō'-pī-ēr; krōō-pēr' (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krōōk'-shāngk.

cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

cruise (bottle)—krūs; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruise*.

crupper—krōōp'-ēr.

In England, krūp'-ēr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

cruse—krūs; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruise*.

crystalline—krīs'-tāl-in or krīs'-tāl-īn.

crystallization—krīs-tāl-īz-ā'-shūn.

cucumber—kū'-kūm-bēr.

kow'-kūm-bēr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus*.

cuirass—kwē-rās' or kwē'-rās.

cuirassier—kwē-rās-sēr'; Fr. pron. kwē-rās-yā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cuisine—kwê-zên'.

cuish—kwis.

cul-de-sac—kul-dû-sak'.

For u, see p. 26

culinary—kû'-lin-â-rî, *not* kûl'-în-â-rî.

Frequently mispronounced

Cumæan—kû-mê'-ân.

"The *Cumæan* sibyl"

cuneiform — kû-nê'-î-fôrm, *not* kû'-nê-î-fôrm

cunning—kûn'-ning, *not* kûn'-nin.

cupola—kû'-pô-lâ, *not* kû'-pâ-lô.

Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables

curaçoa—kôo-râ-sô', kû-râ-sô'-a (Stor.).

Stormonth now prefers kû'-râ-sô.

curassow—kû-râs'-sô.

curator—kû-râ'-têr.

See *abdomen*

curio—kû'-rî-ô.

currant—kûr'-rânt.

See *current*.

current—kûr'-rënt.

See *currant*

currier—kûr'-rî-êr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr'-sêd.

See *learned*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.

curtail—kûr-tāl'.

curtain—kûr'-tîn.

See *captain*.

curule—kû'-rûl.

"*Curule-chair*."

cushion—kõosh'-ûn.

Cuvier—kü-vē-ā'.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

Cuyahoga—kī-ā-hō'-gā.

Cuyp—koip.

Cuzco—kõos'-kō.

Cyaxares—sī-āks'-ā-rēz.

Cybele—sīb'-ē-lē or sīb-ē'-lē.

Scholars generally prefer the first form,  
Byron preferred the second.

Cyclades—sīk'-lā-dēz, *not* sīk'-lādz.

cyclamen—sīk'-lā-měn.

cycle—sī'-kl, *not* sīk'-l.

Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē'-ăn or sī-klō'-pē-ăn.

Cyclopes—sī-klō'-pēz.

Cyclops—sī'-klōps.

cylindric—sīl'-în'-drīk, *not* sīl'-în-drīk.

Cymbeline—sīm'-bē-līn or sīm'-bē-līn.

cynosure—sī'-nō-shūr or sīn'-ō-shūr (Web.);

sī'-nō-sūr or sīn'-ō-sūr (Wor.); sī'-nō-

zhōor (Stor.); sīn'-ōs-yōor (Hal.).

Webster now prefers sī'-nō-shūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word

Cyprian—sip'-rĭ-ăn, *not* si'-prĭ-ăn.

Cyrene—si-rc'-ne, *not* si'-ren.

cyst—sĭst.

Cytherea—sĭth-ĕ-rĕ'-ă, *not* si-thĕ'-rĕ-ă.

Cyzicus—sĭz'-ĕ-kŭs

Czajkowski—chĭ-kŏvs'-kĕ.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*

Czar—zar ; tsâr (Hal.).

czarevna—za-rĕv'-nă.

czarina—za-rĕ'-nă ; tsa-rĕ'-nă (Hal.).

czarowitz—zar'-ô-wĭts or tsar'-ô-vĕch.

Czerny—chĕr'-nĕ.

## D

dado—dă'-dŏ or dă'-dō.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and Haldeman, dă' dŏ, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial

Dædalus—dĕd'-ă-lŭs.

Daguerre—dă-gâr'.

daguerreotype—dă-gĕr'-ô-tĭp, *not* dă-gĕr'-ĕ-ô-tĭp.

dahabeah—dă-hă-bĕ'-ă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Dahlgren—däl'-gřen.

dahlia—däl'-yâ or däl'-yâ ; däl'-î-â (Wor. and Hal.).

The form däl'-yâ is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (däl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dä-hō'-mā or dä-hō'-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dā-hō-mā'.

dais—dā'-is.

Dalhousie—däl-hōō'-zī, *not* däl-hōō'-sī.

damage—dām'-āj, *not* dām'-īj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White*.

Damiens—dā'-mī-ěnz ; Fr. pron. dā-mē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dāmd ; in serious discourse, dām'-něd.

Walker remarks : "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane ; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare :

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er  
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.' "

damned (part.)—dāmd or dām'-něd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

damning—dām'-īng or dām'-nīng.

Damocles—dām'-o-klez.

“The sword of *Damocles*”

Damon—da'-mōn

“*Danton* and *Pythias*”

damson—dām'-zn.

Danae—dān'-ā-e.

Danaides—dā-nā'-īd-ēz.

dance—dāns, *not* dāns.

See *ask*

dandelion—dān'-dē-lī-ōn.

Worcester says dān-dē-lī' ōn    Do not say  
dān' dē līn

Dandolo—dān'-dō-lō.

“Blind old *Dandolo*”

Daniel—dān'-ī-ēl or dān'-yēl.

The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā'-nīsh, *not* dān'-īsh.

Dannecker von—fōn dān'-čk-ēr.

danseuse—dān-sōz'.

For āv and o, see pp 26 and 25

Dante—dān'-tē; It. pron. dān'-tā.

Danton—dān'-tōn; Fr. pr. dān-tōn'.

For āv and ôv, see pp 26 and 27.

Danubian—da-nū'-bī-ān.

Dardanelles—dar-dā-nčlz'.

Darien—dā'-rč-čn; Sp. pron dā-rč-čn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37.)



Darius—dā-rī'-ūs.

data—dā'-tā, *not* dā'-tā.

datum—dā'-tūm, *not* dā'-tūm.

daub—dôb, *not* dôb.

Daubigny—dō-bēn-yē'. See *Aubigné, d'*.

Daudet (Alphonse)—äl-fôns' dō-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dänt ; dōnt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô'-fin ; Fr. pron. dō-fän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô'-fēn ; Fr. pron. dō-fēn'.

David (artist)—dä-vēd'.

davit—däv'-it or dā'-vīt.

Davoust—dä-vōo'.

More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—děf or dēf.

The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : " The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *děf* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."

This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—děf'-ēn or dē'-fēn.

See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē'-chēs, *not* dē ä-mē'-sīs.

debauch—dē-bôch', *not* dē-bowch'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

debauchee—děb-ō-shē' or dā-bō-shā'.

debenture—de-bēn'-tūr.

debonair—děb-ō-nâr'.

Deborah—děb'-ō-rà, *not* dē-bō'-rà.

debouch—de-bōōsh'.

débris—dā-bre'.

début—dā-bū'; Fr. pron. dā-bū'.

For ū, see p 26

débutant—dā-bū-tōng'; Fr. pron. dā-bū-tan'.

For ū and an, see p 26

débutante—dā-bū-tōnt'; Fr. pron. dā-bū-tánt'.

For ū and an, see p 26

decade—děk'-ād, *not* dē-kād'.

decadence—dē-kā'-dēns, *not* děk'-ā-dēns.

decatalogue—děk'-ā-lōg.

decantation—dē-kān-tā'-shūn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (děk)

decastich—děk'-ā-stīk, *not* děk'-ā-stīch.

Deccan—děk'-ān.

decease—dē-sēs'.

decemviri—dē-sēm'-vl-rī.

decennary—dē-sēn'-ā-rī.

decisive—dē-sī'-sīv, *not* dē-sī'-zīv.

declivous—dē-klī'-vūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

décolleté—dā-kôl-tā', *not* dā-kôl'-tā, *nor*, as  
I once heard the word pronounced,  
děk-ül-ět'.

decorative—děk'-ō-rā-tīv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word  
dē-kôr'-ā-tīv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō'-rūs or děk'-ō-rūs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes: "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō'-rüm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krěp'-it, *not* dē-krěp'-id.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-děk'-ō-rūs.

defalcate—dē-fāl'-kāt, *not* dē-fôl'-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *fāl*, *not* *fôl*.

defalcation—dē-fāl-kā'-shŭn or děf-āl-kā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable děf.

defalcator—děf'-āl-kā-těr.

defamatory—dē-fām'-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* dē-fā'-mā-tō-rĭ.

defeasance—de fē -zāns

deficit—def is it, *not* de-fis'-it

defile (n) —de fil or dē-fil (Web), dēf-il or de fil (Stor), de-fil' (Wor, Hal, and Imp)

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*) the pronunciation de fil should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference

defile (vb) —de-fil'.

See *absent*

degage—dā-gā-zhā'.

deglutition—dēg-lū-tīsh'-ūn or de

dēgout—dā-gōō'.

deign—dan

Dejanira—dēj-a-nī'-rā.

Delacroix—dū-la-krwā'.

Delaroche—dū-la-rōsh'.

Delaunay—dū-lō-nā'.

Delft—dēlft

Commonly pronounced dēlf

Delhi (India)—dēl'-lē.

Delhi (U. S.)—dēl'-hī.

Dehlah—dēl-il-ā or dē-lī'-lā.

Webster, however, prefers this last pronunciation; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom

delirious—dē-līr'-ī-ūs, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ūs.

delirium—dē-līr'-ī-ūm, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ūm

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

delivery—dē-liv'-ēr-ī, *not* dē-liv'-rī.

Delphinus—dēl-fī'-nūs.

demagogic—dēm-à-gōj'-īk.

demagogu—dēm'-à-gōj-ī ; dēm'-ă-gōj-ī  
(*Stor.*). See *demagogue*.

Demerara—dēm-ēr-ă'-ră.

demesne—dē-mēn' ; dē-mān' (*Hal.*).

Demeter—dē-mē'-tēr.

Demetrius—dē-mē'-trī-ūs, *not* dē-mēt'-rī-ūs.

demijohn—dēm'-ī-jōn, *not* dīm'-ī-jōn.

demise—dē-mīz', *not* dē-mēz'.

demolition—dēm-ō-līsh'-ūn.

demoniacal—dēm-ō-nī'-āk-ăl, *not* dē-mō'-nī-āk-ăl.

demonstrable—dē-mōn'-strā-bl.

demonstrate—dēm'-ōn-strāt or dē-mōn'-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mōn'-strā-tīv.

demonstrator—dēm'-ōn-strā-tēr.

dē-mōn'-strā-tōr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dēm-ōs-thēn'-īk, *not* dē-mōs'-thē-nīk.

Deneb—dē'-nēb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr' or dēn'-ī-a.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,  
I do mistake my person all this while."  
—*Shakespeare*

dénouement—dā-nōō-māN'.

For av, see p. 26

denudation—dēn ū-dā'-shūn or dē-nū-dā'-shūn

depends—dē-pēndz', *not* dē-pēnz'.

deplorable—dē-plō'-rā-bl, *not* dē-plōr'-ā-bl.

deposition—dēp'-ō-zīsh'-ūn, dē'-pō-zīsh'-ūn  
(Stor)

depot—dē'-pō or dā-po' (Web); dē-pō'  
(Wor., Hal, and Imp); dēp'-ō' or  
dēp'-ō (Stor), Fr pron. dā-pō'.

Do not say dā-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation

depreciate—dē-prē'-shī-at, *not* dē-prē'-sī-at.

deprivation—dēp-rīv-ā'-shūn.

Deptford—dēt'-fūrd; dēd'-fūrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*

depths—dēpths, *not* deps

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation

deputy—dēp'-yū-tī.

De Quincey—dē-kwīn'-sī, *not* dē-kwīn'-zī.

Derby (Eng.)—dēr'-bī or dār'-bī.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

derelict—dēr'-ē-lik̄t.

de rigueur—dū rē-ḡör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī'-siv ; dē-rī'-ziv (Hal.).

Desaix—dēs-sā'.

descant (n.)—dēs'-kānt.

descant (vb.)—dēs-kānt'.

See *absent*.

Descartes—dā-kārt'.

Desdemona—dēz-dē-mō'-nā, *not* dēs-dē-mō'-nā.

desert (wilderness)—déz'-èrt.

See *desert* (*merit*), *dessert*.

deshabille—dāz-à-bēl' ; dēs-hà-bīl' (Wor.) ;  
déz'-ă-bēl' (Stor.).

See *dishabille*, *déshabillé*.

desiccate—dēs'-ik-āt or dē-sik'-āt.

Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

desideratum—dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm, *not* dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm.

design—dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'.

Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn'. The Century *prefers* dē-zīn'.

designate—dēs'-īḡ-nāt, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nāt.

designator—dēs'-īḡ-nā-tēr, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nā-tēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

desist—dĕ-/ist or dĕ-sist'.

Sheridan says dĕ-zist

Des Moines—dĕ moin

Desmoulins—dĕ mōō-lān'.

For ān see p. 26

desolate—dĕs-ō lāt, *not* dĕz'-ō-lāt.

desolation—dĕs-ō-la-shun, *not* dĕz-ō-lā'-shun

desperado—dĕs-per-ā'-dō

dĕs per ā dō is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson

despicable—dĕs pĭk-ā bl, *not* dĕ-spĭk'-ā-bl

dessert—dĕz-zĕrt', *not* dĕz'-zĕrt

See *desert* (*wilderness*)

desuetude—dĕs'-wĕ-tūd

"Innocuous *desuetude*"

desultory—dĕs'-ŭl-tō-rĭ

detail (n)—dĕ'-tāl or dĕ-tāl'.

The second is preferred by Worcester  
Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dĕ-tāl'

detail (vb)—dĕ-tāl'.

See *absent*

Détaille—dā-tā'-yŭ

Last syllable to be lightly pronounced

detestation—dĕt-ĕs-tā-shun or dĕ-tĕs-tā'-shun

détour—dā-tōor'.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)



detritus—dē-trī'-tūs.

de trop—dū trō'.

devastate—dēv'-ās-tāt or dē-vās'-tāt.

The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

device—dē-vīs'.

devil—dēv'-l, *not* dēv'-īl.

See *evil*.

devise—dē-vīz'.

devoir—dēv-wôr'; Fr. pron. dūv-wär'.

dexterous—dēks'-tēr-ūs, *not* dēks'-trūs.

dextrine—dēks'-trīn.

See *aniline*.

dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dōō.

Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-ḡē'-rē.

diabetes—dī-ā-bē'-tēz.

diable—dē-ā'-bl.

diabolism—dī-āb'-ō-līzm, *not* dē-āb'-ō-līzm.

diæresis—dī-ēr'-ē-sīs; dī-ē'-rē-sīs (Stor.),  
*not* dī-ēr-ē'-sīs.

dialogue—dī'-ā-lōḡ, *not* dī'-ā-lōḡ.

diamond—dī'-ā-münd or dī'-münd.

Diana—dī-ā'-nā or dī-ān'-ā.

"The usual pronunciation is dī-ān'-ā."—  
*Smart*.

diapason—dī-ā-pā'-zōn or dī-ā-pā'-sōn.

diaphanous—dī-āf'-ā-nūs.

diaphragm—dī'-ā-frām.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

diastole—dī-ās'-tō-lē

diathesis—dī-āth'-ē-sīs, *not* dī-a-thē'-sīs.

diatom—dī'-āt-ōm, *not* dī-āt'-ōm.

diatribe—dī'-a-trib or dī-āt'-rīb-ē.

Webster gives the first only, Worcester gives the two in the above order

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tēt-ra-hī-drōks-ī-bēn-zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine*

diclinous—dik'-līn-ūs or dī-klī'-nūs.

didactic—dīd-āk'-tik, *not* dī-dāk'-tik.

Diderot—dē-drō'.

Didot—dē-dō'.

Dieppe—dē-ēp'.

dyēp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ—dī'-ez ī'-re.

dietary—dī'-ēt-ā-rī.

different—dīf'-fēr-ēnt, *not* dīf'-rēnt.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced

differentiate—dīf'-fēr-ēn'-shī-āt.

diffuse (adj.)—dīf-fūs'.

diffuse (vb.)—dīf-fūz'.

diffusive—dīf-fū'-sīv, *not* dīf-fū'-zīv.

digest (n.)—dī'-jēst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

digest (vb.)—dĭj-ĕst'.

See *absent*.

digestion—dĭ-jĕs'-chŭn, *not* dĭ-jĕst'-yŭn.

digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs.

digression—dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn, *not* dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn.

Dijon—dĕ-zhôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilate—dĭl-āt' or dĭ-lāt'.

dilemma—dĭ-lĕm'-mā or dĭ-lĕm'-mā.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettante—dĭl-ĕt-ăn'-tā or dĕ-lā-tān'-tā.

dilettanti—dĭl-ĕt-ăn'-tē or dĕ-lā-tān'-tē.

Dilke—dĭlk.

dinarchy—dĭn'-ār-kĭ.

dinosaur—dĭ'-nō-sôr.

diocesan—dĭ-ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ'-ō-sē-săn; dĭ-  
ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ-ō-sē'-săn (Wor.).

diocese—dĭ'-ō-sēs or dĭ'-ō-sĕs.

Diodorus—dĭ-ō-dō'-rŭs.

Diomedē—dĭ'-ō-mĕd; class. dĭ-ō-mē'-dē.

Diomedes—dĭ-ō-mē'-dĕz.

Dionysius—dĭ-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dĭ-ō-nĭs'-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dĭ-ō-nĭ'-sŭs.

diorama—dĭ-ō-rā'-mā or dĭ-ō-rā'-mā, *not* dĭ-  
ō-rām'-ā.

diphtheria—dĭf-thĕ'-rĭ-ā (Web., Wor., and  
Imp.); Webster (1900) says dĭf  
or dĭp.

dĭp-thĕ'-rĭ-ā is the pronunciation preferred

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's

diphtheritic—dīf-thē-rīt'-ik or dīp.

See *diphtheria*

diphthong—dīf'-thōng or dīp'-thōng.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the latter pronunciation only

diploe—dīp'-lō-ē.

diploma—dī-plō'-mā, *not* dī-plō'-mā.

diplomacy—dī-plō'-mā sī

Walker says dīp' lō māsī.

diplomat—dīp'-lō-māt.

See *diplomat*

diplomate—dīp'-lō-māt.

See *diplomat*

diplomatic—dīp-lō-māt'-ik.

diplomatist—dīp-lō'-mā-tīst.

direct—dī-rĕkt', *not* dī-rĕkt'.

"I, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phil-los'-o-phy, dī rect', etc." *Webster*.

disable—dīs-ā'-bl or dīz-ā'-bl.

The second is Worcester's pronunciation

disarm—dīz-ārm'; dīs-ārm' (Stor.); dīs-ārm' or dīz-ārm' (Hal)

disaster—dīz-ās'-tēr, *not* dīs-ās'-tēr.

disband—dīs-bānd'; dīz-bānd' (Wor.).

disburse—dīs-bŭrs'; dīz-bŭrs' (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

discard—dīs-kārd'.

discern—dīz-zērn', *not* dīs-sērn'.

See *sacrifice*.

discernment—dīz-zērn'-mēnt, *not* dīs-sērn'-mēnt.

discipline—dīs'-ī-plīn.

Discobolus—dīs-kōb'-ō-lūs.

discount (n.)—dīs'-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dīs'-kownt or dīs-kownt'.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

discourse—dīs-kōrs', *not* dīs'-kōrs.

discourteous—dīs-kûrt'-ē-ūs.

dīs-kûrt'-yūs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

discovery—dīs-kŭv'-ēr-ī or dīs-kŭv'-rī.

discrepance—dīs-krěp'-āns or dīs'-krě-pāns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dīs'-krěp'-āns or dīs-krěp'-āns. See *discrepancy*, *discrepant*.

discrepancy — dīs-krěp'-ān-sī or dīs'-krě-pān-sī.

See *discrepance*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

discrepant—dīs-krep'-ānt or dīs'-kre-pānt

See *discrepance*

disdain—dīs dān' or dīz dān

Haldeman and the New Imperial say dīs  
dān

disease—dīz ez *not* dīs ēz'

disfranchise—dīs frān chīz or dīs-frān'-  
chīz

See *franchise*

disgrace—dīs grās , dīz grās (Wor)

dishabille—dīs-a bīl

See *leshabilie deshabille*

dishevel—dīsh čv l or ēl

dishonest—dīz-ōn čst , dīs ōn -čst (Stor  
and Imp) , dīs ōn -čst or dīz ōn' čst  
(Hal) , dīs or dīz (Webster, 1900)

dishonor—dīz ōn -ūr , dīs-ōn'-ēr (Stor) ,  
dīs-ōn ur or dīz-ōn'-ūr (Hal)

disinterested—dīs in'-tēr-čs-těd, *not* dīs in-  
tēr-čs-těd

disputable—dīs'-pū-ta-bl , dīs-pū'-ta-bl  
(Imp)

disputant—dīs'-pū-tānt, *not* dīs-pū'-tānt.

See *acclimate*

Disraeli—dīz rā'-lē or dīz rē'-lē ; dīz-rā'-ēl-ē  
(Biog)

dissemble—dīs-sēm'-bl, *not* dīz-zēm'-bl

dissidence—dīs'-sīd-čns

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

dissociate—dīs-sō'-shĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

dissolve—dĭz-zōlv'.

dissyllabic—dīs-sĭl-lăb'-ĭk.

distich—dīs'-tĭk, *not* dīs'-tĭch.

distingué—dēs-tăn-gā'.

For ăN, see p. 26

distrain—dīs-trā'.

distraite—dīs-trāt'.

district—dīs'-trĭkt, *not* dē'-strĭkt.

divan—dĭv-ăn', *not* dī'-văn.

Haldeman says dē-wăn' or dĭv-ăn'.

divaricate—dī-văr'-ĭk-āt.

Dives—dī'-vēz, *not* dĭvz.

diverge—dĭv-ěrj', *not* dī-věrj'.

divers—dī'-vērz.

See *diverse*.

diverse—dī'-vērs or dī-vērs'.

See *divers*.

diversely—dī'-vērs-lĭ or dī-vērs'-lĭ.

divert—dĭv-ěrt', *not* dī-věrt'.

divertissement—dē-văr-tēs-măn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī'-sĭv.

divorce—dĭv-ōrs', *not* dĭv-ōrs'.

Dnieper—nē'-pēr; Russian pron. dnyĕp'  
ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Dniester—nēs'-tēr ; Russian pron. dnyēs'  
tēr

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bél'.

docile—dos'-il or dō-sil (Web), dōs'-il  
or dō'-sil (Stor); dō'-sil (Hal.);  
dō'-sil or dō'-sil (Imp.).

doctrinaire--dōk-trē-nār.

Dodonæus—dōd-ō-nē'-ūs.

does—duz

"By some erroneously pronounced dōdz."  
—*Hor*

dog—dōg, *not* dōg, *nor* dōg.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the  
ō sound in this word, go to the other extreme,  
and shorten the o excessively. The correct  
sound is midway between these. See *accost*.

doggerel—dōg'-ēr-əl.

dogma—dōg'-mā, *not* dōg'-mā, *nor* dōg'-mā.  
See *accost*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl'-chā.

dolce far niente—dōl'-chā fār nē-an'-tā.

Dolci (Carlo)—dōl'-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dōl'-ling-ēr.

For o, see p. 25.

dolman—dōl'-mān, *not* dōl'-mān.

dolor—dō'-lōr.

dolorous—dōl'-ēr-ūs; dō'-lēr-ūs (Hal. and  
Imp.).

domain—dō-mān', *not* dō'-mān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Domenichino—dō-měn-ē-kē'-nō.

domicile—döm'-is-il ; döm'-is-il or döm'-is-il (Stor.) ; Stor. now says döm'-is-il.

Dominican—dō-mĭn'-ĭk-ăn.

dominie—döm'-ĭn-ĭ.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable long—dō'-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dön.

Don (title)—dön ; Sp. pron. dön.  
"Don Carlos."

Doña—dön'-yâ.

"Doña Sol."

donative—dön'-â-tĭv ; dō'-nâ-tĭv or dön'-â-tĭv (Hal.).

Doncaster—döngk'-ăs-tĕr.

Donegal—dön-ē-gôl', *not* dön'-ē-găl.

Donizetti—dō-nē-zĕt'-ē or dō-nĕd-zĕt'-ē.

donjon—dün'-jün ; dön'-jön (Stor.).

Don Juan—dön jū'-ăn, *not* dön jū'-ăn' ;  
Sp. pron. dön hōō-ăn'.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—döng'-kĭ, *not* düng'-kĭ.

Don Quixote—dön kwiks'-ôt ; Sp. pron.  
dön kē-hō'-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German *k*. See p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Doric—dör'-ik, *not* dō'-rik.

dost—dūst

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes pronounced dōst '—*Wof*

dot (dowry)—dōt, 1 r pron dōt

The final, in French words, is *generally* silent.

dotage—dō'-taj, *not* dōt'-aj.

dotard—dō-tard, *not* dōt'-ard

doth—duth, *not* doth

Dotheboys' Hall—dō'-the-boiz hōl.

"Nicholas Nickleby"

Douai—dōō-ā'.

See *Douay*.

Douay—dōō-ā'.

"The *Douay* Bible" See *Douai*.

double entendre—dōō'-bl ān-tān'-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente*"—*Web* For ān, see p. 26 See *double entente*

double entente—dōō'-bl ān-tānt'.

See *double entendre* For ān, see p. 26.

douceur—dōō-sūr'.

For ū, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow'-tl.

Dovrefield—dō-vrū-fl-ēld'.

Also spelled *Dorrefield*, and pronounced as above.

{*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*}

Drachenfels—drä'-kën-fëls ; drä'-kën-fëls  
(Gaz.).

For *κ*, see p. 28.

drachm—dräm.

draft—dråft.

See *ask*. Stormonth says dråft.

dragée—drä-zhā'.

drama—drä'-må or drā'-må (Web.); drā'-  
må or dräm'-å (Wor.); drä'-må  
(Stor.) ; drä'-må or dräm'-å (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—dräm'-à-tis pēr-sō'-nē,  
*not* drä-mä'-tis pēr-sō'-nē.

dramatist—dräm'-à-tist, *not* drā'-må-tist.

draught—dråft ; dråft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drö'-hëd-ä.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drö'-lër-ï.

dromedary — dröm'-ë-dā-rï ; dröm'-ë-dër-ï  
(Smart).

droschke—drös'-kï.

See *drosky*.

drosky—drös'-kï.

See *droschke*.

dross—drôs, *not* drôs, *nor* drös.

See *accost*.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

drown—drown

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown'-ing.

Druid—drū'-id.

dryades—dri'-a-dēz.

Dryburgh—dri'-būr-ō or dri'-būrġ.

"*Dryburgh Abbey*"

ducat—duk'-ăt, *not* dū'-kăt.

Du Chaillu—du shā-yū'.

For ū, see p. 26

Duchesne—dū-shān'.

For ū, see p. 26

ductile—dūk'-til, *not* dūk'-tēl.

Dudevant (Mme.)—dūd-vān'.

For ū and aŷ, see p. 26

duke—dūk, *not* dōok, *nor* dyuk.

dulcamara—dūl-kā-mā'-rā.

dulciana—dūl-sī-ān'-ā.

Dulwich—dūl'-lj; dūl'-Ich (Gaz.).

See *Almwick*

Dumas—dū-mā' or dū-mās'.

For ū, see p. 26 See *Barras*

Dumfries—dūm-frēs', *not* dūm'-frēz.

Duncan—dūng'-kān, *not* dūn'-kān.

duodenum—dū-ō-dē'-nūm.

Duplessis—dū-plā-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăn'.

For ü and ăn, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dü-kăn'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dü'-rër.

For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū'-rës or dū-rës'.

Dusseldorf—düs'-sël-dörf; Ger. pron. dūs'-sël-dörf.

For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū'-tĭ, *not* dyū'-tĭ, *nor* dōō'-tĭ.

Duyckinck—dī'-kĭngk.

Dwina—dwē'-nā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī'-nā.

dynamite—dī'-nā-mīt or dĭn'-ā-mīt; dĭn'-ā-mīt (Wor.).

dynamo—dĭn'-ā-mō or dī'-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī'-nās-tĭ or dĭn'-ās-tĭ.

Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dĭs'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, *not* dĭz'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ-ā or dĭs-pĕp'-shā.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ.

dĭs'-pĕp'-sĭ is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē'-ā.

## E

eau de vie—ô-dă-vě'.

Ebal—c -bal

*Ebal* and *Gerizim* "

Ebers (Georg)—ġâ-orκ' a'-bërs.

For κ see p 28

Eboracum—ëb ô rā kum

*Novum Eboracum* (New York) "

Ebro—č'-brô, Sp pron. a'-brô.

écarte—a kar tā

Ēcbatana—ëk-băt'-a-nâ.

ecce homo—čk'-sé hō'-mô

Echo—čk'-ô, č'-kô (Biog).

éclat—ë-klâ', ëk-la' (Stor), Fr. pron a-  
klâ'

economic—ë-kô-nöm'-ik or čk-ô-nöm'-ik

economical—č-kô-nöm'-ik āl or čk-ô-nöm'-  
ik-āl, čk-ô-nöm'-ik āl (Stor); č-kô-  
nöm'-ik-āl (Hal)

Ecuador—ëk-wâ-dôr'

ecumenical—čk-yû-mčn'-ik-āl, *not* č-ka-  
mčn'-ik-āl.

eczema—čk'-zë-ma, *not* čk-zč'-mâ.

A very common error

Edam—â-dām', *not* č'-dām

"*Edam cheese*"

(*For Key of Signs see p 37*)

edelweiss—ā'-dl-vīs.

See *edelweisse*.

edelweisse—ā-dl-vī'-sě.

See *edelweiss*.

edile—ē'-dīl.

See *edile*.

Edinburgh—ěd'-in-būr-ō, *not* ěd'-in-bûrg̃.

education—ěd-yū-kā'-shŭn, *not* ěj-ōō-kā'-shŭn.

e'en—ēn.

e'er—ār or âr; âr (Stor.)

effrontery—ěf-frŭnt'-ēr-ĭ; ěf-frönt'-ēr-ĭ  
(Hal.).

Egeus—ē-jē'-ŭs.

See *Ægeus*. "Midsummer Night's Dream."

eglantine—ěg̃'-lăn-tĭn or ěg̃'-lăn-tĭn.

egotism—ē'-gō-tĭzm or ěg̃'-ō-tĭzm.

There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē'-gō-tĭst; ěg̃'-ō-tĭst (Stor.).

egregious—ē-g̃rē'-jŭs or jĭ-ŭs.

By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included)  
this word is pronounced ē-g̃rē'-jĭ-ŭs.

eh (interj.)—ā or ě.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt'-stĭn.

Ehrenfels—ā'-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī'-dĕr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

either—e ther or i ther (Web Stor, and  
Imp) e ther (Wor) e ther (Hal)

*Webster* says: "The former (e ther) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter (i ther) has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage is decidedly in favor of e ther."

*Walker* remarks: "Either and neither are so often pronounced i ther and ni ther that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open e, rather than that of i, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."

*Smart* says: "Between ei' ther and e' ther there is little, in point of good usage, to choose, \* \* \* but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of e in these two words."

"For the pronunciation i ther and ni ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers"—*R G White*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of e' thēr, although i' thēr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied "Ayther (a thēr) will do."

Elagabalus—ēl-a-gā-bā'-lūs or ēl-a-gāb'-a-lūs

See *Heliogabalus*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)



élan—ā-lān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Elbe—ělb ; Ger. pron. ěl'-bě.

Elbrooz—ěl-brōoz'.

See *Elbruz*.

Elbruz—ěl-brōoz'.

See *Elbrooz*.

El Dorado—ěl dō-rā'-dō or ěl-dō-rā'-dō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ěl'-ē-ā-nôr.

Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ěl'-ěn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā'-zār or ē-lē'-ā-zār.

"*Eleazar* and *Ithamar*."

electricity—ē-lěk-trīs'-it-ĭ, *not* ē-lěk-trīz'-it-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ěl-ē-mös'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ěl-ē-möz'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē'-jĭ-āk or ěl-ē-jĭ'-āk.

The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ěl-ē-făn-tĭ'-ā-sĭs, *not* ěl-ē-făn-tĭ-ā'-sĭs.

elephantine—ěl-ē-făn'-tĭn, *not* ěl'-ē-făn-tĕn.

eleven—ē-lěv'-n, *not* lěv'-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Elgin—ĕl'-ġin *not* ĕl'-jĭn

The *Elgin* Marbles" The second pronunciation is almost universal

Elia—ĕ li-a

The Essays of *Elia*"

elicit—ĕ-lis'-it

To be distinguished from *illicit*

eligible—ĕl iġ ib l

Eliphalet—ĕ-lif -a-lĕt

Ēlite—ā lĕt

elixir—ĕ-lĭks -r, *not* ĕl'-ĭks-r.

Elizabethan—ĕ-liz'-ā-bĕth-ān.

Ellen—ĕl -ĕn, *not* ĕl'-ĕn

ellipse—ĕl-lĭps', ĕ-lĭps' (Hal).

elm—ĕlm, *not* ĕl'-ĕm.

éloge—ā-lōzh'.

Elohim—ĕ-lō'-hĭm, Bib ĕl'-ō-hĭm.

elongate—ĕ-lōng'-ġāt, *not* ĕ-lōn'-ġāt.

eloquence—ĕl'-ō kwĕns

Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls'-lĕr, *not* ĕs'-lĕr.

elusive—ĕ-lū'-sĭv; ĕ-lū'-zĭv (Stor.)

Elysian—ĕ-lĭzh'-ān or ĕ-lĭzh -ī ān; ĕ-lĭzh'-ān (Hal)

Elysium—ĕ-lĭzh'-ĕm or ĕ-lĭzh'-ī-ĕm, *not* ĕ-lĭz'-ī-ĕm

Elzevir—ĕl'-zĕ-vĕr or ĕl'-zĕ-vĕr.

emaciate—ĕ-mā'-shĭ-at.

embalm—ĕm-bām'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

embonpoint—än-bôn-pwăn'.

For än, äN, ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

embouchure—än-bōō-shūr'.

For än and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ëm-brā'-zhūr.

Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ëm-brā'-zhöör.

embryo—ëm'-brī-ö.

emeer—ē'-mēr.

See *ameer*.

emendation—ëm-ën-dā'-shün or ē-mën-dā'-shün.

emeritus—ē-mēr'-īt-üs.

emir—ē'-mēr or ē-mēr'.

See *amir*.

Emmaus—ëm-mā'-üs or ëm'-mā-üs.

emolliate—ē-möl'-ī-āt; ē-möl'-yē-āt (Wor.).

emollient—ē-möl'-yënt or ē-möl'-lī-ënt.

empiric (n.)—ëm-pīr'-īk or ëm'-pīr-īk.

empiric (adj.)—ëm-pīr'-īk.

empiricism—ëm-pīr'-ī-sizm.

employé—ëm-ploi-ā' or än-plwä-yā'; *not* ëm-ploi-ē', unless spelled *employee*.

For än, see p. 26.

empressement—än-prës-män'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

empyrean—ēm pīr e ān See *empyreil*  
 Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, em pīr e ān

Ems—čms *not* čmz  
 In German *s* final is sharp as in *this*

encephalic—čn sē fal-ik, *not* ěn-sěf-ā lik.

encephalon—ěn-sěf-ā lōn

enchant—ěn-chant', *not* ěn-chānt'.

See *ask*

enchiridion—čn χī rīd'-ī-ōn.

Encke—čng-kě  
*Encke's comet*

encore—āng-kōr', Fr pron ān-kōr'.

For *an*, see p. 26

encyclopedia—čn-sī klō-pě'-dī ā.

encyclopedia—čn-sī klō-pěd'-ik or pč'-dik

encyclopædist—čn sī klō-pě'-dīst.

endive—ěn'-dīv, *not* ěn'-dīv.

endosmose—ěn'-dōz-mōs or ěn'-dōs

Worcester accents the *final* syllable See *exosmose*

Endymion—čn-dīm'-ī-ōn.

Eneid—č nē'-īd or ě'-nē-īd

Webster gives ě' nē īd as a secondary form.  
 See *Æneid*

enema—čn'-ē-mā or č-nč'-mī.

The customary pronunciation is ě nē' mā.  
 Greek quantity would make it ěn' ē mā.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

enervate—ē-něr'-vāt or ěn'-ěr-vāt.

The last pronunciation, although contrary to most authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—än fä-mē'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

enfranchise—ěn-frăn'-chīz or ěn-frăn'-chīz.

See *disenfranchise*, *franchise*

Engadine—ěn-ġä-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—dän-ġän'; dän-ġē-än' (Biog.).

For än and äN, see p. 26.

engine—ěn'-jīn, *not* ěn'-jīn.

enginery—ěn'-jīn-rī, *not* ěn'-jīn-ēr-ī.

England—īng'-ġlānd, *not* ěng'-ġlānd.

English—īng'-ġlīsh, *not* ěng'-ġlīsh.

engross—ěn-ġrōs'.

enigma—ē-nīġ'-mā; ěn-īġ'-mā (Stor.).

enigmatic—ē-nīġ'-măt'-īk or ěn-īġ'-măt'-īk;

ěn-īġ'-măt'-īk (Stor.).

ennui—än-wē'; Fr. pron. än-nwē'.

For än, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā'; Fr. pron. än-nwē-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

enquiry—ěn-kwī'-rī, *not* ěn'-kwīr-ī.

See *inquiry*.

en rapport—än rä-pōr'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

en route—āN rōōt'.

For āN, see p 26

ensemble—āN-sāN'-bl.

For āN, see p 26

ensilage—ēn'-sīl-āj.

en suite—āN swet'.

For āN, see p 26

entente cordiale—āN-tānt' kōr-dyāl'.

For āN, see p 26

enthusiasm—ēn-thū'-zī-āzm.

enthymeme—ēn'-thī-mēm.

entr'acte—āN-trākt'.

For āN, see p 26.

entre nous—āN-trū nōō'.

For āN, see p 26.

entrée—āN-trā'.

For āN, see p 26.

entremets—āN-trū-mā'.

For āN, see p 26.

entrepôt—āN-trū-pō'.

For āN, see p 26.

entresol—āN-trū-sōl' or ēn'-tēr-sōl.

For āN, see p 26.

enunciate—ē-nūn'-shī-āt.

Stormonth prefers ē-nūn'-sī-āt. See *an nunciate*

envelop (n.)—čn-věl'-ūp.

envelop (vb.)—čn-věl'-ūp.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

envelope—ĕn'-vēl-ōp or äN'-vē-lōp.

For äN, see p. 26.

environs—ĕn-vī'-rōnz or ĕn'-vīr-ōnz.

eocene—ē'-ō-sēn.

Eolian—ē-ō'-lī-än.

Epaminondas—ē-pām-in-ōn'-dās.

Epaphroditus—ē-pāf-rō-dī'-tūs.

epaulette—ĕp'-ōl-ēt. See *epaulet*.

Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—ā-pâr'n'.

Stormonth says ĕ-pĕrn'.

Epes—ĕps, *not* ē'-pēz.

"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—ē-fĕm'-ēr-äl.

Sheridan says ē-fē'-mē-räl.

ephod—ĕf'-ōd.

Haldeman prefers ĕf'-ōd.

Ephphatha—ĕf'-fā-thā.

Ephraim—ē'-frā-īm, *not* ē'-frīm.

Ephratah—ĕf'-rā-tā.

Perry says ĕf'-rā'-tā.

Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē'-tūs.

"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē'-än or ĕp-ĭ-kū'-rē-än.

The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Epicureanism—*ɛp i ku re ʔn ɪzm*

Worcester also gives *ep i kũ re ʔn ɪzm*

epiglottis—*ɛp-ɪ ɡlɔt -ɪs*

See *glottis*

epilogue—*ɛp i lɔg̃*, *not* *ɛp'-ɪ-lɔg̃*.

Epirus—*ɛ pi rus*

episode—*ɛp i-sɔd*, *not* *ɛp -ɪ-zɔd*.

epistle—*ɛ pis -l*, *not* *e pɪst l*

epitaph—*ɛp -ɪ táf*, *not* *ɛp -ɪ taf*.

epitome—*ɛ-pit -ɔ-mē*, *not* *ɛp'-ɪ-tɔm*.

epizootic—*ɛp i zɔ-ɔt -ɪk*, *not* *ɛp-ɪ-zɔɔ'-tɪk*.

epizooty—*ɛp i-zɔ'-ɔt -ɪ*, *not* *ɛp-ɪ-zɔɔ'-tɪ*

epoch—*ɛp -ɔk* or *ɛ pɔk*

*ɛ' pɔk* is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says *ɛp'-ɔk* or *ɛ'-pɔk*

epode—*ɛp'-ɔd*

equable—*ɛ'-kwá-bl*

Stormonth and Smart say *ɛk'-wá bl*

equanimity—*ɛ-kwá-nɪm'-ɪt -ɪ*, *not* *ɛk-wá-nɪm'-ɪt -ɪ*

equation—*ɛ-kwá'-shŭn*, *not* *ɛ-kwá'-zhŭn*.

equatorial—*ɛ-kwá-tɔ'-rí-ál*

equerry—*ɛk' wɛr -ɪ* or *ɛ kwɛr' -ɪ*; *ɛk'-wɛ-rɪ*  
or *ɛ-kwɛr' -ɪ* (Wor)

See *equery*

equery—*ɛk'-wɛr ɪ*

See *equerry*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)



equinox — ē' - kwīn - ōks ;    ěk' - wīn - ōks  
(Smart).

equipage—ěk'-wī-pāj, *not* ē-kwīp'-ěj.

equipoise—ē'-kwī-poiz.

Smart says ěk'-wī-poiz.

equitable—ěk'-wī-tā-bl, *not* ē-kwīt'-ā-bl.

equivoque—ěk'-wī-vōk or ē'-kwī-vōk.

See *équivoque*, *equivoke*.

équivoque—ā-kē-vōk'.

See *equivoque*.

Erasmus—ē-rāz'-mūs, *not* ē-rās'-mūs.

eration—ē-rā'-zhūn, *not* ē-rā'-shūn.

erasure—ē-rā'-zhūr, *not* ē-rā'-shūr.

Erato—ěr'-ā-tō, *not* ē-rā'-tō, *nor* ěr-ā'-tō.

Eratosthenes—ěr-ā-tōs'-thē-nēz.

ere—ār or âr.

Stormonth says ār.

Erebus—ěr'-ē-būs.

“Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough  
To hide thee from prevention.”

—*Shakespeare*.

Erectheum—ěr-ěk-thē'-ūm, *not* ē-rěk'-thē-ūm.

Erigena—ē-rīj'-ē-nā or ěr-īj'-ē-nā.

Erin—ē'-rīn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation ěr'-īn.

Erinnyes—ē-rīn'-ī-ēz.

Erinnys—ē-rīn'-īs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Erlangen—ēr'-lang-ën. .

ermine—čr'-mīn

Eros—ē'-rōs.

Erostratus—e-rōs'-trā-tūs.

err—ēr

errand—čr'-rānd.

Walker says ār'-rānd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—čr-rā'-ta.

erratum—ēr-rā'-tūm.

erudite—čr'-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ēr'-ū-dīt as a second pronunciation

erudition—ēr-ū-dīsh'-ūn.

erysipelas—čr-ī-sīp'-ē-lās, *not* īr-ī-sīp'-ē-lās.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced

Esaías—č-zā'-yās

escalade—ēs-ka-lād'.

escapade—čs-ká-pād', *not* ēs-ka-pād'.

eschscholtzia—čsh-shōlt'-sī-á.

Worcester says ēsh-shōlt'-zī-á. The pronunciation čs kōlt'-chá is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ēs-crīt-wār'; Fr. pron. ēs-kré-twār'.

Escurial—čs-kū'-rī-ál; Sp. pron. čs-kōō-rē-ál'. See *Lescorial*.

esoteric—čs-ō-tčr'-ik.

espionage—čs'-pč-ōn-āj or čs'-pč-ōn-āzh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

esplanade—ěs-plā-nād'.

Often pronounced ěs-plā-nād'.

esprit—ěs-prē'.

esprit de corps—ěs-prē' dů kōr.

esquimau—ěs'-kīm-ō.

Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ěs'-kīm-ōz.

Stormonth says ěs'-kīm-ō.

essayist—ěs'-sā-ĭst or ěs-sā'-ĭst.

Essenes—ěs-sēnz' or ěs'-sē-nēz.

Estaing d'—dēs-tān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Esther—ěs'-tēr, *not* ěs'-thēr.

étagère—ā-tā-zhâr'.

ethnicism—ěth'-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ěth-nōġ'-rā-fĭ.

etiquette—ět'-ĭ-kět.

Accent the *first* syllable.

étude—ā-tōöd'.

Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tüd'. For ũ, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē'.

Euboea—yū-bē'-ā.

Eugène—ö-zhân'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē' dů mōn-tē-zhō'.

For ö and ôñ, see pp. 25 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Euler yoo lər Ger pron oi lər

Eumenēs—yu mē nez

Eunice—yu nīs Bib yu nī sē or yū nīs.

Euphrates—yu fra tez

Euphrosyne—yu frōs in-ē.

Euphues—yu fū ez

Lyly & *Euphues*

Euripides—yu rīp id ēz

European—y rō-pe ān *not* yū rō pē ān.

Eurydice—yu rīd is ē

Eustichius—y is tā kī ūs.

Euterpe—yū tər pē

euthanasia—yū thā nā zhī ā.

Worcester says yū thān ā zhī ā

euthanasys—yū thān ā sī or yū thā nā zī

Worcester gives preference to the former pronunciation

Fuxine (Sea)—yūks in *not* yūks in

Evā—ē vā

evangelical—ē vān jēl ik āl or ēv ān jēl ik āl

Webster gives the first only Worcester gives both pronunciations in the above order

Evangeline—ē vān jē lən or līn

Webster pronounces the word ē vān jē līn or līn

evasive—ē vā sīv *not* ē vā zīv

(*For A y of Signs* 10 p 37)

evening—ē'-vn-ĭng or ēv'-nĭng.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

every—ĕv'-ĕr-ĭ, *not* ĕv'-rĭ.

See *evening*.

evident—ĕv'-ĭd-ĕnt, *not* ĕv'-ĭd-ũnt.

evil—ē'-vĭ, *not* ē'-vĭl.

Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē'-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ĕġz-ās'-ĕr-bāt or ĕks-ā-sēr'-bāt.

exact—ĕġz-ākt', *not* ĕks-ākt'.

exaggerate—ĕġz-āj'-ĕr-āt.

exalt—ĕġz-ōlt', *not* ĕks-ōlt'.

examine—ĕġz-ām'-ĭn, *not* ĕks-ām'-ĭn.

example—ĕġz-ām'-pl.

The pronunciation ĕġz-ām'-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ĕġz-ās'-pĕr-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kà-thē'-drà. See *cathedra*.

“This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced cāth'-e-dra or ca-thē'-dra.”—*Worcester*.

excellent—ĕk'-sĕl-ĕnt.

See *evident*.

excise—ĕk'-sĭz', *not* ĕk'-sĭz, *nor* ĕk'-sĭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exciseman—ĕk-sīz'-mān

exclusive—ĕks-klə'-siv, *not* ĕks-klə'-ziv.

excretive—ĕks -krē tiv or ĕks kre' tiv

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks krē'-tiv.

excretory—ĕks'-krē-to-rī

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks krē' tō rī

excruciate—ĕks-krū'-shī-at, ĕks krōō'-sī-at

or ĕks krōō'-shī-at (Hal)

excursion—ĕks-kūr'-shūn or ĕks-kūr'-zhūn.

excuse (n)—ĕks-kūs'

excuse (vb)—ĕks-kūz'.

executive—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-tiv.

executor—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-tēr or ĕks

executiv—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-triks.

exegesis—ĕks-ĕ-jē'-sīs

exemplar—ĕġz-ĕm'-plēr, *not* ĕks-ĕm'-plār.

exemplary — ĕġz'-ĕm-plā rī, *not* ĕġz-ĕm'-plēr-I.

exempt—ĕġz-ĕmpt'.

exert—ĕġz-ĕrt'.

exeunt—ĕks'-ĕ-ūnt, *not* ĕġz'-ĕ-ūnt.

exhale—ĕks-hāl' or ĕġz-āl'

exhaust—ĕġz-ōst'; ĕġz-hōst' (Wor.); ĕġz  
ōst' or ĕġz hōst' (Hal)

exhaustible — ĕġz-ōst'-īb l; ĕġz hōst'-īb-l  
(Wor.)

exhibit—ĕġz īb'-īt or ĕks-hīb'-īt, ĕks-hīb'-īt  
or ĕġz īb'-īt (Hal)

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

exhibition—ěks-hīb-ish'-үн.

exhilarate—ěgz-íl'-à-rāt or ěks-híl'-à-rāt ;  
ěks-híl'-ā-rāt or ěgz-híl'-ā-rāt (Hal.).

exhort—ěgz-ôrt' or ěks-hôrt' ; ěgz-ôrt' or  
ěks-hôrt' (Hal.).

exhortation—ěks-hôr-tā'-shŭn ; ěgz-ôr-tā'-  
shŭn or ěks-hôr-tā'-shŭn (Hal.).

exhume—ěks-hŭm' or ěgz-hŭm'.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation,  
and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ěks'-ij-ěn-sĭ.

exile (n.)—ěks'-il or ěgz'-il.

The *New Imperial* says "ěgz'-il, formerly  
pronounced ěgz-il'.

exile (vb.)—ěks'-il or ěgz-il'.

The first pronunciation is the only one  
given by Webster ; Worcester gives both, but  
prefers the second.

exist—ěgz-ist', *not* ěks'-ist.

exit—ěks'-it, *not* ěgz'-it.

exonerate—ěgz-ôn'-ěr-āt. See *exoneration*.

exorable—ěks'-ō-rā-bl.

exorbitant—ěgz-ôr'-bīt-ánt.

exorcise—ěks'-ôr-sĭz.

exordium—ěgz-ôr'-dĭ-um, *not* ěks-ôr'-dĭ-ŭm.

exosmose—ěks'-ôz-môs or ěks'-ôs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See  
*endosmose*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exoteric—čks-ô těr'-ik.

exotic—čz-ôť'-ik, *not* čks-ôť'-ik.

expatriate—čks pa tri-ăt

Webster formerly said čks jăt riăt.

expedient—čks-pc-di čnt, *not* čks-pč'-jěnt.

expert (n)—čks-pert or čks-pert'.

Worcester Haldeman and the New Imperial give the second form only

expert (adj)—čks-pert'.

*See adept*

expirant—čks-pí'-rant.

expiration—čks-pír-á'-shön.

explicative—čks'-plik-tiv

explicable—čks'-plik-a-bl, *not* čks-plík'-á-bl

explicative—čks'-plik-a-tiv.

exploit—čks ploit', *not* čks'-ploit.

explosive—čks-pló'-siv, *not* čks-pló'-ziv.

exponent—čks-pó'-nčnt, *not* čks'-pö-něnt.

exposć—čks-pô-zá'

expurgate—čks'-pür-ġat or čks-pûr'-ġat.

*See contemplate*

expurgator—čks'-pür-ġa-těr or čks-pûr'-ġa těr

exquisite—čks'-kwiz-it, *not* čks-kwiz'-it.

extant—čks'-tánt, *not* čks-tínt'.

ex-tempore—čks-těm'-pô-re, *not* čks-těm'-pôr, a gross error.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



extirpate—ěks'-těr-pāt or ěks-těr'-pāt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronounciation only. See *contem-plate*.

extirpator—ěks'-těr-pā-těr or ěks-těr'-pā-těr.

Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ěks-tòl', *not* ěks-tòl', often heard.

extra—ěks'-trā, *not* ěks'-trǎ.

extract (n.)—ěks'-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ěks-trăkt'.

See *absent*.

extraordinary—ěks-trór'-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ěks-trā-ór'-dĭn-ā-rĭ.

Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronounciation.

exuberant—ěks-yū'-běr-ănt or ěġz-yū'-běr-ănt.

exudation—ěks-yū-dā'-shŭn; ěks-yōō-da'-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ěks-yūd' or ěġz-yūd'; ěks-yūd' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ěġz-ŭlt', *not* ěks-ŭlt'.

exultation—ěks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn or ěġz-ŭl-tā'-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* ĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

eyrie—ā rī or e rī   c rī or ā rī (Stor)  
 eyry—ā rī or ē rī, ā r ě (Wor), ē rī or  
       ā rī (Stor)

## F

fabulist—fāb yū list *not* fa bŭ list.

façade—fā sād or fa sad

Worcester and Haldeman give the second  
 form only   C cedilla (ç) has the sound of *z*.

facet—fās -ĕt, *not* fā sĕt.

See *fauces*

facial—fā'-shāl

Worcester and The New Imperial say fā  
 sh' āl

facile—fās il *not* fā' sīl

fac simile—fāk sīm -il ĕ

factory—fāk tō-rī, *not* fāk' trī

Fahrenheit—fa rĕn hit.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary pre  
 fers fār' ĕn hit.

faience—fī āvs'

For *an* see p 26

faincant—fā nā an'.   See *Faineants*.

For *āv*, see p 26

fakir—fā'-kĕr or fā kĕr'

Worcester prefers fā kĕr'

(For *key of signs* see p 37)

falchion—fôl'-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl'-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô'-kn.

fôl'-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô'-kn-brĭj.

falconer—fô'-kn-ēr.

Falconer—fôk'-nēr or fô'-kĕn-ēr.

falconet—făl'-kō-nĕt.

fôl'-kō-nĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô'-kn-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk'-lănd.

falsetto—fôl-sĕt'-ō. It. pron. fâl-sât'-tō.

Worcester says fâl-sĕt'-ō.

familiarity—fâ-mĭl-yăr'-ĭt-ĭ or fâ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tĭ; fâ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭt-ĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

family—făm'-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm'-lĭ.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn'ĕl, commonly fŭn'-ĕl.

fanfare—făn'-fâr.

fantasia—fân-tă'-zĭ-ă; It. pron. fân-tă-zĕ'-ă.

fantasie—făn-tă-zĕ'.

For än, see p. 26.

fantoccini—fân-tō-chĕ'-nĕ.

far—făr, *not* fŭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

farina—fa-rí'-ná or fá-rě'-ná.

The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—far-nez' ; It pron. far-ná'-zá.

faro—fár -o or fa'-rò.

Færoe (Islands)—fa'-rò or fá'-rò-ě.

I or o, see p. 25

Farquhar—far'-kwár or far kër.

Sometimes pronounced far-kâr'.

farrago—fár-râ'-gò.

See *abdomen*.

fascia—fâsh'-i-â.

Fata Morgana—fa'-tâ mór-gâ'-ná ; fá'-tâ  
mör-gâ'-ná (Stor.).

Fatima—fât'-e-mâ.

faucet—fô'-sèt, *not* fâs'-ét.

I frequently mispronounced. See *facet*.

Faust—fowst or fôst.

The last pronunciation, though at one time authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fô-têl' ; Fr. pron. fô-tô'-yü.

Worcester says fô-tâl'. For ü, see p. 25  
See *Boulogne*.

faux pas—fô-pâ', *not* fôô'-pô.

favorite—fâ'-vêr-ît, *not* fâ'-vêr-it.

Favre (Jules)—zhûl favr.

For ü, see p. 26

Fayal—fi-ôl' ; Port. pron. fi-âl'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fealty—fē'-ăl-tĭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl'-tĭ.

febrifuge—fēb'-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē'-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē'-brĭl or fēb'-rĭl.

February—fēb'-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fēb'-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fēsh'-tēr.

fecit—fē'-sĭt, *not* fēs'-ĭt.

fecund—fēk'-ūnd, *not* fē'-künd.

fecundate—fēk'-ūn-dāt or fē-kūn'-dāt.

Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fēk'-ūn-dā'-shūn, *not* fē-kūn-dā'-shūn.

Federalist—fēd'-ēr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fēd'-rāl-ĭst.

feline—fē'-lĭn, *not* fē-lĭn'.

Haldeman prefers fē'-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk'-ā.

femineity—fēm'-ĭn-ē'-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fēm'-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fēm'-ĭn-ĭn.

femoral—fēm'-ō-rāl, *not* fē'-mō-rāl.

"The *femoral* artery."

femur—fē'-mŭr, *not* fēm'-ŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôn' or fān-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē'-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn'-yăn.

feod—fūd.

This is an obsolete spelling of *feud*.

feodal—fū'-dāl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

feodality—fū-dāl'-it-l.

feoff—fēf. See *feoffe*

Sometimes pronounced fēf.

ferment (n)—fēr'-mēnt.

ferment (vb)—fēr'-mēnt'.

See *absent*

ferrriage—fēr'-i-aj *not* fēr'-āj

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly

ferrocyanide—fēr-rō-sī'-ā-nīd or nīd.

See *ide*

ferrule (ring)—fēr'-il or fēr'-ōōl

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only

fertile—fēr'-tīl or fēr' tīl

fertilization—fēr-tīl-iz-ā'-shūn ; fēr-tīl-i-zā'-shūn (Stor).

ferule (rod)—fēr'-il or fēr'-ōōl

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only

Fesole—fēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole*

festina lente—fēs-tī'-nā lēn'-tē.

fête--fāt.

Haldeman prefers fāt.

fetich—fē'-tīsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above

(For *key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

fetichism—fē'-tīsh-izm or fēt'-īsh-izm.

feticism—fē'-tīs-izm or fēt'-īs-izm.

fetid—fēt'-īd or fē'-tīd.

fetor—fē'-tôr.

Feuerbach—foi'-ēr-bäk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv' fö-yä'.

For ö, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yě-tôn' or fwěl-tôn'.

For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fěz-zän'.

fiacre—fē-ä'-kr.

fiancé—fē-än-sā'.

For än, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-än-sā'.

For än, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs'-kō.

fiat—fī'-ät.

fibril—fī'-brīl, *not* fīb'-rīl.

fibrine—fī'-brīn.

See *aniline*.

Fichte—fīk'-tě.

For κ, see p. 28.

fidelity—fīd-ěl'-īt-ī; fī-děl'-īt-ī (Halde-  
man).

fiduciary—fī-dū'-shī-ā-rī or shā-rī.

fief—fēf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Fiesole—fyěs'-ô-lă,

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fê-ěs'-ô-lê  
See *Fesole*

Figaro—fe ġa-ro', *not* fe-ġa'-rô.

I roll the *r* slightly

figure—fiġ'-yur.

"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*, the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig' yure* — *Walker*.

filch—filch, *not* filsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."  
—*Shakespeare*.

filial—fil'-yăl; fil'-l-ăl (Stor.).

filz—fēs.

"Dumas *filz*"

finale—fċ-nă'-lă, *not* fi-năl'-ê.

finance—fin-ăns', *not* fi'-năns.

finances—fin-ăns'-êz, *not* fi'-năns-êz.

financial—fin-ăn'-shăl, *not* fi-năn'-shăl.

financier—fin-ăn-sċr', *not* fi'-năn-sēr.

finesse—fê-nċs' or fin-ēs'.

finis—fi'-nċs.

Finistère—fin-ċs-târ'; fin-ċs-târ' (Gaz.)

finite—fi'-nit, *not* fi-nit'.

fiord—fy ôrd; fê-ôrd' (Wor.).

fiacid—fiak'-sid, *not* fiăs'-sid.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



flageolet—flăj'-ō-lět or flăj'-ē-ō-lět.

flambeau—flăm'-bō ; Fr. pron. flăn-bō'.

For än, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi'-ănt.

flâneur—flă-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn'-ěl, *not* flăn'-ën, unless written  
*flannen*, which is an old spelling.

flaunt—flănt or flônt.

See *craunch*.

fleur-de-lis—flör-dŭ-lē'. See *lis* (*lily*).

For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce*.

Flora—flō'-ră, *not* flör'-ă.

floral—flō'-răl, *not* flör'-ăl.

Florentine—flör'-ën-tën or flör'-ën-tŭ or  
flör'-ën-tin.

Worcester prefers the third pronunciation.

Stormonth gives the second only.

florid—flör'-id, *not* flō'-rĭd.

florin—flör'-ĭn, *not* flō'-rĭn.

florist—flō'-rĭst or flör'-ĭst.

floss—flôs, *not* flös, *nor* flôs.

See *accost*.

Flotow von—fôn flō'-tō.

flotsam—flöt'-săm.

Haldeman says flöt'-săm.

flower de luce (*lis*)—flow'-ēr dŭ lŭs.

See *fleur-de-lis*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

foliage—fô'-li-āj

fol yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fol yō or fō lī ō

Fomalhaut—fō -māl-hôt

Fontainebleau—fôn-tân-blô'.

For ON see p 27

Fontenoy—fon te-noi', Fr pron. fônt  
nwa

For ON see p 27

food—fōōd, *not* fōōd

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced See *broom*

for—fôr, *not* fūr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error

forage—fôr'-āj

foramen—fô-râ'-mên.

foraminifera—fô-râm-in-îf'-ê-râ.

forbade—fôr-băd', *not* fôr-bad'.

See *bade*

forecastle—fôr'-kās-l, fôr'-kās l (Wor. and  
Hal) Sailors say fôk'-sl

forefather—fôr'-făth ũr.

Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation

forehead—fôr'-čd or fôr'-hčd; fôr'-hčd or  
fôr'-čd (Imp)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

forensic—fō-rěn'-sĭk, *not* fō-rěn'-zĭk.

forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.

forger—fōrj-ēr, *not* fôrj'-ēr.

forgery—fōrj'-ēr-ĭ.

Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj'-ēr-ĭ."

forget—fōr-gēt'.

formidable—fôr'-mĭd-à-bl.

forsooth—fōr-sōoth', *not* fōr-sōoth'.

Stormonth says fōr-sōoth'.

fortnight—fōrt'-nīt or fōrt'-nĭt.

fortress—fôr'-trēs.

Fortuny—fōr-tōō'-nē.

forum—fō'-rŭm, *not* fôr'-ŭm.

forward—fôr'-wērd.

Foscari—fös'-kă-rē.

"The 'Two *Foscari*.'"

Fouché—fōō-shā'.

foundery—fown'-dēr-ĭ, *not* fown'-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.

fountain—fown'-tĭn, *not* fown'-tŭn *nor* fownt'-n.

Stormonth says fown'-tān. See *captain*.

Do not mumble the *final* syllable.

Fourier—fōō'-rē-ēr; Fr. pron: fōō-rē-ā'.

foyer—fwā-yā'.

fracas—frā'-kăs or fră-kă'.

"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Fra Diavolo—fra de-a'-vô-lô.

fragile—fráj'-il, *not* fráj'-il.

fragmentary — frăġ'-mënt-ă-rî, *not* frăġ-  
mënt'-ă-rî.

France—frans, *not* frāns.

Frances—frăn'-sěz.

*See Francis*

Francesca—frăn-sěs'-kâ; It. pron. frăn-  
chěs'-ka.

franchise—frăn'-chîz or frăn'-chîz; frăn'-  
chîz (Imp.).

*See enfranchise*

Francis—frăn'-sîs.

*See Frances*

frankincense—frăngk'-în-sěns or frăngk-  
în'-sěns

The second is the pronunciation formerly  
given by Webster

fraternize—fră'-těr-nîz or frăt'-ěr-nîz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation.  
Haldeman says frăt'-ěr-nîz.

fratricide—frăt'-rîs-îd

Perry pronounces it fră'-trîs-îd.

fräulein—froî'-lîn.

Fraunhofer von—fôn frown'-hó-fěr.

Freiburg—frî'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28

Freischütz, Der—děr frî'-shûts.

For H, see p. 26

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Frelinghuysen—frē'-līng-hī-zēn.

frequent (adj.)—frē'-kwěnt.

frequent (vb.)—frē-kwěnt'.

See *absent*.

frequently—frē'-kwěnt-lī.

Fresenius—frā-zā'-nē-ōōs.

Fresnel—frā-něl'.

Freund—froit.

Freycinet de—dū frā-sē-nā'.

fricassée—frīk-ās-ē', *not* frīg-à-zē'.

Friedland—frēt'-lānt.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd'-lānd.

friends—frěndz, *not* frěnz.

Pronounce the *d*.

Friesian—frē'zhān ; frēzh'-yān (Gaz.).

See *Frisian*.

Friesic—frē'-sīk.

Frisian—frīzh'-ān.

See *Friesian*.

frivolity—frīv-öl'-īt-ī.

Frobisher—frōb'-īsh-ēr, *not* frō'-bīsh-ēr.

Froebel—frō'-běl.

For ö, see p. 25.

Froissart—frois'-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwä-sär'.

from—fröm, *not* früm.

frontier—frön'-tēr, *not* frün'-tēr.

frontispiece—frönt'-īs-pēs.

Haldeman prefers frünt'-īs-pēs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

frost—frôst

See *accost*

froth—frôth

See *accost*

Froude—frōod

Fuchs von—fon fōoks.

fuchsia—fōok sī a    fu shī a (Wor and Stor), fu shī a or fū sha (Web)

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is allowed by the Imperial, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named

fugue—fūg

fulcrum—fūl krūm

fulsome—fūl -sūm

Webster, in a former edition, said fōol sūm.

funeral—fū nē' brāl *not* fū-nēb'-rāl

fungi—fūn'-jī, *not* fūng -gī

fungus—fūng -gūs

fureur—fū rūr'

For ū and o see pp 26 and 25

Furioso (Orlando)—ūr lān'-dō fōō rē-ō'-sō

furniture—fūr nīt yūr

furze—furz, fērz (Stor), *not* fūz

fusel (oil)—fū' sēl; fū' zēl (Wor and Stor)

fusil—fū'-zil

fū zē is a secondar, pronunciation of Worcester's

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Fusiyama—fōo-zī-ä'-mä.

futile—fū'-tīl ; fū'-tīl or fū'-tīl (Stor.).

## G

gabardine—gāb-är-dēn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—gād-ä-rēnz'.

"The country of the *Gadarenes*." Perry places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—gād-ēl'-īk or gā'-līk.

"I have been accustomed always to say gād-ēl'-īk."—*W. D. Whitney*.

Gaelic—gā'-līk.

Smart says gā-ēl'-īk.

Gaeta—gā-ä'-tä.

gainsay—gān-sā' or gān'-sā.

Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—gānz'-brō.

Lippincott's *Biographical Dictionary* says gāns'-būr-ū.

gala—gā'-lā, *not* gāl'-ā.

Galapagos (Islands)—gāl-āp'-ā-gōs ; Sp. pron. gā-lā'-pā-gōs.

galaxy—gāl'-āks-ī.

The forms gā'-lāks-ī and gā-lāks'-ī are now seldom heard.

Galen—gā'-lēn.

Galignanī—gā-lēn-yā'-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Galilean—gāl il-ē ān

Galileo—gāl il ē ō *not* gāl il ē ō, It pron  
ga le lā ō

Gall—gōl Ger pron gal

gallant (n)—gāl ānt gāl ant (Wor)

gallant (brave)—gāl ānt

gallant (polite)—gāl ānt gāl ānt (Wor)

gallantly (bravely)—gāl ānt li

gallantly (politely)—gāl ānt li

Worcester says gāl ānt li

gallantry—gāl ānt rī

Gallatin (Albert)—gāl -a tīn, Fr. pron.  
gā la tăn'

For ān see p 26

Galle (Dr)—gā lē

galleon—gāl -ē ūn

gallery—gāl -ēr ī, *not* gāl rī

gallows—gāl ūs or gāl -ōz.

• Stormonth and The New Imperial say gāl'  
ōz See *bellous*

galoche—gā lōsh' See *galoshe*

Worcester and Haldeman give gā lōsh

galore—gā lōr'

Galvani—gāl vā -nē

Galway—gōl wā *not* gāl' wā.

Gama da—dā gā mā

Gambetta—gām bēt ā, Fr pron gān  
bēt ā'

For āv, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)



gamboge—*gām-bōōj'* or *gām-bōj'*.

Knowles says *gām-bōōzh'*.

gamin—*gām'-in* ; Fr. pron. *gā-mān'*.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

gamut—*gām'-ūt*, *not* *gā'-mūt*.

gangrene—*gāng'-grēn*, *not* *gān'-grēn*.

Ganymede—*gān'-īm-ēd* ; class., *gān-īm-ē'-dē*.

See *Ganymedes*.

Ganymedes — *gān-īm-ē'-dēz*, *not* *gān'-īm-ēdz*.

See *Ganymede*.

gaol—*jāl*.

An obsolete spelling for *jail*.

gape—*gāp* ; *gāp* or *gāp* (Wor.) ; *gāp* (Smart).

"In England commonly pronounced *gāp*."  
—*Web*. "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (*gāp*) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a*."  
—*Walker*.

garçon—*gār-sôn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—*gār-ib-āl'-dī*, *not* *gār-ib-ōl'-dē* ;

It. pron. *gā-rē-bāl'-dē*.

Garnier-Pagès—*gār-nē-ā'-pā-zhēs'*.

Garonne—*gā-rōn'*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

garrote—*ġár-rôt'*

garrulity—*ġár-rōo'-līt-l.*

garrulous—*ġár'-rōo-lus.*

gas—*ġás.*

"Pronounced *gáz* to some extent"—*Webster*

gaseous—*ġás' c-us* or *ġáz'-e-ūs*

*ġa ze ūs* is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by the New Imperial

gasoline—*ġás'-o-lín* or *ġás'-o-lèn.*

See *aniline*

gasometer—*ġás-ōm'-e-tēr* or *ġáz* ; *ġás-ōm'-c-tēr* (Stor.).

gasp—*ġásp* ; *ġásp* (Stor.).

See *ask*

gather—*ġáth'-ēr*, *not* *ġěth'-ēr.*

gaucherie—*ġōsh-ré'.*

gauge—*ġáj.*

gaunt—*ġánt* , *ġônt* (Stor.).

See *craunch*

gauntlet—*ġánt'-lět* ; *ġônt'-lět* (Stor. and Imp.). See *gantlet*.

See *craunch*

Gauss—*ġows.*

Gautama—*ġô'-tá-má* ; Hindoo pron. *gow'-tá-má.*

See *Gotama*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fel' gō-tē-ā'.  
gavel—gāv'-ěl, *not* gā'-vél.

Gawain—gō'-in.  
"Sir *Gawain*."

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-säk'.

For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—gāz-ět-ēr', *not* gā-zět'-ēr.

Geber—gā'-bēr.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gēb'-ēr.

Gehenna—gē'-hēn'-ā, *not* jē-hēn'-ā.

Geikie (James)—gē'-kē, *not* gī'-kē.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie*.

gelatine—jěl'-ā-tīn.

See *aniline*.

Gemini—jēm'-in-ī, *never* jīm'-in-ē.

Gemmi (pass)—gēm'-ī.

gendarme—zhän-därm'.

For äñ, see p. 26.

genealogical—jēn-ē-ā-lōj'-īk-āl.

Stormonth says jē-ne-āl-ōj'-īk-āl.

genealogy—jēn-ē-āl'-ō-jī. See *genealogist*.

Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-āl'-ō-jī.

generally—jēn'-ēr-āl-ī, *not* jēn'-rāl-ī.

generic—jē-nēr'-īk, *not* jēn'-ēr-īk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—ġe-nēs'-a-rēth

See *Gennesaret*

Genevieve—jēn-ē vev', Fr pron zhēn-  
ve-iv

Genevra—jē-nēv'-rā.

Genghis Khan—jēn'-ġis kán

This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways

genial—jē'-nī-āl or jēn'-yāl.

genie—jē-nī, Fr pron zhā-nē'.

genu—jē'-nī-l.

genius (talent)—jēn'-yūs

je nī ūs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's

genius (spirit)—jē' nī-ūs.

genius loci—jē'-nī-ūs lō-sī.

Genlis de—dū zhān-lēs' or dū zhān-lē'.

See *Barras* For ān, see p 26

Gennesaret (Lake)—ġēn-nēs'-ā-rēt.

See *Genesareth*

Genoa—jēn'-ō-a, not jē-nō'-ā.

genre—zhānr.

For āv, see p 26,

Genseric—jēn'-sēr-ik.

"*Genseric* the Vandal"

gentian—jēn'-shān or jēn'-shī-ān.

Gentile—jēn'-tīl

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

genuflection — jĕn-ŭ-flĕk'-shŭn or jĕ-nŭ-flĕk'-shŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

genuine — jĕn'-yŭ-ĭn, *not* jĕn'-yŭ-ĭn.

Geoffrey — jĕf'-rĭ.

Geoffroy — zhō-frwä'.

geography — jĕ-ŏġ'-rā-fĭ.

geometry — jĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-trĭ.

Geraldine — jĕr'-ăl-dĭn.

jĕr-ăl-dĕn' is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes — ġĕr-ġĕ-sĕnz'.

Gergesites — ġĕr'-ġĕ-sĭts.

Gerizim — ġĕr'-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal*.

Gérôme — zhā-rōm'.

gerrymander — ġĕr-rĭ-măn'-dĕr, *not* jĕr'-rĭ-măn-dĕr. See *Gerry*.

gerund — jĕr'-ŭnd, *not* jĕ'-rŭnd.

Gesenius — ġĕ-sĕ-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. ġā-zā'-nĕ-ŏos.

gest — jĕst.

geyser — ġĭ'-sĕr or ġĭ'-zĕr.

ġĭ'-zĕr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing) — ġôt.

Ghauts — ġôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gheezeh—gĕ'-zĕ.

See *Ghizeh* "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh*."

Ghent—gĕnt, *not* jĕnt.

gherkin—gĕr'-kĭn

Ghetto—gĕt'-tō.

Ghibelline—gĭb'-ĕl-lĭn or ĕn.

Ghiberti—gĕ-bĕr'-te.

Ghirlandajo—gĕr-lān-dā'-yā

Ghizeh—gĕ'-zĕ.

See *Gheezeh*

ghoul—gōol, *not* ġowl.

giaour—jowr.

gibber—gĭb'-ĕr, *not* jĭb'-ĕr.

gibberish—gĭb'-ĕr-ish, *not* jĭb'-ĕr-ish.

gibbet—jĭb'-ĕt.

gibbous—gĭb'-ūs, *not* jĭb'-ūs.

Giesbach—gĕs'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28

Gifford—gĭf'-ōrd.

gigantean—jĭ-gān-tĕ'-ān, *not* jĭ-gān'-tĕ-ān

gigantic—jĭ-gān'-tik, *not* jĭg-ān'-tik.

Gila—hĕ'-lā.

Also spelled *Jila* and pronounced as above.  
 "In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."  
 —*Gaz.*

Gil Blas—zhĕl blās ; Sp. pron. hĕl blās.

See *Gila*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gilboa—*gĭl-bō'-à* or *gĭl'-bō-à*.

Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—*gĭl'-lĭ*, *not* *jĭl'-lĭ*.

gilly-flower—*jĭl'-lĭ-flow-ēr*, *not* *gĭl'-lĭ-flow-ēr*.

Ginevra—*jē-něv'-rà*, *not* *jĭn-ěv'-rà*.

Gioja—*jō'-yā*.

*G*, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—*jōr-dā'-nō brōō'-nō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—*jōr-jō'-nā*.

See *Gioja*.

Giotto—*jōt'-tō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—*jō-vān'-nē*.

See *Gioja*.

giraffe—*jĭr-ăf'*.

Stormonth is authority for *zhĭr-ăf'*.

girl—*gĕrl*.

The pronunciation *gyĕrl* is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech  
See *card*.

Gironde—*jē-rōnd'*; Fr. pron. *zhē-rōnd'*.

For *ōn*, see p. 27.

gist—*jĭst*, *not* *gĭst*.

Giuseppe—*jōō-sěp'-pā*.

See *Gioja*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gives (fetters)—jlvz, *not* ġlvz.

See *gyv*

Gizeh—ġé'-zē.

See *Ghizeh*

glacial—ġlá'-shāl or ġlá'-shī-āl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ġlá'-shī-āl

glacier—ġlá'-shēr or ġlās'-ī-ēr; ġlá'-shī-ēr (Imp), ġlá'-shēr or ġlās'-ī-ēr (Hal.).

glacis—ġlá'-sis or ġlá'-ses'.

gladiator—ġlād'-ī-ā-tēr.

gladiole—ġlād'-ī-ol.

gladiolus—ġlá'-dī'-ō-lūs; pop. ġlād'-ī-ō'-lūs

Gladstone—ġlād'-stūn, *not* ġlād'-stōn.

glamour—ġlá'-mōor or ġlām'-ēr.

Stormonth says ġlām'-ēr.

glance—ġláns, *not* ġláns.

See *ask*

glass—ġlās, *not* ġlās.

See *ask*

glauberite—ġlō'-bēr-it.

glenoid—ġle'-noid.

"The *glenoid* cavity"

glisten—ġlis'-n, *not* ġlist'-ēn.

glottis—ġlōt'-īs, *not* ġlō'-tis.

See *epiglottis*

Gloucester—ġlōs'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



Glück—glük.

For ü, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (· ·), and is then pronounced glöök.

glycerine—glis'-ër-in, *not* glis'-ër-ën.

See *aniline*.

Glyptotheca—glip-tō-thē'-kā.

Glyptothek—glip-tō-tāk'.

gneiss—nīs.

Knowles says nē'-īs.

gnomon—nō'-mön.

goatee—gō-tē', *not* gōō-tē'.

Gobelin—gōb'-ē-lin; Fr. pron. gō-blän'.

For ä, see p. 26.

Gobi—gō'-bē.

"The desert of *Gobi*."

God—gôd.

See *accost*.

Godavery—gō-dä'-vër-ÿ.

Godiva (Lady)—gō-dī'-vā.

Goethe von—fōn gō'-tē.

For ö, see p. 25.

goitre—gōi'-tër; Fr. pron. gwä'-tr.

Golgotha—göl'-gō-thā, *not* göl-gō'-thā.

Goliath—gō-lī'-āth, *not* gō-lī'-ā.

Generally mispronounced.

gondola—gön'-dō-lā, *not* gön-dō'-lā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gone—*gôn*.

See *accost*

gooseberry—*gōoz'-bēr-l* or *gōos'-bēr-l*

Stormonth says *gōoz* *bēr l*

gopher (wood)—*gō'-fēr*, *not gōf'-ēr*.

gorgeous—*gôr'-jūs* ; *gôr'-jī-ūs* (Stor.).

gorget—*gôr'-jēt*.

Gorgias—*gôr'-jī-ās*.

Gorgon—*gôr'-gôn* ; *gôr'-gôn* (Stor.).

gormand—*gôr'-mānd* ; *gôr'-mānd* (Stor.)

See *gourmand*

Gortschakoff—*gōrt-cha-kōf'*.

This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above

gosling—*gōz'-ling*, *not gōs'-ling*.

gospel—*gōs'-pēl*.

See *accost*

gossamer—*gōs'-ā-mēr*, *not gōz'-ā-mēr*.

Got (actor)—*gō*.

Gotama—*gō'-tā-mā*, *not gō-tā'-mā*.

See *Gautama*

Gotha (duchy)—*gō'-tā*.

Gotha (canal)—*gō'-tā* or *yō'-tā*.

For *ō*, see p. 25

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gotham—gō'-thăm.

"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster*. The word is often mispronounced gōth'-ăm.

Göttingen—gō'-tīng-ën.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—gōt'-shälk, *not* gōt'-shók.

Gough—gōf.

Gounod—gōō-nō'.

gourd—gōrd or gōord; gōord (Stor.);  
gōrd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōor'-mänd; gōor'-mänd  
(Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōor-  
män'.

For än, see p. 26. See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōor-mā'.

gout (drop)—gōwt, *not* gōot.

"*Gouts of blood.*"—*Shakespeare*.

goût—gōō.

government—güv'-ërn-mënt, *not* güv'-ër-  
mënt.

governor—güv'-ër-nër.

Gower—gōw'-ër or gōr.

gown—gōwn, *not* gōwnd.

Graefe von—fōn grā'-fë.

grail—gräl.

"*The Holy Grail.*"

gramercy—grā-mër'-sī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gramme—*grām*.

Gramont de—*dū grā-môn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27

Granada—*grā-na'-da*, Sp pron. *grā-nā'-tha*.

See *Guadalquivir*

granary—*grān'-a-rī*; *grā'-nā-rī* (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word. "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*, but all our orthoepists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—*grānd'-fā-thēr*, *not* *grān'-fā-thēr*.

Pronounce the *d* in the first syllable

grandmother—*grānd'-mūth-ēr*, *not* *grān'-mūth-ēr*.

See *grandfather*.

Granicus—*grā-nī'-kūs*.

grant—*grānt*, *not* *grānt*.

See *ask*

grasp—*grāsp*, *not* *grāsp*.

See *ask*

Gratiano—*grā-shē-ā'-nō*.

gratis—*grā'-tīs*, *not* *grāt'-īs*.

"Free, *gratis*, and for nothing"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

grease (n.)—*grēs*.

grease (vb.)—*grēz* or *grēs*.

Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—*grē'-zī* or *grē'-sī*.

See note under *grease*.

Greenough—*grē'-nō*.

Greenwich (Eng.) — *grēn'-ij*; *grīn'-ij*  
(Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*.

Greenwich (U. S.)—*grēn'-wīch*.

Popularly pronounced *grīn'-īch*.

grenade—*grē-nād'*.

Stormonth and Haldeman say *grēn-ād'*.

Greuze—*gröz*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Grévy—*grā-vē'*.

grievous—*grē'-vūs*.

grimace—*grīm-ās'*, *not grīm'-ās*.

grimalkin—*grīm-āl'-kīn*, *not grīm-ôl'-kīn*.

grimy—*grī'-mī*, *not grīm'-ī*.

Grindelwald—*grīn'-dēl-vālt*.

gripe—*grīp*, *not grīp*.

grisette—*grē-zēt'* or *grīz-ēt'*.

grisi—*grē'-zē*.

grisly—*grīz'-lī*, *not grīs'-lī*.

grisons—*grē-zôn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gristle—grīs l *not* grīs tl *nor* grīz' l

gristly—grīs lī *not* grīz lī

groat—grôt or grôt

grocery—grô ser l *not* grôs rī

Grosvenor—grov ner

*See Almanick*

Grote—grôt

Grotius—grô shī ūs

Grouchy de—du grōō shē *not* dū grōō'-  
chē

grovel—grōv ěl *not* grūv -ěl.

gruel—grū ěl

Gruyère—gru yar'

For ū see p. 26

Guadalquivir—gō-dāl kwīv er, Sp pron  
gwā thāl kē vēr'

'At the end of a syllable or between two vowels *d* in Spanish sounds like the English *th* in *this* but is somewhat softer —*Gaz*

Guadeloupe—gō-dā lōōp', Sp pron gwā  
thā lōō' pŕ.

*See Guadalquivir*

Guardiana—gwā-dē ā nā, Sp pron gwā  
thē ā nā

*See Guadalquivir*

guanico—gwā nā' kō

guano—gwā nō

gōō a nō is preferred by Stormonth

(*For Key of Signs see p. 37*)

guarantee—gǎr-ăn-tē'.

See *guaranty*.

guaranty—gǎr'-ăn-tī.

See *guarantee*.

Guardafui (Cape)—gǃwār-dā-fwē'.

guardian—gǎr'-dī-ăn or gǎrd'-yăn.

Worcester gives the two pronunciations ; Webster gives the first only. Do not say gǎr-dēn'.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mă'-lă ; Sp. pron. gǃwā-tā-mă'-lă.

guava—gǃwă'-vâ.

Smart says gǃwă'-vâ.

Guayaquil—gǃwī-ă-kēl'.

gubernatorial—gū-bēr-nâ-tō'-rī-ăl.

Guelph—gǃwēlf.

Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gǃwēn'-dō-lēn.

See *Gwendolen*.

guerdon—gǃēr'-dūn.

Smart says gǃēr'-dōn, and Sheridan, gǃwēr'-dōn.

Guericke von—fōn gǃēr'-īk-ě or fōn gǃā'-rīk-ě.

Guernsey—gǃēr'n'-zī.

Guiana—gē-ă'-nă.

See *Guyana*.

Guicciardini—gǃwē-chār-dē'-nē or gǃōō-ē-chār-dē'-nē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Guiccioli—*g̃we-chô'-le* or *g̃we'-cho-le*.

See *Bertuccio*

Guido Reni—*g̃we'-dô ra'-nê* or *g̃ôô-ê'-dô*  
*rî-nê*, *not g̃ê'-dô ra-nê*.

guild—*g̃ild*

Guild—*g̃ild*

Guildford—*g̃il' fôrd*.

Guildhall—*g̃ild'-hól*.

guile—*g̃il*

See *card*

Guillotin—*g̃ê-yô-tân'*.

For *ân*, see p. 26

guillotine—*g̃il'-ô-tên*.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

.Guinea—*g̃l'n'-ê*.

Guinever—*g̃wln'-ê-vêr*.

See *Guinevere*

Guinevere—*g̃wln'-ê-vêr*.

See *Guinever*.

guipure—*g̃l-pâr'*.

guise—*g̃iz*.

See *card*

Guise de—*dâ g̃wêz* ; *dâ g̃wêz*, *dâ g̃û-êz'*,  
or *dâ g̃êz* (Biog.).

See *Barras* For *û*, see p. 26

Guizot—*g̃ê-zô'* or *g̃wêl-zô'* ; *g̃wêl-zô'*, *g̃û-ê-*  
*zô'*, or *g̃ê-zô'* (Biog.)

For *û*, see p. 26 See *Barras*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



gules (heraldry)—gŭlz.

gum arabic—gŭm ăr'-ăb-ik, *not* gŭm ă-ră'-bik.

gums—gŭmz.

Günther—gŭn'-těr.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

gunwale—gŭn'-wāl.

"Commonly pronounced gŭn'-ěl."—*Wor.*

Gustavus—gŭs-tă'-vŭs, *not* gŭs-tă'-vŭs.

Gutenberg—gŭo'-těn-běrġ, *not* gŭt'-ěn-běrġ.

For ġ, see p. 28.

gutta-percha—gŭt'-ă pěr'-chă.

Guyana—gē-ă'-nă.

See *Guiana*.

Guyandotte—gī-ăn-dôt'.

Guyon—gī'-ôn ; Fr. pron. gē-yôn'.

For ô, see p. 27.

Guyot—gē-ô'.

Guzman de—dă gŭoŭth-măn'.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Gwendolen—gŭwěn'-dō-lěn.

See *Guendolen*.

Gyges—jī'-jēz.

"*Gyges's* ring."

gymnasium—jīm-nă'-zī-ŭm or jīm-nă'-zhī-ŭm, *not* jīm-nă'-zhŭm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gymnosophist—jīm nōs'-ō-flst

gypsum—jīp'-sūm

Jameson says ġlp' sūm

gyration—jī-rā'-shun *not* ġī-rā'-shūn.

gyrfalcon—jēr-fo-kn *See jersfalcon*

Stormonth accents the second syllable

gyroscope—ji-rō-skōp, *not* ġī-rō-skōp.

gyve—jiv

Sheridan says ġiv *See gives*

## H

Habakkuk—hāb-āk'-ūk or hāb'-āk-ūk.

habeas corpus—hā'-bē-ās kōr'-pūs, hāb'-ē  
ās kōr'-pūs (Hal)

habitué—ā-bē-tū-a', *not* hāb-it-yū-e'.

For 2, see p 26

Hades—hā'-dēz.

Haeckel—hčk'-l, Ger. pron hā'-kēl.

Hagar—hā'-ġār.

Hagedorn von—fōn hā'-ġč-dōrn

Haggai—hāġ'-a-I or hāġ'-ā.

Hagiographa—hā-jī-ōġ'-rà-fà; hāġ (Stor.)

Hague—hāġ.

Hahnemann—hā'-nč-mān.

Haidee—hi-dē', *not* hā'-dē.

"Don Juan"

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

Haiti—hā'-tī; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē'.

See *Hayti*.

halberd—höl'-bērd; hól'-bērd or hǎl'-bērd  
(Wor.); hǎl'-bērd (Stor.); hól'-  
bērd or hǎl'-bērd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hǎl'-sī-ün.

Worcester prefers hǎl'-shī-ün.

halcyon (adj.)—hǎl'-sī-ün.

"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hǎl'-  
shī-ün.

Halcyone—hǎl-sī'-ō-nē.

See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—höl'-dě-măn, *not* hǎl'-dě-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē'.

half—häf; more properly, hǎf.

See *ask*.

halfpenny — hǎf'-pēn-ī, hǎp'-ēn-ī, or hā'-  
pēn-ī.

Worcester gives these three pronunciations,  
but in inverse order.

halibut—höl'-ī-büt.

Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hǎl'-ī-büt.

Halle—hä'-lē.

hallelujah—hǎl-lē-lū'-yā.

Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as  
above.

Haller von—fön hǎl'-lēr.

halloo—hǎl-lōō'.

halve—hav , more néarly, hav.

See *ask*

Hamilear Barca—ha-mil' kar bar kã

Handel—hãn del , Ger pron hãn'-dël

handkerchief—hãng -k r-chif , hãn' (Stor.)

handsome—hãn'-sum , hãnd -sũm (Stor.)

Hanover—hãn'-o-vër

In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced han no vër

Hapsburg—hãps'-bũrg , Ger. pron. hãps'-böörg.

For G, see p 28

harass—hãr'-ãs.

' This word is sometimes heard pronounced erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, hãr'-ãs' ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists "

—*Worcester*

Hardicanute—hãr-di-kã-nũt'.

harem—hã'-rẽm.

hã'-rẽm is a secondary form of Worcester's

haricot—hãr'-e-kõ ; Fr. pron a re kõ'.

harlequin — hãr' -lẽ -kĩn or hãr' -lẽ -kwĩn  
(Web.).

The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's

harmonica — hãr-mõn'-ĩk-ã, *not* hãr-mõ'-nĩk-ã.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōon' äĭ räsh'-id  
or hä-rōon' äĭ rä-shēd'.

haruspice—hä-rūs'-pīs.

Harwich (Eng.)—här'-ij.

See *Alnwick*.

hasten—hās'-n ; hāst'-n (Hal.).

haunch—hānch ; hōnsh (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

haunt—hānt ; hōnt (Stor. and Imp.).

See *craunch*.

hautboy—hō'-boi.

See *oboe*.

hauteur—hō-tēr' ; Fr. pron. ō-tör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—häv'-ēr-ĭl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā'-vēr-ĭl.

Havre de Grace—hä'-vēr or ä'-vēr dŭ  
ġräs.

In the U. S., the town of the same name is  
pronounced häv'-ēr dŭ ġräs.

Hawaii—hä-wī'-ē. See *Hawaiian*.

Haydn—hā'-dn ; Ger. pron. hī'-dn.

Hayti—hā'-tī ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē'.

See *Haiti*, *Haytian*.

Hazlitt—hāz'-līt.

heard—hērd, *not* hērd, formerly given by  
Webster.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hearth—hārth, *not* hċrth.

"The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hċrth, ought to be repressed"—*Web*

heather—hċth'-ĕr.

"This is the only pronunciation in Scotland"—*Web* Worcester says hċ thċr.

Hebe—hċ'-bċ, *not* heb.

Hebraist—hċ'-bra-ĭst.

Worcester gives hċb'-rā ĭst as a secondary form

Hebrides—hċb'-rĭd-ĕz.

Hebron—hċ'-brŏn, *not* hċb'-rŏn.

Hecate—hċk'-ā-tċ or hċk'-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation

hecatomb—hċk'-ā-tŏm or hċk'-ā-tŏm.

Hecuba—hċk'-yū-bā.

Hedone—hċd'-ŏ-nċ.

hedonism—hċd'-ŏ-nĭzm or hċ'-dŏ-nĭzm.

Hegel—hā'-gĕl.

hegira—hċ-jĭ'-rā or hċj'-ĭr-ā.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hĭ'-dĕl-bĕrg.

For ċ, see p. 28

heigh-ho—hĭ'-hŏ, *not* hā'-hŏ.

height—hit, *not* hitth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn'-rīk hī'-ně.

For κ, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā'-nūs, *not* hē'-nūs.

Helen—hěl'-ěn.

Helena—hěl'-ē-nà, *not* hē-lē'-nà.

See *St. Helena*.

Helgoland—hěl'-gō-länd.

See *Heligoland*.

Heligoland—hěl'-ī-gō-länd.

See *Helgoland*.

Heliogabalus — hē-lī-ō-gāb'-ā-lūs ; hē-lī-ō  
gā-bā'-lūs (Biog.).

See *Elagabalus*.

Helios—hē'-lī-ōs.

hellebore—hěl'-lē-bōr.

Hellenic—hěl'-lěn'-īk or hěl'-lē'-nīk.

Worcester says hěl'-lěn'-īk or hěl'-lěn'-īk.

helm—hělm, *not* hěl'-üm.

See *elm*.

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz'.

"Abélard and *Héloise*."

helot—hē'-lōt or hěl'-ōt ; hěl'-ōt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hěl'-vē'-shī-ūs ; Fr. pron. ěl-vā-  
sē-ūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hēm'-ānz, *not* hē'-mānz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hemistich—hēm ȳs tik

he mls tik is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester s

Hengist—hēng'-gīst

"*Hengist and Horsa.*"

Hengstenberg—hēng -stēn-bērg.

I or G see p 28

Henlopen (Cape)—hēn-lo'-pēn.

hepatitis—hēp-a-tī-tis

See *itis*

Hephæstion—hē-ſēs'-tī-ōn.

Herachitus—hēr-a-klī'-tūs, *not* hē-rāk'-līt-ūs.

Worcester says "The name of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heraclitus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable "

heraldic—hē-rāl'-dik, *not* hēr'-āl-dik.

Herat—hēr-āt'

herb—ērb or hērb, hērb (Stor), hīrb or ċrb (Imp)

Worcester says ċrb, but cites six authorities for hērb

herbaceous—hēr bā'-shūs

herbage—ċrb'-āj or herb'-āj.

herbarium—hēr-bā'-rī-ūm

herbivorous—hēr-biv'-ō-rūs

herby—ċrb' I or hērb'-ī, ċrb-ī (Wor.)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



Herculaneum—hěr-kū-lā'-nē-ŭm.

herculean—hěr-kū'-lē-ăn, *not* hěr-kū-lē'-ăn.

hereafter—hěr-ăf'-těr, *not* hěr-ăf'-těr.

Hereford—hěr'-ē-fŭrd.

hereof—hěr-ŏf' or hěr-ŏv'.

“In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

heresiarch—hěr'-ē-sĭ-ărk or hē-rē'-zĭ-ărk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hēr-wĭth' or hēr-wĭth'.

Worcester says *her'-wĭth*. “Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

hermaphrodite—hěr-măf'-rō-dīt, *not* ā-môr'-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hěr-mē-nū'-tĭks.

Hermes—hěr'-mēz.

Hermione—hěr-mĭ'-ō-nē.

“A Winter's Tale.”

Herodian—hē-rō'-dĭ-ăn, *not* hěr-ŏd-ē'-ăn.

Herodotus—hē-rŏd'-ō-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

heroïne—hěr'-ô-l̃n.

Worcester gives hěr'-rô-l̃n as a secondary form.

heroism—hěr'-ô-l̃zm.

The remark under *heroïne* applies here also.

herring—hěr'-l̃ng, *not* hěr'-l̃n.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—hār'-fôrd.

Hesiod—hě'-sî-ôd; hě'-shî-ôd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hēs-pēr'-ld-ēz.

Hesse—hēs, *not* hēs'-sē.

heterodox—hēt'-ēr-ô-dôks.

heteropathy—hēt'-ēr-ôp'-â-thl̃.

heterophemy—hēt'-ēr-ôf'-ê-m̃l̃.

Heyne—hī'-nē.

Heyse—hī'-zē.

hiatus—hī-â'-tūs.

hibernate—hī'-bēr-nat̃.

hiccough—hīk'-ûp.

hīk'-ôf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hīd'-ê-ûs.

Hiero—hī'-ê-rô.

hieroglyphic—hī-ê-rô-glīf'-īk.

hilarious—hī-lā'-rī-ûs or hīl-â'-rī-ûs.

Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hī-lār'-īt-l̃ or hīl-ār'-īt-l̃.

Worcester gives the first only

Hillard (George S.)—hīl'-ârd, *not* hīl-ârd'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hilo—hē'-lō.

Himalaya—hīm-ä'-lā-yā; often pronounced  
hīm-ā-lā'-yā. See *Himalayan*.

The last is the pronunciation preferred by  
Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one gener-  
ally heard. The first is Webster's preference

Hindoo—hīn'-dōō; hīn-dōō' (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hīn-dōō-stä'-nē.

Hindustan—hīn-dō-stän'; hīn-dō-stän'  
(Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Hippocrates—hīp-pök'-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hīp-pöf'-ä-jī.

hippopotamus—hīp-pō-pöt'-ä-mūs.

hirsute—hēr-sūt'; hēr'-sūt (Stor.)

history—hīs'-tō-rī, *not* hīs'-trī.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō'.

"Pronounced almost hwäng-hō'.—*Gaz.*"

Hobbes—höbz.

Hoboken—hō'-bō-kěn.

Hoche—ösh.

Hohenlohe—hō'-ën-lō-ě.

Hohenzollern—hō'-ën-tsöl-ěrn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi'-tī toi'-tī.

Holbein—höl'-bīn.

Holinshed—höl'-īnz-hěd, *not* höl'-īn-shěd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

holla (interj) — hōl'-lā ; hōl-lā' (Wor.) ;  
hāl-lō' (Stor), *not* hēl-lō'.

*See halloo*

hollo (interj) — hōl-lō'.

hollo (vb) — hōl'-lō or hōl-lō'.

Worcester gives the second only

holloa (interj.) — hōl-lō' or hōl'-lō.

hollow — hōl'-lō.

holly-hock — hōl'-lī-hōk, *not* hōl'-lī-hōk.

holm — hōm.

Smart says s hōlm

holocaust — hōl'-ō-kōst.

Holofernes — hōl-ō-fēr'-nēz.

Holstein — hōl'-stīn.

Holyhead — hōl'-ī-hēd.

Holyoke (Mount) — hōl'-yōk, *not* hō'-lī-ōk.

Holyrood (palace) — hōl'-ī-rōod.

holystone — hō'-lī-stōn.

homage — hōm'-āj, *not* hōm'-īj.

*See damage*

homely — hōm'-lī, *not* hūm'-lī.

homestead — hōm'-stēd, *not* hōm'-stīd.

homœopathic — hō-mē-ō-pāth'-īk, *not* hō-  
mē-ōp'-ā-thīk.

Written also *homeopathic*, and pronounced  
as above.

homœopathist — hō-mē-ōp'-ā-thīst.

Written also *homeopathist*, and pronounced  
as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

homœopathy—hō-mē-öp'-à-thĩ.

Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē'-it-ĩ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē'-nē-ūs.

Smärt says hōm-ō-jē'-nē-ūs.

honest—ön'-ěst, *not* ön'-üst.

Hong-Kong—hōng kōng.

Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented ; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō'-nē swā kē  
māl ē pāns.

For än, see p. 26.

honorable—ön'-ör-à-bl, *not* ön'-rà-bl.

hoodlum—hōöd'-lūm ; hōöd'-lūm (Wor.).

The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—hōōf, *not* hōōf.

A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōG'-vlēt.

For G, see p. 28.

hoop—hōōp or hōōp.

hoosier—hōō'-zhēr.

Horatio—hō-rā'-shĩ-ō or hō-rā'-shō.

horizon—hō-rĩ'-zōn.

See *abdomen*. hör'-iz-ōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

horologe—hör'-ò-lój, hör'-ò-løj (Wor. and Stor.)

horoscope—hór'-ò-skòp, *not* ho'-rò-skòp.

hors de combat—or dū kon-ba'.

For ON, see p. 27

hors d'œuvre—ôr dov'-r.

For o, see p. 25

horseradish—hòrs'-răd-ish, *not* hòrs'-rěd-ish.

horse-shoe—hòrs'-shōō, *not* hór'-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-tăns'.

For aV, see p. 26

Hosea—hó-zě'-ă, *not* hō'-zě-ă, *nor* hō'-zhà

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism

hosiery—hó'-zhēr-l.

hospitable—hös'-pīt-ă-bl, *not* hös-pīt'-ă-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced

hospital—hös'-pīt-ăl, *not* hös'-pīt-ăl, *nor* hös'-pīt-ăl.

See *accost*

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word

hostage—hös'-tāj, *not* hös'-tāj.

hostelry—hös'-těl rī; hō'-těl-rī or hös'-těl-rī (Wor.).

hostile—hös'-tīl.

Stormonth says hös'-tīl

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

hostler—hös'-lër or ös'-lër ; ös'-lër (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says öst'-lër.

See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Ville—ö-tël' dü vël.

Houdon—öo-dôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

hough—hök.

Jameson says höf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how'-rï.

The pronunciation hōō'-rï is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows'-wif or hüz'-wif ; hüz'-zif (Perry).

See *housewifery*, *huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how'-zïng, *not* how'-sïng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân' öo-sâ'.

Houston (Texas)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

Houston (Sam)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

houyhnhnms—hōō-ïnmz' or hōō'-ïnmz.

"The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a disyllable, \* \* \* ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*."—*Webster*.

hovel—höv'-ël, *not* hüv'-ël.

hover—hüv'-ër ; höv'-ër (Stor. and Perry).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

howadjı—how-âj'-ı , how âj-ı (Wor)

Hudibras—hū -dī-brās *not* hū -dī bra.

Hue—hwā or hōo-ā'

Hughes (Thomas)—hūz

Huguenot—hu ġe nôt

humble—hum -bl

Worcester gives ãm bl as a secondary form

humor—hū mer or yū'-mēr

Smart pronounces this word *hu mur* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū mur* in its other senses — *Worcester*

humorist—hū'-mūr-ist or yū'-mūr-ist.

hundred—hun' drēd, *not* hūn'-dērd.

Hungarian—hūng-ġā'-rī ān.

Hungary—hūng'-ġā-rī

Hunjadi Janos—hōon yā'-dē yā'-nōs

Huron (Lake)—hū'-rōn

' Formerly pronounced hū rōn' "—*Gaz*

hurra—hōō-rā', *not* hōor-ō'.

*See hurrah*

hurrah—hōō rā', *not* hōor-ō'.

*See hurra*

Huss (John)—hūs ; Ger pron hōos.

hussar—hōōz-zār' , hōo-zār' (Wor.) ; hūz-  
ār', prop hōōz ār' (Hal).

hussy—hūz'-zī, *not* hūs'-sī

hustle—hūs'-sl, *not* hūs-tl

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



huswife—hüz'-zif or hüz'-wif; hüs'-wif  
(Stor.).

See *housewife*.

Huygens—hī'-gěnz; Dutch pron. hoi'-hěnz.

In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza—hőöz-zä'; hōō-zä' (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père)—pâr ē-ä-sănt'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Hyades—hī'-ä-děz.

"The rainy *Hyades*."

hydrangea—hī-drăn'-jē-ä, *not* hī-drăn'-jē-ä;  
hī-drăn'-jä (Hal.).

hydraulics—hī-drô'-liks, *not* hī-dröl'-ïks.

hydride—hī'-drīd or hī'-drīd.

Worcester prefers hī'-drīd. See *ide*.

hydrometer—hī-dröm'-ē-tēr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth'-ïk.

hydropathist—hī-dröp'-ä-thīst.

hydropathy—hī-dröp'-ä-thī.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-föb'-ïk, *not* hī-drō-fö'-bïk.

hygiene—hī'-jī-ën.

hī'-jën is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Webster's.

hygienic—hī-jī-ën'-ïk.

hygienist—hī'-jī-ën-ïst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hyksos—hīk'-sōs.

hymeneal—hi-mén-ē'-āl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult, \* \* \* but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult"—*Webster*.

hymnal—hīm'-nāl.

hymned (part.)—hīmd.

hymning (part.)—hīm'-īng or hīm'-nīng.

*Webster* prefers hīm'-īng "The *hymning* choir" "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hīm'-īng* and *hīmd*, but with solemnity, *hīm'-nīng* and *hīm'-nēd*"—*Smart* *Webster* says. "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hi-pā'-shī-ā.

hyperæmia—hi-pēr-ē'-mī-ā.

hyperbaton—hi-pēr'-bá-tōn.

hyperbole—hi-pēr'-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hi-pēr-bō'-rē-ān.

Hyperion—hi-pē'-rī-ōn.

"Pronounced hīp-ēr-r'-ōn in the classics."  
—*Web*

hypnotism—hīp'-nō-tizm.

hypochondriac—hīp-ō-kōn'-drī-āk; hi-pō-kōn'-drī-āk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal—hīp-ō-kōn-drī'-āk-āl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs ; hĭ-  
pō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs (Imp.).

hypocrisy — hĭp-ŏk'-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocritical — hĭp-ō-krit'-ĭk-ăl.

hypodermic — hĭp-ō-dĕr'-mĭk.

Physicians generally say hĭ-pō-dĕr'-mĭk.

hypogastric — hĭp-ō-gās'-trĭk ; hĭ-pō-gās'-  
trĭk (Stor.).

hypotenuse — hĭ-pŏt'-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏt'-ē-nūs.

See *hypothénuse*.

hypothénuse — hĭ-pŏth'-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏth'-ē-  
nūs.

Worcester gives the first only. See *hypotenuse*.

hypothetical — hĭ-pō-thĕt'-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-  
thĕt'-ĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

hyssop — hĭs'-ŭp or hĭ'-sŭp ; hĭz'-ŭp or  
hĭs'-ŭp (Wor.).

hysteria — hĭs-tē'-rĭ-ā.

## I

Iachimo — yăk'-ĭm-ō.

Iago — ē-ă'-gō.

Iamblichus — ĭ-ăm'-blĭk-ŭs.

See *Iamblichus*.

ibex — ĭ'-bĕks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Icarus—ik'-a-rūs, *not* I-kā'-rūs.

Ichabod—Ik'-a-böd

Perry says Ik ā'-böd.

Ich dien—Ik den.

For κ, see p 28.

ichneumon—Ik-nū'-mön.

ichor—I'-kör, *not* Ik'-ör.

ichthyology—Ik-thī-öl'-o-jī.

ichthyosaurus—Ik-thī-o-sō'-rūs.

Ictinus—Ik-tī'-nūs.

Idaho—I'-da-hō.

ide (chemical termination)—Id or Id  
(Web.); Id (Wor.). See *cyanide*.

"According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Webster*.

idea—I-dē'-ā, *not* I'-dē-ā.

ideal—I-dē'-āl, *not* I'-dē-āl, *nor* I-dēl'.

See *hymeneal*

idealism—I-dē'-āl-izm, *not* I'-dē-āl-izm.

Ides—Idz.

"The *Ides* of March"

Idumæa—Id-ū-mē'-ā, *not* I-dū'-mē-ā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

idyl—ī'-dīl or īd'-īl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Webster and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—īg̃-nō-mīn'-ī-ūs.

īg̃-nō-mīn'-yūs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus — īg̃-nō-rā'-mūs, *not* īg̃-nō-rā-mūs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—īg̃-wā'-nā.

iguanodon—īg̃-wā'-nō-dōn.

Worcester says īg̃-wān'-ō-dōn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-lāng' ē-lāng', *not* īl-āng' īl-āng'.

Ik Marvel—īk mār-vēl, *not* īk mār'-vēl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—īl-līs'-īt.

See *elicit*.

Illinois—īl-līn-oī' or īl-līn-oiz'.

illusive—īl-lū'-sīv, *not* īl-lū'-zīv.

illustrate—īl-lūs'-trāt, *not* īl'-lūs-trāt.

illustrated—īl-lūs'-trā-tēd, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tēd

illustration—īl-lūs-trā'-shūn, *not* īl-lūs'-trā shūn.

illustrative—īl-lūs'-trā-tīv, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tīv.

imagery—īm'-āj-rī or īm'-ā-jēr-ī.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

imbecile (n)—*im be sĭl* or *im be sĕl*

Worcester gives the last only Haldeman  
says *im bĕs ĭl* or *im be sĭl* *im bĕ sĕl* (Imp)

imbecile (adj)—*im bĕ sĭl* or *im bĕ sĕl*  
*im bĕs ĭl* or *im bĕ sĕl* (Wor), *im*  
*bĕ sĕl* (Imp)

imbroglio—*im brōl yō* See *embroglio*  
Worcester says *im brōl yē ō*

imbrue—*im brū* *im brōō* (Stor and Hal)

immediate—*im mĕ dī āt* *not* *im mĕ jāt*

immediately—*im me-dī āt ĭl*, *not* *im mĕ'*  
*jāt ĭl*

immersion—*im mer' shŭn* *not* *im mer'*  
*zhŭn*

immobile—*im mō bl*

See *mobile*

Imogen—*im'-ō-jĕn*

impartiality—*im pār-shĭ āl ĭt ĭ* or *im pār*  
*shāl ĭt ĭ*

imperturbable—*im per tŭr bā bl*

impetus—*im pe tŭs* *not* *im pĕ tŭs*.

impious—*im pĭ ŭs* *not* *im pĭ ūs*

impiously—*im pĭ ŭs ĭl* *not* *im pĭ ūs-ĭl*

impiousness—*im pĭ ŭs nĕs*.

implacable—*im plā ká bl* *not* *im plāk á bl*

importune—*im por tŭn'*

Formerly accented on the second sylla  
ble —*Wer*

(For *Acry of Signs* see p 37)

- impostor—ĩm-pös'-těr, *not* ĩm-pôs'-těr.  
 impotence—ĩm'-pō-těns, *not* ĩm-pō'-těns.  
 impotency—ĩm'-pō-těn-sĩ, *not* ĩm-pō'-těn-sĩ.  
 impotent—ĩm' pō-těnt, *not* ĩm-pō'-těnt.  
 imprimatur—ĩm-prĩm-ā'-tűr.  
 improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zā-tō'-rā; ĩm-prō-  
     vē-zā-tō'-ra (Stor.).  
 improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zā-trē'-chā; ĩm-  
     prō-vēz'-ă-trĩs or ĩm-prō-vēz-ă-trē'-  
     chā (Stor.). See *improvvisatrice*.  
 improvise — ĩm-prō-vĩz' ; ĩm-prō-vēz'  
     (Wor.) ; ĩm'-prō-vēz' (Stor.).

See *inchoative*.

- impugn—ĩm-pũn'.  
 inamorata—ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tā.  
 inamorato—ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tō.  
 inaugurate—ĩn-ō'-gũ-rāt, *not* ĩn-ō'-gűr-āt.  
 incense (n.)—ĩn'-sěns.  
 incense (vb.)—ĩn-sěns'.

See *absent*.

- inchoate—ĩn'-kō-āt ; ĩng'-kō-āt (Wor.).  
 inchoative — ĩn-kō'-ă-tїв ; ĩng-kō'-ă-tїв  
     (Wor.) ; ĩn'-kō-ă-tїв (Stor.).

It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

- incidence—ĩn'-sĩd-ěns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

incisive—In-sí'-sív.

Stormonth says In-sí'-sív.

incisor—In-sí'-zēr ; In-sí'-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—In-sízh'-úr.

inclusive—In-kló'-sív ; In-klō'-sív (Stor.)

incognito—In-kōg'-nít-ō.

incommensurable — In-kōm-měn'-shōō-rá-bl ;  
In-kōm-měn'-shūr-ā-bl (Hal.) ;  
In-kōm-měn'-sū-rá-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — In-kōm-měn'-shōō-rát ;  
In-kōm-měn'-sū-rát (Wor.).

incomparable — In-kōm'-pá-rá-bl, *not* In-kōm-pár'-ā-bl.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*?"—Walker.

incongruity—In-kōn-ġrā'-ít-I or In-kōng.

incongruous—In-kōng'-ġrōō-ūs.

inconvenient—In-kōn-vēn'-yěnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, In-kōn-vē'-nī-ěnt.

increase (n.)—In'-krēs or In-krēs'.

The second pronunciation, though allowed by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *ab-sent*.

increase (vb.)—In-krēs'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



incubus—ĩng'-kū-būs.

Worcester also says ĩng'-kū-būs.

incursion — ĩn - kûr' - shŭn ; ĩn - kēr' - shŭn  
(Stor.), *not* ĩn-kûr'-zhŭn.

indecent—ĩn-dē'-sěnt.

indecisive—ĩn-dē-sī'-siv, *not* ĩn-dē-sī'-ziv.

indecorous—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭs or ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭs.

See *decorous*.

indecorum—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭm, *not* ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĩn'-dī-ăn or ĩnd'-yăn.

indicative—ĩn-dik'-ă-tiv.

indicatory—ĩn'-dīk-ă-tō-rī, *not* ĩn-dīk'-ă-tō-rī.

indict—ĩn-dīt'.

“In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent.”—*Worcester*.

indictment—ĩn-dīt'-měnt.

See *indict*.

indigenous—ĩn-dīj'-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĩn-dīz-zěrn'-ī-bl.

indiscretion—ĩn-dīs-krěsh'-ŭn.

indisputable — ĩn-dīs'-pū-tă-bl, *not* ĩn-dīs-pū'-tă-bl.

indissoluble—ĩn-dīs'-sō-lŭ-bl.

indocile—ĩn-dōs'-il or ĩn-dō'-sīl ; ĩn-dōs'-il  
or ĩn-dō'-sīl (Stor.).

Perry says ĩn-dō'-sīl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

industry—In dūs trī *not* In dus trī

*See acclimate*

inequitable—In ěk wīt a bl

inertia—In er shī a In-er shā (Hal)

Ines—c nčs

inexhaustible—In ěgž ost īb l , In ěgž  
host ī bl (Stor)

inexorable—In ěks ō-rā bl

inexpiable—In-ěks pī ā bl

inexplicable—In ěks plīk ā bl

inexpugnable—In-ěks-pūg-nā bl or In-ěks  
pū nā bl

Worcester gives the *first* only

inextricable—In-ěks trīk ā bl

infamous—In fā mūs

infantile—In fān tīl or In' fān tīl

infantine—In fān tīn or In fān tīn

infecund—In fĕk-ūnd.

Perry and Knowles say In fē kūnd

inferable—In fer' a bl or In fĕr'-ā bl

*See inferrible*

inference—In fer ěns *not* In fer'-ěns.

inferrible—In fer īb-l or In fĕr' īb-l

*See inferable*

infidel—In fīd-ĭl

infinite—In fīn īt *not* In fī nīt

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

infinitesimal—ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěs'-ĩm-ăl, *not* ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěz'-ĩm-ăl.

inflatus—ĩn-flā'-tūs.

infusoria—ĩn-fū-sō'-rĩ-ă, *not* ĩn-fū-zō'-rĩ-ă.

Ingelow (Jean)—jěn ĩn'-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĩn-jěn'-yūs.

ĩn-jē'-nĩ-ūs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nũ'.

For ăN and ũ, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĩn-jěn'-yū-ūs.

ingratiolate—ĩn-ġrā'-shĩ-ăt.

inhospitable—ĩn-hōs'-pĩt-ă-bl, *not* ĩn-hōs-pĩt'-ă-bl.

Inkerman—ĩng-kěr-măn'.

innate—ĩn'-năt or ĩn-năt'.

innocuous—ĩn-nők'-yū-ūs.

innocuous—ĩn-nők'-shūs ; ĩn-nők'-shĩ-ūs  
(Stor.).

Innsbruck—ĩns'-prōok.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĩn-öp-ôr-tũn'.

Stormonth gives ĩn-öp'-ôr-tũn.

inquiry—ĩn-kwĩ'-rĩ, *not* ĩn'-kwĩr-ĩ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĩn-sā'-shà-bl or ĩn-sā'-shĩ-ă-bl.

insatiety—ĩn-sā-tĩ'-ē-tĩ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

inscrutable—In skrū tā bl

insect—in sĕkt *not* In sĕk.

insidious—in sĭd I us

insition—in sĭsh ūn or In sĭzh ūn

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation

instead—in stĕd *not* In stĭd

Walker remarks A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London as if it were written *instid* This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States — *Worcester*

instinct {n}—In -stĭngkt

instinct {adj}—In stĭngkt'.

See *adept*

institution—In-stĭ tō'-shŭn, *not* In stĭ tōō'-shŭn

insult {n}—In sŭlt

insult {vb}—In-sŭlt'.

See *absent*

intaglio—in tāl yō, In tāl-yō (Wor and Stor) It pron ĉn tal yō

integer—in tĕ jĕr *not* In te-ġĕr

integral—in te-grāl *not* In tĕg-rāl

intercalary—in ter ká lá rĭ sometimes In-tĕr kál a rĭ

intercalation—in ter kál lá shŭn

interest {n and vb}—In ter-ĉst.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

interested—*in'-těr-ěst-ěd*, *not in-těr-ěs'-əd*.

interesting—*in'-těr-ěst-ing*, *not in-těi ă:t'-ing*.

Interlachen—*in-těr-lăk'-ăn*, *not in'-těi-lăk-ăn*.

For *k*, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—*in-těr-lők'-yū-těr*.

The pronunciation *in-těr-lō-kū'-tôr*, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—*in-těr-năsh'-ŭn-ăl*, *not in-těr-nă'-shŭn-ăl*.

See *national*.

internecine — *in-těr-nē'-sîn* or *in-těr-nē'-sîn*.

interpolate—*in-těr'-pō-lăt*.

See *acclimate*. *in'-těr-pō-lăt* is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—*in-těr'-stis* or *in'-těr-stis*.

The first is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—*in-těs'-tîn*, *not in-těs'-tîn*.

intrigue—*in-trēg'*, *not in'-trēg*.

See *amber-gris*.

intrusive—*in-trū'-siv*.

*in-troo'-siv* is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—*in-ŭn'-dăt*, *not in'-ŭn-dăt*.

inure—*in-yūr'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

invalid (n)—in-vá-líd , in-va-léd or in'-  
vá-líd (Hal)

Worcester Stormonth and the New Im-  
perial say in va léd

invalid (void)—in-vál-íd

invalid (infirm)—in'-va-líd , in-va-léd or  
in -vá líd (Hal)

Invalides (Hôtel des)—ô-tél daz an-val-éd'.  
For ân, see p 26

inveigh—in vá'.

inveigle—in-vé'-gí, *not* in-vá'-gí.

inventory—in'-vén tó-ri.

involute—in'-vô-lú-kēr.

iodide—I'-ô-díd or I'-ô-díd , I'-ô-díd (Wor ,  
Stor., and Imp)

*See iod*

iodine—I'-ô-dín or I'-ô-dén , I'-ô-dín or  
I'-ô-dín (Imp).

*See aniline*

Iowa—I'-ô-wa, *not* I ô'-wá

ipecac—Ip'-é-kák, *not* čp'-é-kák.

ipecacuanha—Ip'-é-kák-y ô-ân'-á.

Iphigenia—I'-i-jé-ní-á, *not* I'-i-jé'-ní-á.

Iran—é-rân'.

*See Iran in, Kurdistan*

irascible—I-rás'-íb-l, *not* Ir-ás'-íb-l.

irate—I-rát' ; I'-rát (Wor)

Irenæus—I'-é-né'-ús, *not* I-ré'-né-ús.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Irene—ī-rē'-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced ī-rēn'.

iridium—ī-rīd'-ī-ŭm, *not* īr-īd'-ī-ŭm.

iris—ī'-rīs.

Iris—ī'-rīs.

iritis—ī-rī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

iron—ī'-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī'-ŭrn or ī'-rŭn.

"Ah me, what perils do environ

The man that meddles with cold *iron*."

—*Hudibras*.

irony (made of iron)—ī'-ŭrn-ī.

irony (ridicule)—ī'-rŭn-ī.

Iroquois—īr-ō-kwoi'.

irrational—īr-rāsh'-ŭn-āl.

irrecognizable—īr-rēk'-ōg-nī-zā-bl or īr-rē-kōg'-nīz-ā-bl.

irrefragable—īr-rēf'-rā-gā-bl.

īr-rē-frāg'-ā-bl is the pronunciation given by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—īr-rē-fū'-tā-bl or īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation īr-re-fu'-tā-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl."—S. & W. See *refutable*.

irrelevant—īr-rēl'-ē-vānt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

irremediable—Ir-rĕ-mĕ'-dĭ-a-bl

Perry says Ir re med ĭ ā-bl

irreparable—Ir-rĕp'-a-ra-bl, *not* Ir-rĕ-pār'-ā-bl

irrespirable—Ir-rĕs'-pĭr-a bl or Ir-rĕ-spi'-ra-bl

irrevocable—Ir-rĕv'-ô-kā-bl, *not* Ir-rĕ-vô'-kā-bl.

Ischia—ĭs'-kĕ-ā.

ischiatric—ĭs-kĭ-āt'-ĭk.

Iser—ĕ'-zĕr, *not* ĭ-zĕr.

"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Isham—I'-shām.

isinglass—I'-zĭng-ĝlās, *not* ĭ'-zĭn-ĝlās.

See *ask*

Isis—I'-sĭs

Islam—Iz'-lām, *not* ĭs'-lām

Ismail—Iz-mā-ĭl'. See *Ismailia*.

isochronal—I-sŏk'-rŏ-nāl.

isochronism—I-sŏk'-rŏ-nĭzm.

isochronous—I-sŏk'-rŏ-nūs.

Isocrates—I-sŏk'-rā-tĕz.

Isola—ĭ'-sŏ-lā.

isolate—Iz'-ŏ-lāt, ĭz'-ŏ-lāt, or ĭ'-sŏ-lāt.

Webster gives the first, Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second; Stormonth and Knowles the third. Webster (1900) says ĭ'-sŏ-lāt or ĭs' ŏ-lāt

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



isolation—ī-sō-lā'-shŭn, īs-ō-lā'-shŭn, or īz-ō-lā'-shun.

The first is Webster's and Stormonth's; the second is Webster's; the third is Worcester's.

Isolde—ē-söl'-dā or ī-söld'. See *Iseult*.

isomerism—ī-söm'-ēr-izm.

isosceles—ī-sös'-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ī'-sō-thērm, *not* īz'-ō-thērm.

isothermal—ī-sō-thērm'-āl, *not* īz-ō-thērm'-āl.

Ispahan—īs-pā-hān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Israel—īz'-rā-ěl, *not* īs'-rā-ěl.

issue—īsh'-shū, *not* īs'-yū.

Isthmian—īs'-mī-ăn or īst'-mī-ăn.

"The *Isthmian Games*."

isthmus—īs'-mŭs or īst'-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word īs'-mŭs or īz'-mŭs.

Italian—ī-tāl'-yăn, *not* ī-tāl'-yăn.

italic—ī-tāl'-ik, *not* ī-tāl'-ik.

itch—īch, *not* ēch.

ite (chemical termination)—īt.

"In composition, often pronounced It."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ī-thū'-rī-ěl.

"*Ithuriel's spear*."

- (For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

itinerant—I tīn -er ānt

itinerary—I tīn -er ā rī

itis (termination)—I tīs

See *bronchitis laryngitis tonsillitis* This  
end ng (itis) is very often pronounced ē tīs

Ituræa—I tū rē a *not* I tū rē ā.

Ivan—ē vān

*Ivan* the Terrible

ivory—I vō-rī *not* I vrī

Ivry—Iv rī, Fr pron ē vré'.

Ixion—Iks I ōn, *not* Iks I-ōn

See *Arion*

Iztaccihuatl—čs-tāk-sē hwāt' l

## J

jackal—jāk'-ōl

Walker and Perry say jāk-ōl

Jacob—jā' kob *not* jā kūp

Jacobean—jāk-ō bē ān or jā' kō' bē ān.

Jacobi—jā kō bē

Jacquard—zhā kār'

Jacques—zhak.

See *Jaques*

jaguar—jā' g wār' or jā' g'-wār

Jah—jā

Jairus—jā i rūš in New Testament, jā'-īr  
ūs in Apocrypha

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Jakutsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakootsk*.

jalap—jäl'-ăp.

Sheridan and Knowles say jöl'-ăp.

jalousie—zhă-lōō-zē'.

Jamblichus—jăm'-blīk-ūs.

See *Iamblichus*.

Janaushek—yă'-now-shěk.

janizary—jăn'-iz-ā-rī.

January—jăn'-yū-ā-rī.

Japanese—jăp-ăn-ēz' or ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Japheth—jă'-fěth, *not* jă'-fět.

A common error.

Jaques—zhăk or jă'-kwēz.

"As You Like It."

"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book*.

jasmine—jăs'-mĭn or jăz'-mĭn; jăs'-mĭn (Imp.).

Sheridan and Knowles say jēs'-mĭn.

jaundice—jăn'-dīs.

See *craunch*.

jaunt—jănt; jônt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

jaunty—jănt'-ī; jônt'-ī (Stor.).

See *craunch*, *janty*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Java—jā va or ja'-va, *not* jāv'-ā.  
 javelin—jāv' līn , jāv'-ēl-līn (Hal).

jean—jān, *not* jēn

Jean Paul—zhan pōl or jēn pōl  
*See Richter* For an, see p 26

Jean Valjean—zhan vāl-zhan'

Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar  
 with French jēn vāl jēn For an, see p 26

Jeanne d'Arc—zhan dārk'.

*See Joan of Arc*

Jeddo—yēd'-dō.

*See Yeddo*

jeune—jē-jūn', jē-jōon' (Hal)

Jemima—jē-mī'-mā, Bib jē-mī'-mā or jēm'-  
 īm ā.

Jena—jēn'-a; Ger. pron yā'-nā.

Jephthah—jēf'-thā, *not* jēp'-thā.

jeremiad—jēr-ē-mī'-ād

jeremiade—jēr-ē-mī'-ād

Jerusalem—jē-rū'-sā-lēm

Jesuit—jēz'-yū-īt, *not* jēzh'-yū-īt.

Jethro—jē'-thrō or jēth'-rō

jeu d'esprit—zhē dēs-prē'; Fr. pron. zhō-  
 dēs-prē'.

For o, see p 25

Jevons—jēv'-ōnz, *not* jē'-vōnz.

Jew—jū or jōō

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

jew's-harp—jūz'-härp or jōoz'-härp ; jōos'-härp or jōoz'-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō'-â-kīm ; Ger. pron. yō'-â-kīm.  
For κ, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn öv ärk or jō-än' öv ärk.

jocose—jō-kōs'.

jocund—jök'-ünd.

Joinville de—dū join'-vīl ; Fr. pron. dū zhväN-vēl'.

For äN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jōn'-kwīl.

See *jonquille*.

jonquille—jōn'-kwīl.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *jonquil*.

Jordaens—yōr'-däns.

Jorullo—hō-rōol'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō." — *Gaz.*  
See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *k*.  
See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sěf'-ī.

jostle—jös'-l, *not* jöst'-l.

jostling—jös'-līng, *not* jöst'-līng.

Joubert—zhōo-bâr'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Joule—jool, *not* zhool

'*Foulé's law*'

joust—jüst ; jōost or just (Stor.).

*Journey and joust'*

jovial—jō'-vi-āl , jōv -yāl (Hal.).

Jowett—jow -čt, *not* jō'-čt.

jowl—jol, *not* jowl

"*Cheek by jowl*"

Juarez—jōō-ā'-rčz ; Sp. pron. hōō-ā'-rčth

*See Forullo*

Jubilate—jū-bīl ā'-tč or ā'-tč

*Stormonth says jū bīl-ā'-tč*

Judaic—jū-da'-ik.

Juggernaut—jūg'-čr-nōt.

jugular—jū'-gū-lčr, *not* jūg'-yū-lčr.

"*The jugular veins*"

jujube—jū'-jūb ; jōō'-jōōb (Stor.)

Juliet—jū'-lī-čt.

Jungfrau—yōōng'-frow.

Juniata—jū-nī-āt'-ā.

Junot—zhū-nō'.

*For ū, see p 26*

Jupiter—jū'-plī-čr, *not* jū'-bīl-čr.

Jurgensen—yōōr'-gčn-sčn.

*In Danish, j is pronounced like j (consonant) in English, and g is always hard.*

*(For Key of Signs, see p 27)*

Jussieu de—dŭ jŭs-sŭ' ; Fr. pron. dŭ zhŭ-sē-ö'.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jŭs-tif'-ik-á-tō-rĭ ; jŭs-tif'-ik-ā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

juvenile—jŭ'-vē-nĭl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jŭ'-vē-nĭl.

## K

Kaaba—ká-ā'-bā.

See *Caaba*.

Kaaterskill—ká'-tēr-skĭl, *not* kô'-tēr-skĭl, unless spelled *Cauterskill*.

kabala—kăb'-â-lâ.

See *cabala*.

kaleidoscope—ká-lĭ'-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—käm-chăt'-ká.

See *Kamtchatka*.

Kamtchatka—käm-chăt'-ká.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka*.

Kamtschatka—käm-chăt'-ká.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Käm-chăt'-ká*."—*Gaz.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Kanawha—ka-nô'-wà.

kangaroo—káng-gá-rōo'.

Kansas—kán'-sās, *not* kán'-zās.

Kant—kant

Katahdin (Mount)—ká ta -dín

Kavanagh (Julia)—káv -án-à, *not* káv  
án à.

kayak—ká'-yák.

Kearney—kár'-ní, *not* kḗr'-ní.

Kearsarge (Mount)—kér'-sárj

Keble (John)—ké'-bl, *not* kḗb' l,

keelson—kḗl'-sūn or kcl'-sūn

Kekrops—ké'-krōps.

*See Cecrops*

Kenelm—kḗn'-ḗlm, *not* kḗn-ḗlm'.

Kennebec—kḗn-c-bḗk', *not* kḗn'-ē-bḗk.

Keokuk—ké'-ō-kūk, *not* kḗ-ō'-kūk

kept—kḗpt, *not* kḗp.

Kerguelen—kḗr'-gḗl-ḗn ; Fr. pron kḗr-gā  
lṓn'.

For ón, see p 27

kettle—kḗt'-l, *not* kīt'-l.

khan (chief)—kán

khan (inn)—kan.

Worcester gives kōn the preference

Khartoom—kār-tōóm'.

The *kā* is slightly aspirated

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



khedive—kā-dēv' or kē'-dīv ; kā-dē'-vā or kē'-dīv' (Wor.) ; kēd-ēv' (Stor. and Hal.).

Khiva—kē'-vā.

See *Khartoom*.

Khorassan—kō-rās-sān'.

For k, see p. 28. See *Khartoom*.

Kief—kē-ěf'.

See *Kiev*.

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ěf'.

See *Kief*.

Kilauea—kē-low-ā'-ā.

kiln—kīl, *not* kīln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kīn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kunchain-Funga*, et seq., for other spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card*.

kindergarten—kīn'-dēr-gār-tēn, *not* kīn'-dēr-gār-dēn.

kinematics—kīn-ē-māt'-īks or kī-nē-māt'-īks.

kinetics—kīn-ēt'-īks or kī-nēt'-īks.

kiosk—kē-ōsk'.

kirschwasser—kērsh'-vās-sēr.

Worcester says kērsh'-vās-ēr, which more nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

Kissingen—kĭs'-sing-čn.

Commonly pronounced kĭs sĭn jĕn

kitchen—kĭch -čn, *not* kĭch'-n.

See *damage*

Klamath—kla -măt

Klaus (Peter)—klows

Kléber—klé' bĕr or klá'-bâr, Fr. pron  
klá-bâr'

knoll—nôl, *not* nöl.

Knollys—nôlz

knout—nowt or nōot.

knowledge—nöl'-čj, nō'-lĕj is obsolete.

kool-slaa—kôl'-slā.

See *cole slaw*

Köln—kôln.

For ō, see p 25

Königsberg — kĕn'-ĭg̃z-bĕrg̃; Ger pron.  
kō'-nĭcs-bĕrg̃.

For o and c, see pp 25 and 28

koran—kō'-rān or kō-rān', Arabic pron  
kōor'-ān (Hal)

Sometimes pronounced kō-rān'.

Kordofan—kôr-do-fān'.

Kosciusko—kōs-sĭ-ŭs'-kō

Kosciuszko—kōsh-chōo'-skō.

Kossuth—kōsh'-ōot.

Kotzebue von—fōn kōt'-sĭ-bōo.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

kraal—kräl or krôl.

"Pronounced *krä'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *kräl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony."—*Webster*.

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kōōf.

See *Cracow*.

Krause—krow'-zě.

kreutzer—krüt'-sēr or kroit'-sēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krōōp.

Kunchain-Junga—kūn-chīn-jūng'-gā.

Kunchin-Ginga—kōōn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

Kunchin-Junga—kōōn-chīn-jōōng'-gā.

Kurdistan—kōōr-dīs-tān'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Teheran*, *Turkes-tan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kōō'-rīl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kīr'-ī-ē ē-lī'-sūn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sūn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

## L

laboratory—láb'-o-ra-to-rí, *not* láb'-rá-tó-rí

Laboulaye—la-bōō-la'.

Labrador—láb-ra-dór', *not* láb'-rá dór  
which is the common pronuncia  
tion.

La Bruyère de—dū la brü-ē-yâr' or dū lā  
bru-yar'.

For ū, see p. 26

Lacedæmon—lās-ē-dē'-mōn.

Lachesis—lāk'-ē-sís, *not* lāk'-ċ'-sís.

Lachine (rapids)—lā-shēn'.

lachrymose—lāk'-rī-mōs. See *lacrymose*.  
Worcester accents the final syllable.

lackadaisical—lāk-a-dā'-zīk-āh.

laconism—lāk'-ō-nīzm.

Webster formerly said lā'-kōn-īzm.

lactometer—lāk-tōm'-ċ-tēr.

lacustrine—la-kūs'-trīn.

Ladoga (Lake)—lād'-ō-gā, *not* lād'-ō'-gā.

Ladrones (Islands)—lā-drōnz'; Sp. pron.  
lā-drō'-nċs.

Laertes—lā-ēr'-tēz.

Lafayette de—dū lā-fā-ċt'.

Laffitte—lā-fċt'.

Lafontaine de—dū la-fōn-tān'; Fr. pron.  
dū lā fōn-tān'.

For ōv, see p. 27

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

La Fourche—lä föörsh'.

Lagado—lä-gā'-dō.

Lagrange de—dū lä-ḡrānzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lä ḡwī'-rä.

Lahore—lä-hör'.

Lalla Rookh—lä'-lä-rōok, *not* lä-lā-rōok'.

L'Allegro—lä-lā'-ḡrō.

Lamech—lä'-mèk, *not* lām'-èk.

lamentable—läm'-ènt-à-bl, *not* lā-mènt'-à-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

Lancaster—längk'-äs-tēr, *not* län'-käs-tēr.

Lancelot du Lac—län'-sē-lōt dū lāk.

landau—län'-dō ; län-dō' (Worcester), *not* län'-dō.

landwehr—länt'-vâr or länd'-wâr ; länt'-vâr (Wor) ; länt'-vâr (Stor.).

Lange—läng'-ë.

lang-syne — läng-sin' ; läng-sin' (Wor.) ,  
läng-sin' (Stor.), *not* läng-zin'.

language—läng'-ḡwāj, *not* läng'-ḡwīj.

Languedoc—län'-ḡü-dōk.

For än, see p. 26.

languid—läng'-ḡwid, *not* län'-ḡwid.

languish—läng'-ḡwish, *not* län'-ḡwish.

languor—läng'-ḡwër.

Lannes—län or län.

Laocoön—lä-ök'-ō-ön, *not* lā-ō-kōon'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Laodamia—lá-öd-á-mī'á.

Laodicea—lá-öd-ís-e'-a.

lapel—ià-pél'.

lapis-lazuli—lá'-pís láz'-yū-lī

Laplace de—dū la-plas'.

Laputa—la-pū'-tā.

Lara—la'-rá.

Lares—la'-rēz.

"*Lares* and *Penates*."

largetto—lar-gět'-tō.

lariat—lār'-ī-āt.

La Rochefoucauld de—dū lá rôsh-fōō-kō'.

Larrey (Baron)—là-rā'.

larum—lār'-ūm.

lá'-rūm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

laryngeal—lār-īn-jé'-āl or lá-rīn'-jē-āl.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation only

laryngitis—lār-īn-jī'-tīs, *not* lār-īn-jē'-tīs.

See *this*

laryngoscope—là-rīng'-gō-skōp, *not* lá-rīn'-jō-skōp.

The *g* is hard in the *third* syllable.

larynx—lār'-īngks or lá'-rīngks.

Do not pronounce the word lār'-nīks.

Las Cases, de—dū lās káz'.

See *Las Casas, de*.

lasso—lās'-sō, *not* lās-sō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Latakia—lä-tä-kē'-ä.

This is the modern name of the ancient  
*Laodicea*.

latent—lä'-tēnt, *not* lät'-ēnt.

lath—lāth.

Worcester also says lāth.

lathe (machinē)—lāth.

laths—lāthz.

See *cloths*.

Latin—lät'-in.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable.

See *damage*.

lattice—lät'-is, *not* lät'-üs.

See *damage*.

laudanum—lô'-dä-nüm.

löd'-ä-nüm is a secondary pronunciation  
of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch*.

launch—lānch.

See *craunch*. In this word, and the three  
succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-  
sound in the *first* syllable ä.

launder—län'-dēr.

See *craunch*. It is a common error to use  
the expression "to laundry," meaning "to  
launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—län'-drēs.

See *craunch*.

laundry—län'-drī.

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

laurel—lô'-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lôr'-ĕl

Lausanne—lo-zan'

lava—la'-va or lâ'-va, *not* lăv'-ă.

Lavater—la fa'-tēr or la-va-târ' (Web.),  
lâ'-va-tēr or la-va-târ' (Biog)

laver—lă'-vēr, *not* lăv'-ēr.

Lavoisier—la-vwâ-zê-ă'.

The last two syllables should be pronounced  
in quick succession.

Layard—lă'-ĕrd.

lazar—lă'-zăr.

lazzaroni—lăz-ă-rô'-nĭ; It pron lăt-să-rô'-  
nĕ.

Leamington—lĕm'-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt. See *leapt*.

Worcester gives *lēpt* the preference Smart  
says: "The preterite and participle are regu-  
lar in spelling, *i e*, *leaped*, but are pronounced  
*lēpt*"

learned (adj.)—lēr'-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lĕrnd.

. Although *ed* final is generally silent in  
preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should  
be sounded in the adjectives, *aged, beloved,*  
*blessed, crabbed, crooked, cursed, deuced, dogged,*  
*learned, rugged, wicked, winged, wretched,* etc  
When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*,  
it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit, com-*  
*mitted; found, sounded*

Webster says "Some persons, chiefly  
among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)



nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel.

\* \* \* This usage \* \* \* is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēś.

lease (to glean)—lēz.

leash—lēsh, *not* lësh.

Lebbeus—lēb-bē'-ūs.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭN'.

For ŭN, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr', *not* lŭ-klârk'.

Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drŭ'-rō-lăN'.

For ŭ and ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē'-wērd or lŭ'-ērd.

• The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fāvr'.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fāvr'.

Legaré—lŭ-ġrē'.

legate—lēġ'-āt, *not* lē'-ġāt.

Perry says lēġ'-āt.

legato—lā-ġă'-tō ; lēġ-ă'-tō (Stor.).

legend—lēġ'-ēnd or lē'-jēnd ; lēġ'-ēnd (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).

legendary—lēġ'-ēn-dă-rĭ.

Legendre—lŭ-zhăndr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Leghorn—lēġ'-hōrn or lēġ'-hōrn', *not* lak'-hōrn

See *Newfoundland*

legislative—lēj'-is-lā-tiv, *not* le-jis'-lā-tiv.

Webster says ' In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a* in the third has its first or long sound "

See *legislature*

legislator—lēj'-is-lā-tēr.

See *legislature*

legislature—lēj'-is-lāt-yūr.

See *legislature* Worcester remarks " We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis'-lature (also *legislature*, legislative) a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists "

legume—lēġ'-yam or le-ġam'.

Worcester gives the first only

Leibnitz von—fōn lip'-nits.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn lib' nits

Leicester—lē's'-tēr.

See *Almwick*

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* la.

Leila—lē'-lā, *not* li'-la.

Leinster—līn'-stēr or lēn'-stēr, *not* līn'-stēr.

Leipsic—lip'-sik.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Leipzig—līp'-tsīg.

For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē'-zhūr; lē'-zhūr or lēzh'-ūr  
(Hal.).

"Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lezh'-ur*."—*Webster*. Smart says: "Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lēzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē'-lī.

Leman (Lake)—lē'-măn. See *leman*.

Lemprière—lēm-prēr'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lēm'-prē-ēr.

Lena—lē'-nă; Russiān pron. lă'-nă.

Lenape—lěn'-ă-pē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "The Lenape Stone."

L'Enclos, de (Ninon)—nē-nôn' dŭ lăN-klō'.

For ôN and än, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lěngth, *not* lěnth.

lenient—lē'-nī-ěnt or lěn'-yěnt.

lenitive—lěn'-īt-īv.

Leominster—lēm'-īn-stēr, *not* lē'-ō-mīn-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leonato—lē-ō-nă'-tō.

"Much Ado about Nothing."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

leonine—lē -ō-nīn

Haldeman prefers le ð nīn

leper—lēp er

Leroux—lu rōō'

Le Sage—lū-sazh

Lesseps de—du là sēps', dū là-sēp (Biog)

lessor—lēś sōr or lēs sōr

lēś sor' is Worcester's secondary pronunciation. It is pronounced lēs sōr, when contrasted with *les see'* —S & W

Le Sueur—lū sū-ōr

For ū and o, see pp 26 and 25

lethal—lē'-thāl

lethargic—lē-thar-jik, *not* lēth'-ār-jik

lethargy—lēth' ār-jī

Lethe—lē'-thē

Lethean—lē thē' ān *not* lē' thē-ān

lettuce—lē't'-is, *not* lēt'-ūs.

Leucophryne — lū kō-frī'-nē, *not* lū-kōf' rīn-ē.

Leuk—loik

"The Baths of *Leuk*"

Leutze—loit'-sč

Leuwenhoeck van—vān lō-wēn-hōōk.

For ō, see p 25

Levant—lē-vānt'

levantine—lē-vān' tīn or lēv'-ān tīn.

levator—lē-vā'-tōr

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

levee (embankment)—lěv'-ē, *not* lē-vě'.

levee (reception)—lěv'-ē.

"When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vě'."—*S. & W.*

level—lěv'-ěl, *not* lěv'-l.

lever—lē'-vēr or lěv'-ēr.

Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lěv'-ēr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē'-vēr, *not* lěv'-ēr.

leverage—lěv'-ēr-āj or lē'-vēr-āj; lē'-vēr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).

Leverrier—lŭ-vēr'-ī-ēr; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā'.

Lewes (George Henry)—lŭ'-īs, *not* lŭz.

leyden (jar)—lī'-dĕn or lā'-dĕn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lī'-dĕn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

liard (coin)—lyär.

Libanus—līb'-ā-nŭs.

See *Anti-Libanus*.

libertine—līb'-ēr-tĭn; līb'-ēr-tĭn (Stor.).

licentiate—lī-sĕn'-shĭ-āt or lī-sĕn'-shāt.

lichen—lī'-kĕn or lĭch'-ĕn.

"As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

*li' lēn*, but as a botanical term, *līh'-lēn''*—*Webster*

The pronunciation of *li kēn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists — *Worcester*

licorice—lik'-ō-ris, *not* lik-ō-rish, lik'-ēr-īs  
(Hal)

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above

Liddell—lid'-ēl, *not* lid-ēl'

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable

Lieber—lē'-bēr.

Liebig von—fōn lē'-bīg.

For g, see p. 28

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Liège—lēj; Fr. pron lē-azh'.

lien—lēn or lē'-čn.

This word is by most persons pronounced *len*

lieutenant—lē-tēn'-ānt, lēf-tēn'-ānt or lēv-tēn'-ānt.

The pronunciations *lēf* and *lēv* are passing out of use

lignine—līg'-nīn, *not* līg'-nēn.

See *aniline*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

lilac—lī'-lăk.

Stormonth says līl'-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē'-mā.

Lima (U. S.)—lī'-mā.

limner—līm'-nēr.

Limoges—lē-mōzh'.

Lincoln—līng'-kūn, *not* līn'-kūn.

lineament—līn'-ē-ā-měnt.

See *liniment*.

lingual—līn'-gŵăl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say līng'-gŵăl.

linguist—līn'-gŵīst.

Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, līng'-gŵīst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—līng-gŵīs'-tīks ; līng-gŵīs'-tīks (Hal.).

See *linguist*.

liniment—līn'-īm-ěnt.

See *lineament*.

Linlithgow—līn-līth'-gō.

Linnæan—līn-ē'-ăn.

Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as above.

Linnæus von—fōn līn-ē'-ūs, *not* fōn līn'-ē-ūs.

Linné von—fōn līn'-ā.

The *ā* in the last syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish* spelling and pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

linoleum—lín ō lē ūm *not* lín ō lē ūm

linsey woolsey—lín sī wōōl sī, lín' zī  
wool zī (Stor)

Lipari (Islands)—líp a re *not* líp a re

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's  
Pronouncing Gazetteer are líp a re or lē  
pa re

liqueur—lé ker Fr pron le kōr'

Worcester says le kūr, and Stormonth lé  
kēr For ō see p 25

Lisle—lil, Fr pron lél

listen—lís' n *not* líst' n

Liszt (Franz)—fránts líst.

literati—līt-ēr ā' tī

Often pronounced līt ēr ā tē

literature—līt'-ēr a tōr

litharge—lith'-arj

lithe—lith

Stormonth said lith formerly

lithesome—lith' sūm

lithographer—lith-ōg' rà-fēr, *not* lith'-ō  
gráf-ēr

lithography—lith-ōg'-ra fī *not* lith-ō-gráf-ī

litigious—lī tīj ūs

litre (measure)—lē tēr or lī tēr

Worcester gives the first only See *liter*  
(measure)

litterateur—lē tā rī tēr

In French the last syllable is pronounced  
tōr For ō see p 25

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



livelong—lĭv'-lǒng, *not* lĭv'-lǒng.

livery—lĭv'-ēr-ĭ.

Haldeman prefers lĭv'-rĭ.

livre—lē'-vēr; Fr. pron. lē'-vrŭ.

llama—lä'-má or lä'-mà; Sp. pron. lyä'-má.

Worcester gives the second only.

llano (prairie)—lä'-nō.

Worcester says lyä'-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ěl'-ĭn. See *Llywelyn*.

loath—lōth.

Webster formerly said lōth.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth'-sŭm, *not* lōth'-sŭm.

lobelia—lō-bē'-lĭ-à or lō-bēl'-yà.

Loch Eil—lök ēl.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lök kăt'-rĭn.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lök lō'-mōnd.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (lake)—lök-ĭn'-vār.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lök-ĭn-vār'.

Lodi—lō'-dē.

"The bridge of *Lodi*."

Lodovico—lō-döv'-ē-kō, *not* lō-dō-vē'-kō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—lōf-fō'-dēn.

loggia—lod'-ja , lod'-je-a (Wor.).

loggie—lōd jā

Worcester says lod je a

logomachy—lo-gōm'-ā-kī

Loire—lwar

Lombardy—lōm'-bar-dī, *not* lūm'-bār-dī.

Longimanus—lōn-jīm'-ā-nūs.

long-lived—lōng'-līvd, *not* lōng'-līvd.

Lopé de Vega—lo'-pa dā vā'-gā.

Lopez—lo'-pēs , Sp pron. lo'-pēth.

Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*

Los Angeles—lōs ān'-jēl-ēz ; Sp. pron. lōs  
āng'-hēl ēs.

loth—lōth.

See *loath*, a more correct spelling

Lothario—lō-thā'-rī-ō, *not* lō-thā'-rī-ō.

Lotophagi—lō-tōf'-a-jī

Lotze (Hermann)—lōt'-sē.

Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ā'-nā, *not* lōō-ē-zē-ān'-ā.

Louisville—lōō'-īs-vīl or lōō'-ī-vīl

lower (to threaten)—low'-ēr.

lower (to let down)—lō'-ēr.

Loyola de—dā loī-ō'-lā ; Sp pron dā lō  
ō'-lā

lozenge—lōz'-ēnj.

Lubke—lūp'-kē.

For ū, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Lucknow—lŭk'-now.

lucre—lŭ'-kēr ; lōō'-kēr (Stor.).

Lucrezia Borgia—lōō-krāt'-sē-ä bōr'-jä.

ludicrous—lŭ'-dī-krŭs ; lōō'-dī-krŭs (Stor.).

Ludwig—lōōd'-vīg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lōō-gä'-nō.

Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē.

Luis—lōō-ēs'.

lukewarm—lŭk'-wōrm ; lōōk'-wōrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl'-ä-bī.

Lupercal—lŭ-pēr'-käl or lŭ'-pēr-käl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'-per-cal*."—*Web*. See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane*.

lute—lŭt ; lōōt (Stor.).

Luther—lŭ'-thēr ; Gr. pron. lōō'-tēr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Luxembourg—lŭks-än-bōōr'.

For ü, än, see p. 26. See *Luxemburg*.

Luxor—lŭks'-ôr or lōōks'-ôr.

luxuriance—lŭg̃z-yŭ'-rī-äns or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-äns.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zŭ'-rī-äns. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-äns or lŭg̃-zhōō'-rī-äns.

luxuriant—lŭg̃z-yŭ'-rī-änt or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-änt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zŭ'-rī-änt. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-änt or lŭg̃-zhōō'-rī-änt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

luxurious—lūg z yū rī us or lūks yū rī ūs.

Worcest r Storn ontl and the New Im  
 1 er al say līg zū rī us

luxury—lūk shū rī lūks yī rī (Stor)  
 lūg zu rī (Imp) lūk shur ī (Hal)

Lycaon—lī kă ōn

Lyceum—lī se ūm *not* lī se um

Almost universally mispronounced See  
*abdomen*

Lycidas—līs ī-dās

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī -ēl

See *Liddell*

Lyly (John)—līl ī

Lyon (France)—lē ōn'

For ōn see 1 27 See *Lions*

Lyonnaise—lī ōn āz ī r pron lē-ōn āz'

Lyons (France)—lī ōnz

See *Lyon*

lyricism—līr' īs-īzm

lyrist—līr īst

Stormonth says lī rīst

Lysias—līs ī ās līsh ī ās (Biog)

Lysippus—lī-sīp ūs.

## M

maam—mām or mām

Mabel—mā bēl *not* māb -ēl

Macao—mā kă ō or mā kow

(For A of Signs see p 37)

Macbeth—mäk-běth', *not* mäk'-běth.

Maccabæus (Judas)—mäk-ä-bě'-üs.

Maccabean—mäk-kä-bě'-än.

Maccabees—mäk'-kä-běz.

Machiavel—mäk'-i-ä-věl.

Machiavelian—mäk-i-ä-věl'-yän ; mäk-i-ä-vě'-li-än (Stor.).

Machiavelism—mäk'-i-ä-věl-izm.

Machiavelli de—dä mäk-ē-ä-věl'-ē.

machination—mäk-in-ä'-shün.

Machpelah—mäk-pē'-lä.

"The Cave of *Machpelah*." Perry accents the *first* syllable.

Mackay (Charles)—mäk-i' or mäk-ä'.

mackerel—mäk'-ēr-ěl, *not* mäk'-rěl.

Macleod—mäk-lowd'.

Maclise—mäk-lēs', *not* mäk-liz'.

Macready—mäk-rē'-dī, *not* mäk-rā'-dī.

macrocosm — mäk'-rō-kōzm or mā'-krō-kōzm.

madam—mäd'-äm.

See *madame*.

madame—mä-däm'.

See *madam*.

madeira (wine)—mä-dē'-rā' or mä-dā'-rā,

The second is the pronunciation in general use. Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-rā.

Madeira (Islands)—mä-dē'-rā ; Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-rā or mä-dā'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mademoiselle — mād-mwáz-ěł' ; mād-ëm  
wá-zěl' (Wor).

Madras — mād-rás'

Madrid — mād-rīd' , Sp pron. ma-thrēth'.

*See Guadalquivir*

maelstrom — māl'-strūm.

Stormonth says mal'-ström

maestro — ma-ās'-trō, *not* mā'-strō.

Magdala — mǎġ'-dā-lā.

Magdalen — mǎġ'-dā-lén.

Magdalen (College at Oxford) — mōd'-lín.

*See Alnwick*

Magdalene — mǎġ'-dā-le'-nē ; mǎġ'-dā-lén  
(Biog.).

Magellan — mā-jěl'-ăn ; Sp. pron. mā-hěl-yán'.

*See Ilano, Magalhaens*

Magendie — mǎ-zhān-dē'.

For āv, see p 26

Magenta — mā-jčn'-tā.

Maggiore (Lake) — mād-jō'-ra.

magi — mā'-jī.

magian — mā'-jī-ăn.

magna charta — mǎġ'-ná kār'-tā.

The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in  
all Greek and Latin words

magnesia — mǎġ'-nē'-zhī-ā or mǎġ'-nē'-shī-ā,  
*not* mǎġ'-nē'-shā.

Worcester gives the first only, and Stor-  
month says mǎġ nē'-shī-ā *See Magnesia*

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

magnificent—mäḡ-nīf'-īs-ěnt.

Magyar—mäḡ'-yär; Hung. pron. möd-yör'; mäd'-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä'-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabharata*, and pronounced as above.

Mahaleel—mä-hä'-lē-ěl.

Mahomet — mä-höm'-ět, mā'-hō-mět or mā'-hō-mět.

“Mā-höm'-ět is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic.”—*Biog.* See *Mohammed*.

Mahopac (Lake)—mä-hō'-pāk.

The pronunciation mā'-hō-pāk is very frequently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä'-tä.

“The *Mahratta* States.”

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron. mīn.

“Frankfort-on-the-*Main*.”

maintain—mān-tān'.

maintenance—mān'-těn-āns.

Maintenon de—du mǎn-tű-nôn'.

For ǎn and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence*.

maiolica—mī-öl'-īk-ā.

See *majolica*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

majolica—ma jöl ik ä

See *matolica* Haldeman says ma jöl ik ä

Malabar—mäl ä bar *not* mäl ä bár

mal apropos—mäl äp rô pô

malaria—ma lá rī ä

Haldeman gives mäl ar l ä as a secondary pronunciation

Malay—ma lá *no'* mā lá

Malaysia — mā lá shī a, *not* mā lá'-zhī ä  
*nor* mā lá zhá

Malcolm—mäl kŭm

Malebranche—mäl brānsh'

For av see p 26

Malesherbes de—dü mal zarb'

malseasance—mäl fē zāns

Stormonth and Smart say mäl fā zāns  
Haldeman gives mäl fā zāns or mäl fē zāns

Malibran—mā lē brān', anglicized, mäl l  
brān

For av see p 26

malic (acid)—mā'-lik

Stormonth says mäl ik

malign—ma lin'

maligner—ma li nēr

malinger—ma ling'-gēr

mall (mallet)—möl

Stormonth says möl mäl or mël. Walker  
and Smart say mäl

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



mall (walk)—măl.

Stormonth gives mól, măl, or mël. See *pall-mall*.

mallecho—măl'-ē-chō, *not* măl-ē'-chō.

"Miching *mallecho*."—*Shakespeare*.

mallow (marsh)—măl'-ō, *not* mël'-ō.

Malmesbury—mămz'-bēr-ĭ, *not* mômz'-bēr-ĭ.

Malpighi—măl-pē'-gē.

malpractice—măl-prăk'-tīs, *not* măl'-prăk-tīs.

Malta—mól'-tă; It. pron. măl'-tä.

See *Melita*.

Malthus—măl'-thūs.

maltster—môlt'-stēr, *not* mól'-stēr.

Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—măl-vō'-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—măm-brē'-nō.

mamma—mă-mă' or mă'-mă.

The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—măm'-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary*.

Mamre—măm'-rē.

"The plain of *Mamre*."

mandamus—măn-dă'-mūs, *not* măn-dăm'-ūs.

mandarin—măn-dă-rēn', *not* măn'-dă-rĭn.

manes—mă'-nēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Manetho—măn ê-thô

manganese—măng-ġa nēs

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—manj *not* mănj

mangel wurzel—măng ġ wur -zł

manginess—măn jł nēs

mango—măng -ġô

mangy—măn -jł, *not* măn'-jł

maniacal—má nĩ -ăk ăl, *not* mǎ'-nĩ-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mǎ-nĩ a.

Also spelled *Mamila*, and pronounced mǎ nē la.

Manitoba—măn -ł -tô -bǎ', măn -ł -tô' -bǎ  
(Gaz)

The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard

manœuvre—ma nōō vɾ

manœuvring—mǎ nōō -vrĩng, *not* mǎ nōō'-  
vēr ĩng

manor—măn'-ôɾ, măn -čɾ (Web, 1900)

Worcester marks the vowel sound, in the last syllable, obscure, Webster, 84, left it open to conjecture, I have made it *ôɾ*

mansard (roof)—măn'-sǎɾd

Mansard—mǎn sar', anglicized măn'-sǎɾd

For av, see p 26

mantua—măn'-tô-a or măn'-tô

mantua maker—măn'-tô ă or măn'-tô mǎ'-  
kčɾ

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

manufactory—măn-yū-făk'-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-yū-făk'-tū-rĭ.

Maori—mă'-ō-rē.

Maracaybo—mă-ră-kĭ'-bō.

Marah—mă'-ră, *not* mă'-ră.

“The waters of *Marah*.”

maraschino—măr-ăs-kē'-nō.

marasmus—mă-răz'-mŭs, *not* mă-răs'-mŭs.

Marat—mă-ră', *not* măr-ăt'.

marchioness—măr'-shŭn-ēs.

Mardigras—măr-dē-ġră'.

marguerite—măr'-ġā-rēt.

Maria Theresa—mă-rĭ'-ă tē-rē'-să.

Marian—mă'-rĭ-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mă-rē' än-twă-nět'.

For än, see p. 26.

marigold—măr'-ĭ-ġöld.

Knowles says mă'-rĭ-ġöld.

mariolatry—mă-rĭ-öl'-ă-trĭ.

Marion—măr'-ē-ön.

Mariotte—mă-rē-őt'.

“*Mariotte's law*.”

marital—măr'-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mă-rĭ'-tăl.

maritime—măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

The New Imperial says măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

Marius—mă'-rĭ-ŭs, *not* măr'-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—măr'-jō-răm, *not* măr-jō'-răm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Marjoribanks—mārch'-bāngks.

*See Alnwick*

market—mar'-kēt, *not* mar'-klt.

*See damage*

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—mārl'-brō  
or mōl'-brū.

Marlborough (Duke)—mōl'-brō ; mōl'  
būr-ū (Biog.).

marmalade—mār'-mā-lād.

Marmora (sea)—mār'-mō-rā, *not* mār-mō'  
rā.

Marochetti—mā-rō-kēt'-ē.

marquee—mār-kē'.

Marquesas (Islands)—mār-kā'-sās or mār  
kwē'-sās.

marquetry—mār'-kēt-rl.

Marquette—mār-kēt'.

marquis—mār'-kwis ; Fr. pron. mār-kē'

Marseillaise (hymn)—mār-sā-yāz'.

Marseille (Fr.)—mār-sāl'.

marseilles—mār-sālz'.

Marsilles (Fr.)—mār-sālz'.

Marshalsea—mār'-shāl-sē.

*See Anglesea*

Marsyas—mār'-sī-ās.

Martinique—mār-tīn-ēk'.

Marullus—mā-rūl'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Marylebone—măr'-ĭ-bŭn or mǎ'-rĭ-lŭ-bŏn.

See *Alnwick*.

Masaccio—mǎ-zǎ'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Masaniello—mǎ-sǎ-nē-ĕl'-lō.

The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z*.

masculine—mǎs'-kŭ-lĭn, *not* mǎs'-kŭ-lĭn.

mask—mǎsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*.

Maskelyne—mǎs'-kē-lĭn.

masque—mǎsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*.

massacre—mǎs'-sǎ-kēr.

massacred—mǎs'-sǎ-kērd.

massacring—mǎs'-sǎ-křing.

Massasoit—mǎs'-sǎ-soit.

massage—mǎs'-āj ; mǎ-sǎzh' (Wor.).

Masséna—mǎ-sǎ'-nǎ, *not* mǎs-sē'-nǎ.

masseter (muscle)—mǎs'-sē-tēr.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says mǎs-sē'-tēr.

Massillon—mǎs'-ĭl-ŏn ; Fr. pron. mǎ-sē-yŏn'.

For ŏn, see p. 27.

Massinger—mǎs'-sĭn-jēr.

master—mǎs'-tēr, *not* mǎs'-tēr.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

masticatory—măs tik á tō rī *not* măs-tík  
a tō rī

matadore—măt a dōr Sp pron măt tá  
dōr

Worcester says măt ā dōr'

Matapan (Cape)—măt tá pan'

maté—ma tá.

Mater Dolorosa—ma tēr dō lō-rō sǎ.

Mather (Cotton)—măth-er

Mathilde—ma teld

matin—măt in

matricide—măt rī sīd

matrix—mă trîks

Haldeman prefers măt rîks

matron—mă trōn *not* măt rōn

matronage—măt rōn āj or mă trōn āj

matronal—măt rōn ăl or mă trōn ăl

matronize—măt rōn iz or mă trōn iz

matronly—mă trōn lī

Matsys (Quentin)—kwĕn tĭn măt sĭs'

Matthew—măth yō Bib măth ō

Matthias—măth ī ăs *not* măth ī ăs

mattress—măt rĕs.

It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced  
măt răs — Worcester

matutinal—măt y ū tĭ năl

Knowles says mă tū tĭn ăl

Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk'

maugre—mô-ġer

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Mauna Loa—mow'-nä lō'-ä.

Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē'.

Mauritius—mô-rîsh'-î-ŭs.

mausoleum—mô-sō-lē'-ŭm.

Mausolus—mô-sō'-lŭs.

mauve—mōv.

maxillary—mäks'-îl-ä-rî.

See *capillary*, *maxillar*.

Maximilian (Emperor)—mäks'-î-mîl'-yăn.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced  
mäks'-î-mîl'-î-ăn.

Mayence—mä-yäns'.

See *Mainz*. For än, see p. 26.

mayonnaise — mâ - yō - nâz' ; mâ - yōn - âz'  
(Wor.).

mayor—mä'-ēr.

"Colloquially, mâr."—*Web*.

mayoralty—mä'-ēr-äl-tî.

"Colloquially, mâr'-äl-tî."—*Web*.

Mazarin—mäz-är-ēn' ; Fr. pron. mä-zä-răn'

For än, see p. 26.

mazarine—mäz-ä-rēn'.

Mazzini—mät-sē'-nē.

measure—mězh'-ūr.

Meaux—mō.

meaw—mū, *not* mî-ow'.

mechanist—mėk'-ăn-îst.

Mechlin—mėk'-lîn ; Dutch pron. mėk'-lîn

For κ, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mediæval—me-dī-ē'-vāl

Worcester and the New Imperial say mēd  
l e vāl

medicament—mēd'-ī-ka-mēnt

Webster says "*me die a ment* would be  
more analogical, but *med i ca ment* is more  
common "

Medici de'—dā mēd'-ē-chē or dā mā'-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de Medici* "

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*,  
speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who  
expressed the desire, while at Florence, to  
see the "*Medical Venus* "

Médicis de—dū mā dē-sēs'

"Catherine *de Médicis* "

medicinal—mē-dis'-īn-āl

In poetry, this word is sometimes pro-  
nounced mēd īs ī'-nāl

"Drop tears as fast as the Aral ian trees  
Their medicinal gum "

—Shakespeare

medicine—mēd -īs-īn ; coll mēd'-sīn or  
mēd'-sn

The New Imper al says mēd'-sīn or mēd'-  
īs īn

Medina—mā-dē'-nā, *not* mē-dī'-nā

mediocre—mē'-dī-ō-kr, *not* mēd'-ī-ō-kr.

meerschau — mēr'-shôm , mēr'-show m  
(Wor.)

Mefistofele — mā-fēs-tō-fā'-lā, *not* mēf-īs-  
tōf'-ē-lē

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



megrin—mē'-gřim.

Mehemet Ali—mā'-hēm-ět ä'-lē.

Méhul—mā-ül'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ā'.

Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.

meistersinger—mī'-stēr-sing-ēr.

Melanchthon—mē-längk'-thön; Ger. pron.  
mē-länk'-tön.

For k, see p. 28.

mélange—mā-länzh'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Melchisedek—mēl-chīz'-ē-dēk.

Meleager—mē-lē-ā'-jēr or mē-lē'-ā-jēr.

mêlée—mā-lā'.

Melita—mēl'-it-ä, *not* mēl-ē'-tä.

See *Malta*.

melodrama—mēl-ō-drä'-mä or drä'-mä.

The common pronunciation is mēl-ō-drä'-mä.

Melpomene—mēl-pöm'-ē-nē.

membraneous—mēm-brā'-nē-ūs.

membranous—mēm'-brā-nūs.

memoir—mēm'-wör or mē'-mwör.

Worcester says mē-moir' or mēm'-wôr. The New Imperial gives mēm'-oir or mēm'-wôr.

memory—mēm'-ō-rī, *not* mēm'-rī.

ménage—mā-nāzh'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

menagerie—mĕn āzh'-ĕr-ĭ, mĕ-nā-zhĕ-rĭ  
(Wor.); *also* mĕn-āj'-ĕr-ĭ

Menai (Straits)—mĕn'-i, *not* mĕ'-nĭ.

Mencius—mĕn'-shĭ-ŭs

Mendelssohn - Bartholdy — mĕn'-dĕl-sŏn  
bar-tol-dĕ.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dŏ-sĕ'-nŏ.

meningitis—mĕn-in-jĭ'-tĭs.

*See its*

menu—mĕ-nŏŏ'; Fr. pron mĕ-nŭi.

For ŭ, see p 26

mercantile—mĕr'-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer'-kăn-tĭl Worcester remarks: "This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn-tĭl* and *mĕr'-kăn-tĕl'*, but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

meringue—mĕ-răng', Fr. pron. mĕ-răn'-gŭ.

For ă, see p 26

Meroe—mĕr'-ŏ-ĕ.

Merom (Lake)—mĕ'-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr'-ŏ-pĕ.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr'-ĭl-ĕz, *not* mĕr'-ĭl-ĭz.

Mersey—mĕr'-zĭ, *not* mĕr'-sĭ.

mésalliance—māz-ăl-yāns'.

For ă, see p 26

mesdames—mā-dām'.

Worcester says mā-dām'.

mesdemoiselles—mād-mwŏz-ĕl'.

Meshach—mē'-shăk.

Mesmer (Dr.)—měs'-mēr.

mesmerize—měz'-mēr-iz.

mesmerism—měz'-mēr-izm.

mesne—mēn.

Messalina—měs-sā-lī'-nā.

Messianic—měs-sī-ăn'-ĭk, *not* mės-sī'-ăn-ĭk

messieurs—měsh'-yērz ; Fr. pron. mās-yò'.

Worcester gives mėsh'-ŭrz or mės'-yērz.

For ö, see p. 25.

metallurgist—mēt'-ăl-ŭr-jĭst.

metallurgy—mēt'-ăl-ŭr-jĭ.

metamorphose — mēt-ă-môr'-fôs : mēt-ă-môr'-fôs (Stor.).

metamorphosis — mēt-ă-môr'-fô-sĭs, *not* mēt-ă-môr-fô'-sĭs.

See *apotheosis*.

Metastasio—mā-tās-tă'-zē-ō.

metathesis—mē-tăth'-ē-sĭs.

metempsychosis—mē-těmp-sĭ-kô'-sĭs.

meteorolite — mē-tē-ŏr'-ō-lĭt.

Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syllable.

Methuselah — mē-thū'-sē-lă, *not* mē-thū'-zē-lă.

metonymy—mē-tŏn'-ĭm-ĭ or mēt'-ō-nĭm-ĭ.

metope—mēt'-ō-pē.

metric—mēt'-rĭk, *not* mē'-trĭk.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

metropolitan—mět-rō-pòl'-it-ăn.

Smart says me trō-pòl'-it ăn

Metternich von—fôn mět'-ěr-nīk.

For k, see p. 28

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. mōz.

For o, see p. 25

Meyer—mī'-ěr.

Meyerbeer—mī'-ěr-bār.

mezzanine—měz'-ā-nīn.

Worcester says měz' ā-nīn

Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *ss* is generally pronounced like *ts* ; but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—mčd'-zo or mět'-sō.

Mezzofanti — mčd'-zō-fān'-tē ; mět'-sō-fān'-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—měz'-zō-tīnt or mčd'-zō-tīnt.

Miami—mī-ā'-mī.

Longley says mī-ām'-ī This is the common pronunciation in Ohio

miasma—mī-āz'-mā.

Stormonth says mī-ās'-mā.

mi-carême—mč-kā-rām'.

Michael—mī'-ka-ěl ; coll. mī'-kěl.

Michael Angelo—mī'-ka-ěl ān'-ja-lo.

See *Bonarotti*

Michaelmas—mīk'-ěl-mās, *not* mī'-kěl-mās.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mč-kěl'-ānzē.

For ā, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kēl-ān'-jā-lō.

microbe—mī'-krōb or mīk'-rōb.

microscope—mī'-krō-skōp or mīk'.

microscopic—mī-krō-skōp'-ik or mīk.

microscopist—mī-krōs'-kō-pīst or mī'-krō-skō-pīst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī-krōs'-kō-pī or mīk.

Midas—mī'-dās.

midwifery—mīd'-wīf-rī or mīd'-wīf-rī.

mien—mēn.

Mikado—mī-kā'-dō.

Milan—mīl'-ān' or mīl-ān', *not* mī-lān'.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

mīlch—mīlch, *not* mīlk.

Millais—mīl-lā'.

Millet—mē-yā'. See *Millet* (F. D.).

millionaire—mīl-yūn-ār'.

Worcester also accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire*.

Milnes—mīlnz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

minaret—mĭn a rĕt, *not* mĭn ı rĕt'

mineralogy—mĭn-ĕr-ăl -o jĭ, *not* mĭn ĕr-ďl'  
o jĭ

A common error

miniature—mĭn ı a tur or mĭn ı tur

minnesinger—mĭn nĕ sing er

minotaur—mĭn -ď-tor

minuet—mĭn'-yũ-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yũ-ĕt'.

minus—mĭ -nũs

Haldeman gives mĭn'-ũs as a secondary form

minute (n)—mĭn'-ĭt

Worcester prefers mĭn'-ũt.

minute (adj)—mĭ-nũt'.

Worcester gives mĭ nũt as a secondary form

minutely—mĭ-nũt'-lĭ

minuteness—mĭ nũt'-nĕs

minutia—mĭ nũ'-shĭ-a, *not* mĭ nũ'-shă.

minutiae—mĭ-nũ'-shĭ ĭ, *not* mĭ-nũ'-shĕ

miocene—mĭ'-ď-sĕn

Mirabeau de—ďũ mĕ-ra-bď', anglicized  
mĭr'-ă-bď

miraculous—mĭr-ăk'-yũ-lũs.

mirage—mĕ razh', mĕ-răzh' (Wor)

Mirandola—mĕ-răn'-ďo-lă, *not* mĕ-răn-dď'  
lă.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mīs'-ān-thrōp, *not* mīz'-ān-thrōp.

miscegenation—mīs-ē-jē-nā'-shŭn.

mischievous—mīs'-chē-vŭs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."

mischievously—mīs'-chē-vŭs-lī, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-lī.

mischievousness—mīs'-chē-vŭs-nēs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-nēs.

misconstrue—mīs-kōn'-strū, *not* mīs-kōn-strū'.

See *construe*.

mise-en-scène—mēz-ān-sān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

miserere—mīz-ē-rē'-rē.

misnomer—mīs-nō'-mēr, *not* mīz-nō'-mēr.

misogynist—mīs-ōj'-in-ist.

misogyny—mīs-ōj'-in-ī; mīs-ōg'-ī (Stor.).

Mississippi—mīs-sīs-sīp'-pī.

Missouri—mīs-sōō'-rī, *not* mīz-zōō'-rī.

mistletoe—mīz'-l-tō, *not* mīs'-l-tō.

mistrial—mīs-trī'-āl.

mistura—mīs-tū'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mitrailleuse — mċ - tra - yċz' , mċ - tră - yûz'  
(Wor) , Fr pron mē-tră-yôz'.

For o, see p 25

Mitylene — mĭt - ĭl - ě' - nĕ

See *Mytlene*

Mivart (St George) — mĭv' - ârt.

Mizraim — mĭz - rā - ĭm or mĭz - rā' - ĭm.

mnemonics — nċ - mŏn - ĭks.

*M* is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable

Mnemosyne — nĕ - mŏs' - ĭn - ě.

See *mnemonics*

mobile — mŏ' - bĭl ; mŏ - bĕl' or mŏb' - ĭl (Wor.).

See *immobile*

Mobile — mŏ - bĕl'.

Mocha — mŏ' - ħa, *not* mŏk' - à ; Arabic pron.  
mŏ' - ka.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

mock — mŏk.

See *actost*

model — mŏd' - ěl, *not* mŏd' - ĭl

See *damage*

Modena — mŏd' - â - nâ.

See *Mirandola*

modiste — mŏ - dĕst'.

Mœris (Lake) — mĕ' - rĭs.

Mohammed — mŏ - ħăm' - ěd.

See *Mahomet*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)



moiety—moi'-ē-tī or mô'-ē-tī.

Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwär än-tēk', *not* mō'-rē  
än-tēk'.

For än, see p. 26.

moisten—mois'-n, *not* moist'-n.

molecular—mō-lēk'-yū-lēr.

molecule—mōl'-ē-kūl, *not* mōl'-kūl.

molestation—mōl-ēs-tā'-shūn or mō-lēs-  
tā'-shūn.

Molière—mō-lē-âr' ; Fr. pron. mōl-yâr'.

Moloch—mō'-lōk.

Moltke von—fōn mōlt'-kě.

Moluccas—mō-lūk'-áz, *not* mō-lū'-káz.

molybdenum—mōl-īb-dē'-nūm.

momentary—mō'-mēnt-ā-rī.

Monaco—mōn'-ā-kō.

monad—mōn'-ād.

Knowles says mō'-nād.

monadic—mō-nād'-īk.

monarchic—mō-nār'-kīk, *not* mōn'-ār-kīk.

monastery—mōn'-ās-tēr-ī ; coll. mōn'-ās-trī.

monetary—mūn'-ē-tēr-ī.

Worcester prefers mōn'-ē-tēr-ī.

moneyed—mūn'-īd.

mongrel—mūng'-grēl, *not* mōng'-grēl.

monocotyledon—mōn-ō-kōt-īl-ē'-dūn.

monogamy—mō-nōg'-ā-mī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

monogram—môn'-ô-ğrām, *not* mō'-nō-ğrām.

monograph—môn'-ô-ğrāf, *not* mō'-nō-ğrāf.

monologue—môn'-o-lōg, *not* mō'-nō-lōg.

monomania—môn-ô-mā'-nī-ā, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-ā.

monomaniac—môn-ô-mā'-nī-āk, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-āk.

monosyllabic—môn-ô-sīl-āb'-īk, *not* mō-nō-sīl-āb'-īk.

monsieur—mō-syē' or mō-sēr' (Web.);  
mōs-yūr' or mōn-sēr' (Wor.); mōs'-  
sū (Stor.); Fr. pron. mūs-yō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dū mōn-tān'; Fr. pron. dū  
mōn-tān'-yū.

Pronounce the syllable yū, lightly. For ôx,  
see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mōn-tōk', *not* mōn'-tōk.

Mont-Blanc—mōn-blān'; often anglicized  
mōnt-blāngk'.

For ôx and āx, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dū mōnt-kām'; Fr. pron.  
dū mōn-kālm'.

For ôx, see p. 27.

Mont-Cenis—mōn-sū-nē'.

For ôx, see p. 27.

Montenegro—mōn-tā-nā'-ğrō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-păn'; Fr. pron.  
dŭ mŏN-tēs-păn'.

For ōN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-kŭ'; Fr.  
pron. dŭ mŏN-tēs-kyô'.

For ōN and ō, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mŏn-tā-vē'-dā-ō; Sp. pron.  
mŏn-tā-vē-thā'-ō.

Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vīd'-ē-ō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Montgolfier—mŏnt-gŏl'-fī-ēr; Fr. pron.  
mŏN-gŏl-fē-ā'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chēl'-ō.

Montpensier de—dŭ mŏN-päNS-yā'.

For ōN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mōor.

Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mōor.

morale—mō-rāl'.

Mordecai—mōr'-dē-kā, *not* mōr-dēk'-ī.

Morghen—mōr'-gĕn.

moribund—mōr'-īb-ŭnd, *not* mō'-rīb-ŭnd.

morion—mō'-rī-ŏn or mōr'-ī-ŏn.

Morpheus—mōr'-fē-ŭs or mōr'-fŭs.

The first pronunciation is the popular one,  
and the second the classical one.

morphine—mōr'-fīn or mōr'-fĕn.

The New Imperial says mōr'-fīn. See *aniline*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Morrisania—mör-ris-ä'-nī-ä, *not* mör-ris-ē'  
nī-ä.

Moscheles—mösh'-ēl-ēs.

Moscow—möś'-kō.

Mosenthal—mö'-zēn-tal. See *Luther*.

Moses—mö'-zēz.

Mosheim von—fōn möś'-him

Moskva—mösk'-va ; Russian pron. mösk'  
va'.

moslem—möz'-lēm.

Worcester and Stormonth say möś'-lēm.

moss—möś.

See *acrost*.

moths—môthz, *not* mōthz, *nor* mōths.

See *cloths*.

Moultrie—mōō'-trī or mōōl'-trī.

mountain—mown'-tīn.

Stormonth and New Imperial say mown'  
tīn or mown'-tān See *captain*

mountainous—mown'-tīn-ūs.

See *mountain* Never mown-tā'-nī-ūs

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zērt' or dēz'-ērt

"Everybody now seems to say *Mount De-*  
*sert* (dē-zērt')"—*Boston Globe*.

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths*

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō "A hay-mow."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

mow (mouth)—mow.

Mozambique—mō-zām-bēk'.

Mozart—mō-zärt'; Ger. pron. mōt'-särt.

Mrs.—mīs'-sīs, *not* mīs'-sīz.

Msta—mstā.

muezzin—mū-ěz'-zīn.

Mühlbach—mül'-bāk.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Müller (Max)—mül'-ēr.

For ü, see p. 26.

multiplicand—mül'-tī-plīk-änd.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

multiplication—mül'-tī-plīk-ā'-shūn.

Munchausen—mūn-chō'-sēn.

See *Münchhausen*.

München—mūn'-kēn.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich*.

Münchhausen von—fōn mūnk'-how-zēn.

See *Munchausen*. For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Munich—mū'-nīk.

See *München*.

municipal—mū-nīs'-īp-āl, *not* mū-nīs-īp'-āl.

Munkacsy de—dū mōon'-käch-ē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Murat—mū-rāt'; Fr. pron. mū-rä'.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Murchison—mûr kîs-ôn, *not* mûr'-chîs-ôn.  
murderer—mûr der-er

Murillo—mu ril -lô, Sp pron mōō rēl -yo  
*See llano*

murrain—mûr rîn, mur' rân (Stor)  
*See captain*

muscovado—mûs kô-vâ'-dô, *not* mûs-kô-  
va dô

museum—mû-zê'-ûm  
Worcester remarks "Erroneously mû' zê  
ûm

mushroom—mûsh'-rōom, *not* mûsh'-rōon

muskallonge—mûs-kâl lônj

Muskingum—mûs-king'-gûm

muskmelon — mûsk'-mēl ōn, *not* mûsh'  
mēl ōn

Musset de—dû mû sâ'.  
For ū, see p 26

mussulman—mûs'-ûl măn, *not* mûz'-ûl măn.

mustache—mûs-tâsh' *See mustachio*

Worcester gives mûs tâsh' as a secondary  
form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard

Mustafa—mōos'-tâ fâ

my—mî or mī.

When this word is emphasized, it is pro-  
nounced mî, but when unemphatic, it de-  
generates into mū

Mycenæ—mî-sē'-nē.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

myrmidon—mēr'-mīd-ŏn.

Mysore—mī-sŏr'.

mystery—mīs'-tēr-ĭ, *not* mīs'-trĭ.

mythological—mĭth-ŏ-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

Perry and Knowles say mī-thŏ-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

mythology—mĭth-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

Mytilene—mīt-ĭl-ē'-nē.

See *Mitylene*.

## N

nabob—nā'-bŏb.

nacreous—nā'-krē-ŭs.

nadir—nā'-dēr.

Haldeman prefers nā'-dēr.

Nahant—nă-hănt'.

naiad—nā'-yăd.

Haldeman prefers nā'-yăd.

naiades—nā-ĭ'-ă-dēz or nā'-yă-dēz.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

naïf—nă'-ēf.

naïve—nă'-ēv.

naïvely—nă'-ēv-lĭ.

naïveté—nă'-ēv-tă; nă-ēv-tă' (Stor.).

naked—nă'-kĕd.

See *learned*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Nankin—nàn-kín' or năn-kên'.

See *Nanking*

Nanking—nàn-king'.

See *Nankin*

Nantes—nānts ; Fr. pron. nānt.

For an, see p 26

Naomi—nā-ō'-mī or nā'-ō-mī.

nape—nāp, *not* nāp.

napery—nā'-pēr-l, *not* nāp'-ēr-l.

naphtha—nāf'-thā or nāp'-thā.

Naphthali—nāf'-thā-lī.

Napier—nā'-pē-ēr.

Narcissus—nār-sīs'-ūs.

nargile—nār'-gīl.

Worcester says nār'-gīl. See *nargileh*

nargileh—nār'-gīl-ā.

See *nargile*.

nasal—nā'-zāl.

nascent—nās'-ēnt, *not* nā'-sēnt.

Naseby—nāz'-bī.

See *Nasby* ( *Petroleum V* )

Nasmyth—nā'-smīth, *not* nāz'-mīth.

Natal—nā-tāl'.

Natchitoches—nāk-č-tōsh' or nāch-l-tōch'  
ēs.

national—nāsh'-ūn-āl.

The New Imperial says nā'-shōn-āl. See  
*rational*

nationality—nāsh-ūn-āl'-īt-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



naturalization—năt-yū-răl-ĭz-ă'-shŭn.

nature—năt'-yūr.

Stormonth says nă'-tūr or nă'-chōor.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na'-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô'-shē-ă or nô'-shă, *not* nô'-sē-ă.

nauseate—nô'-shē-ăt, *not* nô'-sē-ăt.

nauseous—nô'-shŭs; nô'-shĭ-ŭs or nô'-shŭs

(Stor.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô'-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-ă-rĕn'.

Stormonth says năz'-ă-rĕn.

nearest—nĕr'-ĕst, *not* nĕr'-ĭst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nĕth or nĕth.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-yū-kăd-nĕz'-ăr.

necrology—nĕ-kröl'-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-röl'-ō-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk'-rō-măn-sĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

necropolis — ne-kröp'-o-lis , nek-röp'-o-lis  
(Stor)

nectarean — nek-tá'-rē-än, *not* nek-tá-ré'-än

nectarine — nek'-ter-in, *not* nek-tēr-ēn'.

née — nā

ne'er — nār or nār

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth  
say nār

negligee — nēg'-li-zhā'. See *négligé*.

negotiate — nē-gō'-shī-at.

neighboring — nā'-bēr-ing

neither — nē'-thēr or nī'-thēr.

See *either*

Nemean — nē'-mē-än.

Worcester says : " Often incorrectly spelt  
(Nemæan) and pronounced nē mē'-än " " The  
*Nemean Games* "

Nemesis — nēm'-ē-sis, *not* nē-mē'-sis.

Neoptolemus — nē-öp-töl'-ē-müs.

nephew — nēf'-yū , in England, nēv'-yū

Worcester says nēv'-vū or nēf'-fū

The New Imperial gives nē'-vū

Webster remarks " English authorities  
pronounce this word *nēf'-yu*."

nephritis — nē-frī'-tis.

See *this*

Nepissing — nēp'-is-ing.

See *Nipissing*

Nepos (Cornelius) — nē'-pös.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

nepotism—něp'-ō-tǐzm.

Perry says nē'-pō-tǐzm.

Neptune—něp'-tūn, *not* něp'-chūn.

nerëid—nē'-rē-íd.

nerëides—nē-rē'-íd-ēz.

Nereus—nē'-rē-ūs or nē'-rūs.

See *Morpheus*.

nervine—něr'-vĭn, *not* něr'-vĕn.

See *aniline*.

nescience—něsh'-ĕns.

Worcester says nĕsh'-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē'-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fōn nĕs'-ĕl-rō-dĕ.

nestle—nĕs'-l, *not* nĕst'-l.

nethermost—něth'-ĕr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nō-shā-tĕl'.

Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi'-măn, *not* nū'-măn.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-răl'-jĭ-ă, *not* nū-răl'-jă.

A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—nē-vă'-dă.

new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.

Newfoundland—nū'-fűnd-lănd.

"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

and last syllables, when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names. Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first"—*Gaz*

New Orleans—*nū ōr'-lē-ānz*, *not* *nū ōr-lēnz'*.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz*

newspaper—*nūz'-pā-pēr*, *not* *nūs'-pā-pēr*.

Ngami (Lake)—*nġá'-mē*.

Niagara—*nī-āġ'-ā-rá*, *not* *nē-āġ'-ā-rá*.

"Originally *nē-a-ġā'-rá* or rather *nē-ā-ġā-rā'*."—*Gaz*.

niaiserie—*nē-ā-zēr-č'*.

Nibelungen-Lied—*nē'-bčl-ōng-ēn-léd*.

Nicaea—*nī-sē'-ā*.

Nicaragua—*nč-kā-rā'-ġwā*.

Nice—*nēs*.

nicety—*nī-sē-tī*, *not* *nīs'-tī*.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *c*"—*Walker*

niche—*nīch*.

Nicolaitans—*nīk-ō-lā'-lī-ānz*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nicotine—nĭk'-ō-tĭn or nĭk'-ō-tĕn.

See *aniline*.

Niebuhr—nē'-bōor.

In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

Niemen—nē'-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm'-ĕn.

Niger—nĭ'-jĕr.

nihilism—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭzm.

nihilist—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭst.

Nijni-Novgorod — nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd ;  
nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nizhnee-Novgorod*.

Niobe—nĭ'-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ŏn'.

See *Nippon*.

Nipissing—nĭp'-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nepissing*.

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn'.

See *Nippon*.

Nirvana—nĭr-vā'-nā.

Nismes—nēm.

See *Nîmes*.

Nitocris—nĭ-tŏ'-krĭs.

Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd ;  
nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nijni-Novgorod*.

noblesse oblige—nŏ-blĕs' ō-blĕzh'.

nomad—nŏm'-ăd.

Haldeman says nŏ'-măd.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd'-ik

nom de plume—nôn dü plum

For on and ü, see pp 27 and 26

nomenclature—nō'-mĕn klăt-yūr, nō'-mĕn  
klăt-yūr (Wor and Hal), nō'-mĕn  
klă-tūr (Imp)

Do not say nō mĕn' klă tūr

nominative—nôm'-in-ă-tīv, *not* nôm'-nă-tīv.

nonage—nôn'-ăj, *not* nō'-năj

nonchalance — nôn-sha-lĕns', Fr. pron.  
nôn-shă-lăns'. See *nonchalant*.

For ôv and av, see pp 27 and 26

none—nŭn or nōn

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's,  
but is not given in edition of 1900

nonpareil—nôn-pă-rĕl, *not* nôn-pa-rĕl'.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*"—*Shakespeare*

nook—nōök

Worcester gives nōök as a secondary form

Webster says "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the *oo*, as in *food*, but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel"

noose—nōōs or nōōz

The first pronunciation is the one in general use, the second is the one preferred by Worcester

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Nordensjöld—nôr'-dën-shöld.

For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôth-ēst'; coll. nôr-ēst'.

northwest—nôth-wēst'; coll. nôr-wēst'.

Norwich (Eng.)—nôr'-ij.

Norwich. (U. S.)—nôr'-wich or nör'-ich.

nosology—nō-söl'-ō-jī.

Worcester gives nō-zöl'-ō-jī as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nös-täl'-jī-ä.

nostrum—nös'-trüm, *not* nō'-strüm.

notable (remarkable)—nō'-tà-bl.

notable (thrifty)—nöt'-ä-bl.

nothing—nüth'-ing or nöth'-ing.

Webster gives the first form only.

notochord—nō'-tō-kôrd, *not* nöt'-ō-kôrd.

Notre Dame—nō-tr-däm'.

noumenon — nōō'-mē-nön ; now'-mē-nön  
(Web.).

nous (intellect) nows.

nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh'.

Novalis—nō-vä'-līs.

novel—növ'-ël.

"It is often pronounced növ'-vl in the  
United States."—*Worcester*.

novelty—növ'-ël-tī.

novice—növ'-īs, *not* növ'-ūs.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

novitiate—nō-vīsh'-i-at

noxious—nōk'-shus, *not* nōk'-shī-ūs.

nuance—nu āns'

For ū and an see p. 26

nucleolus—nū-kle'-ō-lūs, *not* nū-kle-ō'-lūs

nuisance—nū'-sāns, *not* nōō'-sāns

numismatics—nū-mīz-māt'-iks

Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mīs  
māt' īks

nuncio—nūn'-shī-ō, *not* nūn'-sī-ō

nuncupative—nūn kū'-pā tīv or nūn'-kū-  
pa-tīv, nūng-kū-pa-tīv (C)

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give  
the first only "A *nuncupative* will "

Nuneaton—nūn'-ē-tūn

nuptial—nūp'-shāl, *not* nūp'-chāl

Nyassa (Lake)—nē-ās'-sā

nymphæan—nīm'-fé'-ān, *not* nīm'-fé-ān.

## O

oasis—ō'-a-sīs or ō-ā'-sīs.

Worcester gives the first only Stormonth  
and the New Imperial give the last only

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

See *cloths*, *oath*

obduracy—ōb'-dū-rā-sī or ōb-dū'-rā-sī.

obdurate—ōb'-dū-rat or ōb-dū'-rat.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



obeisance—ō-bē'-sāns or ō-bā'-sāns.

Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē'-sānt or ō-bā'-sānt.

See *obeisance*.

obelisk—ōb'-ĕ-lisk, *not* ōb'-lisk.

Ober Ammergau—ō'-bĕr ām'-mĕr-gow.

Oberon—ōb'-ĕr-ōn, *not* ō'-bĕr-ōn.

obese—ō-bēs'.

obesity—ō-bēs'-īt-ĭ.

obiit—ō'-bĭ-īt.

object (n.)—ōb'-jĕkt.

object (vb.)—ōb-jĕkt'.

See *absent*.

objurgate—ōb-jûr'-gāt, *not* ōb'-jûr-gāt.

obligato—ōb-lĕ-gā'-tō.

obligatory—ōb'-lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ, *or* ōb-lĭg'-ā-tō-rĭ.

oblige—ō-blĭj'.

"Formerly ō-blĕj', and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—*Webster*.

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

oblique—*öb-lék'* or *öb-lik'*.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoepists, is rarely heard.

oboe—*ö'-boi* or *ö'-bö-ä*.

See *hautboy*

obolus—*öb'-ö-lüs*.

obscenity—*öb-sën'-it-l*, *not öb-së'-nît-l*.

obsequies—*öb'-së-kwîz*.

obsolete—*öb'-sö-lët*.

obtrusive—*öb-trü'-siv*, *not öb-trü'-ziv*.

obverse (n.)—*öb'-vërs*.

obverse (adj.)—*öb-vërs'*.

See *absent*.

occult—*ök-kült'*, *not ök'-kült*.

Oceana (imaginary country)—*ö-së'-ä-nä* or *ö-shë-ä'-nä*.

Oceania—*ö-shë-ä'-nî-ä*.

oceanic—*ö-shë-än'-ik*; *ö-sî-än'-ik* (Hal).

Oceanica—*ö-shë-än'-ik-ä*.

Oceanus—*ö-së'-ä-nüs*.

ocelot—*ö'-së-löt*.

ochrea—*ö'-krë-ä*.

Ocklawaha—*ök-lä-wä'-hä*.

octagonal—*ök-täg'-ö-näl*.

octavo—*ök-tä'-vö*.

*ök-tä'-vö* is a secondary pronunciation of Haldeman's

octogenary — *ök-töj'-ën-ä-rî* or *ök'-tö-jë-nä-rî*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

octopus—*ök'-tō-pūs*, *not* *ök-tō'-pūs*.

octuple—*ök'-tū-pl*.

odalisque—*ō'-dā-līsk* ; Fr. pron. *ō-dā-lēs-k'*.

Odeon—*ō-dē'-ōn*.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced *ō'-dē-ōn*."—*Wor*.

odic—*ō'-dik* or *öd'-ik*.

"*Odic* force."

odious—*ō'-dī-ūs*.

Worcester prefers *ōd'-yūs*.

Odoacer—*ō-dō-ā'-sēr*, *not* *ō-dō'-ā-sēr*.

Odysseus—*ō-dīs'-ē-ūs* or *ō-dīs'-sūs*.

See *Morpheus*.

Odyssey—*öd'-īs-ē*, *not* *ō-dīs'-ē*.

Oedipus Tyrannus—*öd'-īp-ūs tīr-ān'-ūs*

See *Ægean*.

Oehlschläger—*ö'-lën-shlā-gēr*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Oersted—*ör'-stēd*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

oesophagus—*ē-sōf'-ā-gūs*.

official—*ōf-fīsh'-āl*.

officinal—*ōf-fīs'-īn-āl* or *ōf-fīs-ī'-nāl*.

Worcester prefers the second.

often—*ōf'-n*, *not* *ōf'-tēn*.

See *accost*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ogee—ô-jê'.

ogle—ô'-ġl.

Oileus—ô-il'-e-ūs or ô-l'-lūs.

*See Morpheus*

Oise—wáz.

"Almost wíz"—*Gaz*

Okefinokee—ô-kê-fín-ô'-kê.

Okhotsk (Sea)—ô-kòtsk'; Russian pron  
ô-hòtsk'.

For κ, see p 28

oleander—ô-lê-ăn'-dēr, *not* ô'-lê-ăn-dēr.

Ole Bull—ô'-lê bööl.

olefiant—ô-lê'-fi-ánt or ô lēf'-l änt.

Worcester's preference is for the second pronunciation

oleomargarine—ô-lê-ô-mār'-ġa-rín or ô-lê-  
ô-mār'-ġa-rĕn

*See aniline*

olfactory—ôl-fák'-tô-rĭ, *not* ôl-fák'-trĭ.

olibanum—ô-lib'-â-nŭm.

olio—ô'-lĭ-ô or ôl'-yô

Omaha—ô'-mâ-hô, *not* ô'-mâ-hâ

omega—ô-mê'-ġâ or ô'-mê-ġâ, ô'-mêġ-â  
(Stor. and Hal)

omelet—ôm'-ê-lêt; ôm'-lêt (Wor.); ôm'-êl-  
êt or ôm'-lêt (Stor.).

Webster gives ôm'-lêt as a secondary pronunciation

(*For Key of Signs see p 37*)

ominous—*öm'-in-üs*, *not* *ô'-mĭn-üs*.

omniscient—*öm-nĭsh'-ĕnt*.

Worcester and Stormonth say *öm-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕnt*.

on dit—*ôN-dē'*.

For *ôN*, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—*ô-nē'-gā* ; Russian pron.  
*ô-nā'-gä*.

Oneida—*ô-nĭ'-dä*.

onerous—*ön'-ēr-üs*.

Onesiphorus—*ô-nē-sĭf'-ô-rüs*.

only—*ön'-lĭ*, *not* *ôn'-lĭ*.

Onondaga (Lake)—*ön-ön-dô'-gä*.

onyx—*ô'-nĭks* or *ön'-ĭks*.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say *ön'-ĭks*.

oolong—*ôo'-lǒng*.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—*ô-päs'-ĭt-ĭ*.

opal—*ô'-pl*.

Smart says *ô'-pôl*.

Ophir—*ô'-fēr*.

Ophiucus—*ô-fĭ-yū'-küs*.

ophthalmy—*ôf-thäl'-mĭ* or *öp'-thäl-mĭ*.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says *ôf-thäl'-mĭ*.

Opie—*ô'-pĭ*.

Opigena—*ô-pĭj'-ē-nä*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

opinable—ô-pr' na-bl

opine—ô-pin

opodeldoc—ôp-ô del'-dôk.

opponent—ôp-pô'-nënt

"Erroneously, ôp pô nënt"—*Worcester*

opportune—ôp-pôr-tûn'

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable

oppugner—ôp-pû'-nēr

oral—ô'-rāl

orang-outang—ô-răng'-ôo-tăng.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says ô'-răng ôo' tăng See *orang ut in*

orange—ôr'-ěj, *not* ôr'-ěj *nor* ôr'-čnj

See *accost*

orchestra—ôr'-kēs-trá or ôr-kēs'-trá.

The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral—ôr'-kēs trāl or or kēs'-trāl

orchid—ôr'-kíd, *not* ôr'-chíd.

orchus—ôr'-kís, *not* ôr'-chís

ordeal—ôr'-dē-āl, *not* ôr-dē'-āl

A very common error

ordinance—ôr'-dín-āns.

See *ordnance*

ordinary—ôr'-dín-ā rī.

ordnance—ôrd -nāns.

See *ordnance*

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

orgeat—ôr'-zhăt or ôr-zhà'.

Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr'-jĭz, *not* ôr'-jĕz.

oriel—ô'-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ôr'-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ôr'-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ôr'-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ô-rĭj'-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ô-rĭ'-ôn, *not* ô'-rĭ-ôn.

See *Arion*.

orison—ôr'-ĭz-ŭn, *not* ô-rĭ'-zŭn.

ormolu—ôr-mô-loô'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr'-mŭzd or ôr'-möözd.

See *Ahriman*.

ornate—ôr'-năt or ôr-năt'.

Stormonth says ôr-năt'.

oroide—ô'-roid.

orotund—ô'-rô-tŭnd.

Stormonth says ôr-ô-tŭnd'.

Orphean—ôr-fĕ'-ăn or ôr'-fĕ-ăn.

Worcester gives the first only.

Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus*, is more properly accented *or'phean*."

Orpheus—ôr'-fĕ-ŭs or ôr'-fŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

orthoëpist—ôr'-thō-ĕ-pĭst.

Haldeman prefers ôr-thō'-ĕ-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

orthoepy—ôr'-thô-ê-pî

The New Imperial gives ôr thô ê pî as a secondary form

Osage—ô-sáj', Fr pron ô-zâzh'.

osier—ô'-zhěr

Osiris—ô-sî'-rîs

Osrick—ôz'-rîk, *not* ôs'-rîk.

Ossian—ôsh'-ân

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ôsh' e ân

Ossoli—ôs'-sô-lê

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*"

Osterode—ôs'-těr-ô-dě.

ostler—ôs'-lěr.

Worcester and Stormonth also say ôs'-lěr  
See *hostler*

ostrich—ôs'-trîch.

See *accost*

Otaheite—ô-tâ-hê'-tê.

otium—ô'-shî-ûm

Ottawa—ôt'-â-wâ.

Oude—owd, *not* ôod.

Oudinot—ôo-dê-nô'.

Ouida—wî'-da.

ousel—ôo'-zî

oust—owst, *not* ôost.

outré—ôo-trâ'.

Ovalle de—dâ ô-vâl'-yâ.

See *llano*



overalls—ō'-vēr-ôlz, *not* ō'-vēr-hôlz.

overseer—ō-vēr-sēr' or ō-vēr-sē'-ēr.

Worcester says ō-vēr-sē'-ēr.

overt—ō'-vērt.

Ovid—ōv'-īd, *not* ō'-vīd.

oviparous—ō-vīp'-ā-rūs.

Oxenstiern—ōks'-ēn-stērn.

oxide—ōks'-īd or ōks'-īd.

See *ide*.

Oyer—ō'-yēr, *not* oi'-yēr.

"Oyer and Terminer."

Oyez—ō'-yēs.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.

ozone—ō'-zōn or ō-zōn'.

## P

pacha—pā-shā' or pā-shô'

Worcester gives the second only. See *pashaw*.

pachyderm—pāk'-ī-děrm.

pacification—pā-sīf-īk-ā'-shūn or pās-īf-īk-ā'-shūn.

Worcester prefers the second.

pacificator—pā-sīf-īk-ā-tēr or pās'-īf-īk-ā-tēr.

Pactolus—pāk-tō'-lūs, *not* pāk'-tō-lūs.

padrone—pā-drō'-nā, *not* pād-rōn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Padua—păd yū ā.

pæony—pē ō-nī

See *pcony* and *piony*

Pæstum—pēs tūm

Paganini—pā ġa ne nē

pageant—pāj ānt or pā jānt.

The New Imperial ġ ves the first only

pageantry—pāj ānt rī or pā jānt rī

Worcester ġives the first only

Paget—pāj ēt

paillasse—pāl ġ ās, *not* pāl ī ās tēr

Also spelled *fallasse* and pronounced as above

pajama—pā jā mā. See *pyjama*

Palæmon—pā lē mōn

Palamedes—pāl ā me dēs

Palatquin—pāl āng kēn

Also spelled *pālā keen* and *palron neel as* above

palatial—pā lā shāl *not* pāl āsh āl

palatine—pāl ā tīn or pāl ā tīn

Palatinus—pāl ā tī nūs

palaver—pāl ā ver

palazzo—pāl āt -sō

paleontology—pā lē-ōn tōl -ō-ġl

paleosaurus—pā lē-ō-sō rūś.

Palestine—pāl -ēs-tīn *not* pāl -ēs-tēn.

palatot—pāl -ē tō. Tr pron pāl tō'

(For *Acet of Seven* s. p. 27)

palette—păl'-ět, *not* päl-ět'.

palfrey—pól'-frī.

Worcester gives päl'-frī as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pól'-frī.

Palgrave—pól'-grāv.

Pali—pä'-lē ; pä'-lī (Imp.).

Worcester says pä'-lī.

Palissy—păl'-is-ī ; Fr. pron. pä-lē-sē'.

pall-mall—pěl-měl'. See *pell-mell*.

Pall-Mall (street in London)—pěl-měl',  
*not* päl-mäl', *nor* pól-mól'.

palm—päm ; *never* päm.

Palmerston—päm'-ēr-stün, *not* päl'-mēr-stün.

palmistry—päl'-mīs-trī, *not* pä'-mīs-trī.

Palos—pä'-lōs, *not* pā'-lōs.

palsied—pól'-zīd.

paltry—pól'-trī.

palustrine—pā-lūs'-trīn.

Panama—pän-ä-mä'.

pancreas—päng'-krē-ās or pän'-krē-ās,

Worcester gives the first only.

pancreatine—pän'-krē-à-tīn.

See *aniline*.

Pandoor—pän'-dōor.

Worcester says pän-dōor'. Also spelled *Pandour*, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—pän-dō'-rà.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

panegyric—păn-č jír' ik

Sn art says pan e jer ik

Worcester remarks Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squēr rēl and pan e jer ik yet he says The irregular sound of *i* and *y* in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle* which were once pronounced spēr' it and mēr a cle

panegyrist—păn'-č jír' ist.

pannier—păn'-yēr or păn' nī-ēr

panorama—păn-ō-ra-má or păn-ō-rá'-ma;  
*not* păn-ō-rām'-a.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation, the New Imperial gives the first only

pantaloons—păn tá lōonz'

Pantheon—păn thē'-ōn or păn'-thē-ōn

Worcester gives the first only As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn' thē ōn, as an English word păn thē ōn

pantomime—păn' tō-mīm, *not* păn' tō-mīn.

pantomimic—păn tō-mīm ik

pantomimist—păn'-tō-mī mīst.

Paoli di—dč pā'-ō-lč, almost pow' lē.

paolo (coin)—pā -ō-lō

papa—pa pā', or pā' pā.

See *mamma*

The first is the marking of the dictionaries, the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

papaw—pâ-pô'.

papier-mâché—pâp-yâ' mǎ-shâ'.

Papua—păp'-ôo-â or pâ'-pôo-â.

papyrus—pâ-pî'-rûs, *not* păp'-îr-ûs.

Para—pâ-râ'.

parabola—pâ-răb'-ô-lâ.

Paracelsus—păr-â-sěl'-sûs.

parachute—păr'-â-shût.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr'-â-klêt.

paradigm—păr'-â-dîm.

paradisiacal—păr-ăd-îs-î'-ăk-ăl.

paraffine—păr'-ăf-în.

See *aniline*.

Paraguay—pâ-ră-gwî' or pâ'-ră-gwǎ.

paralleliped—păr-ăl-ěl-ô-pî'-pěd.

Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ěl-ô-pîp'-ěd

parallelipedon—păr-ăl-ěl-ô-pîp'-ē-dôn.

Paramaribo—păr-â-măr'-îb-ô.

Paraná—pâ-ră-nâ'.

parasol—păr'-â-söl.

Worcester gives păr'-â-söl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—păr'-sē.

parcel—păr'-sěl.

"Colloquially pār'-sl."—*Webster*.

paregoric—păr-ē-gör'-îk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

parenchyma—pa-rčng'-kīm-ā.

Worcester says pa rčn' kīm-ā

Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word

parent—pār'-čnt or pā rčnt

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā'-rčnt"—*Webster* (1884)

parentage—pār'-čnt-āj

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives pār'-čnt-āj

paresis—pār'-č-sīs, *not* pā-rē'-sīs.

par excellence—pār čk-sčl-āns'.

For an, see p. 26

pariah—pā'-rī-ā or pā'-rī-ā

Stormonth says pār'-ī ā

Parian—pā'-rī-ān, *not* pār'-ī-ān.

parietal—pā-rī'-č-tāl.

Parisian—pā-rīzh'-ān.

Worcester says pā rīzh'-ē-ān, and Stormonth, pā-rīz'-ī ān

parliament—pār'-līm-čnt.

This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Worcester.

I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word pār'-lī-mčnt

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

pasquinade—pās-kwīn-ād'.

passé—pa sa

Pasteur—pas-tor'.

For ô, see p 25

pastel—pās'-tél

pasticcio—pā-tĕ -chĕ ô

Worcester says pās-tĕh'-yô, and Stormonth  
pās tĕh'-l ô

pastil—pās'-tĭl.

See *pastille*.

pastille—pās-tĕl'.

See *pastil*

pastorale—pās-tô-rā'-lā.

Stormonth says pās-tô-rā'-lĕ

Patchogue—pāt-choġ'.

patchouly—pā-choō'-lĭ.

pâté de foie gras—pā-tā' dŏ fwā grā

paten—pāt'-ĕn.

"*Patens* of bright gold"—*Shakespeare* See  
*patine*

patent (n)—pāt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

In this and the three following words, the  
second pronunciation is rarely heard, it is,  
however, preferred by many authorities, and  
is accordingly given in this book

patent (adj)—pāt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

patent (vb)—pāt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt

patentee—pāt'-ĕn-tĕ or pā'-tĕn tĕ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

pater-noster.—pā'-těr nös'-těr.

Stormonth says păt'-ěr nös'-těr.

path—pāth.

See *ask*.

pathos—pā'-thös, *not* pāth'-ös.

paths—pāthz.

See *ask* and *cloths*.

patine—păt'-in, *not* păt'-ēn.

See *paten*. Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—pā-twā' ; păt-wô' (Wor.).

patrimony—păt'-rīm-ō-nī.

patriot—pā'-trī-öt ; păt'-rī-öt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā'-trī-öt'-ik.

Worcester gives păt-rī-öt'-ik as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā'-trī-öt-izm.

Patroclus—pā-trō'-klūs.

patrol—pā-trōl'

Stormonth says păt-rōl'.

patron—pā'-trūn, *not* păt'-rūn.

patronage—păt'-rūn-āj.

Smart and Stormonth say pā'-trōn-āj.

patronal—păt'-rūn-āl.

Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā'-trōn-āl.

patroness—pā'-trūn-ēs, *not* păt'-rūn-ēs.

patronize—păt'-rūn-īz.

Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā'-trōn-īz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



patronless—pá'-trün lës, *not* pát'-rún-lës.

Pau—pō

paunch—ponch or panch

Worcester prefers the second form

Pavia—pā vc'-a

pecan (nut)—pč-kān or pē kōn'.

Webster and Stormonth give the first only

peculiar—pē-kūl-yčr

Worcester gives pē kō ll ār as a secondary pronunciation

peculiarity—pč-kūl-yār'-īt-I

Worcester gives pē kōl yē ār'-īt I

pecuniary—pē-kūn'-yā rī

Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kō nī ā rī

pedagogics—pčd'-ā-ġōj'-iks

pedagogism—pčd'-ā-ġōġ'-izm

Worcester says pčd'-ā ġō ġizm

pedagogue—pčd'-ā-ġōġ

pedagogy—pčd'-ā-ġō-jī, pčd'-ā-ġōj-ī

(Wor)

pedal (n)—pčd'-āl

Perry says pē dāl

pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pč'-dal

pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pčd'-al

pedestal—pčd'-čs-tāl, *not* pē-dčs'-tāl

peduncle—pč-dūngk'-l

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Pegasus—pěg'-á-sűs.

peignior—pān-ywār'.

See *baignoire*.

Pekin—pē-kĭn'.

See *Peking*.

Peking—pē-kĭng'.

See *Pekin*.

Pelagius—pē-lā'-jĭ-űs.

Pelasgi—pē-lās'-jĭ.

Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā'.

Peloponnesus—pěl-ō-pŏn-ē'-sűs.

Pemigewasset—pēm-ĭj-ē-wŏs'-ĭt.

penance—pĕn'-ăns.

Penates—pē-nā'-tēz.

pencil—pĕn'-sĭl.

See *pensile*.

Penelope—pē-něl'-ō-pē.

penguin—pĕn'-gŭĭn, *not* pĕng'-gŭĭn.

penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-shà-rĭ.

penknife—pĕn'-nĭf, *not* pĕn'-ĭf.

Penrith—pĕn'-rĭth ; often pronounced pē-rĭth.

pensile—pĕn'-sĭl.

See *pencil*.

Pentateuch—pĕn'-tā-tűk.

Pentecost—pĕn'-tē-kŏst.

Sheridan and Craig say pĕn'-tē-kŏst.

Pentheus—pĕn'-thē-űs or pĕn'-thűs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

penult—pĕ'-nŭlt or pē-nŭlt'.

peony—pē'-o-nī.

See *pæony* and *piony*

Pepin—pĕp'-ĭn or pĭp'-ĭn; Fr. pron. pĕp-  
ăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

pep.line—pĕp'-sĭn, *not* pĕp'-sĕn.

See *aniline*.

Pepys—pĕp'-ĭs or pĕps.

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tŭr.

percale—pĕr-kăl'; Fr. pron. par-kăl'.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk'-ăs.

Perdita—pĕr'-dĭt-ă, *not* pĕr-dĕ'-tă.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pâr.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily — pĕr'-ĕmp-tŏ-rĭl-ĭ, *not* pĕ-  
rĕmp'-tŏ-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr'-ĕmp-tŏ-rĭ, *not* pĕ-rĕmp'-  
tŏ-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr'-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pĕr'-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt'.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second

perfidious—pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

perfume (n.)—pěr'-fūm or pěr-fūm'.

See *perfect*.

perfume (vb.)—pěr-fūm'.

perfunctory—pěr-fūngk'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives pěr'-fūngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

perhaps—pěr-hăps', *not* prăps.

peri (fairy)—pě'-rĭ.

peri (prefix)—pěr'-ĭ, *not* pěr'-ĭ.

perigee—pěr'-ĭ-jē.

perihelion—pěr'-ĭ-hēl'-yŭn or pěr'-ĭ-hēl'-lĭ-ŏn.

pěr'-ĭ-hēl'-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭk.

periphrasis—pē-rĭf'-rā-sĭs.

perissad—pěr'-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs'-săd (Wor.).

peritonitis—pěr'-ĭ-tō-nĭ'-tĭs, *not* pěr'-ĭ-tō-nē'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

permit (n.)—pěr'-mĭt or pěr-mĭt' ; pěr'-mĭt (Imp.).

See *perfect*.

permit (vb.)—pěr-mĭt'.

Pernambuco—pěr-nām-bōō'-kō.

perpetuity—pěr-pē-tū'-ĭ-tĭ.

perruquier—pěr-rōok-ē-ēr or pā-rōok-yā'.

Persephone—pěr-sěf'-ō-nē.

Perseus—pěr'-sē-ŭs or pěr'-sūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Persia—pēr' shĭ-a, *not* pĕr'-zhâ.

Persian—per shăn *not* per-zhăn.

persiflage—par se-flazh

Stormonth says pēr sĭ flazh

persist—pēr sist', *not* per zist'.

persistent—per-sist ěnt *not* pĕr-zist'-ěnt.

personnel—par sŏ nĕl

perspiration — pĕr-spĭr-â'-shŭn, *not* pres  
pĭr â-shŭn

persuasive—per-swâ'-sĭv

pĕr swâ zĭv is the pronunciation given by  
Haldeman

pertinacious—pĕr tĭn-â'-shŭs, *not* pĕr-tĭn-  
ăsh'-ŭs

Perugino—pâ-rŭō-jĕ'-nŏ.

peruke—pĕr'-ŏŏk

Stormonth says pĕr ŏŏk', and Haldeman,  
pĕr' ŏŏk

peruse—pĕ-rŭz'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say pĕr ŏŏz'

Peshawur — pâ-show' - ěr ; pĕsh-ow' - ěr  
(Gaz).

Pestalozzi—pĕs-tă-lŏt'-sĕ.

Pesth—pĕst ; Hungarian pron pĕsht.

See *Buda Pesth*

pestle—pĕs'-sl.

pes'-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Wor-  
cester's and Stormonth's

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

petal—pět'-ăl or pē'-tăl ; pět'-ăl (Imp.).

"However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive \* \* \* that the short sound is in more general use."  
—Walker.

Petchora—pět'-chō'-ră ; pět'-chō'-ră (Gaz.).

petit—pět'-i ; Fr. pron. pē-tē'.

petite—pē-tēt'.

Petrarch—pē'-trärk.

petrel—pět'-rěl.

pē'-trěl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō'-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio*.

Petruchio—pē-trū'-chī-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō'-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio*.

"Katharine and *Petruchio*."

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

pewit—pē'-wīt.

Phædo—fē'-dō.

Phædrus—fē'-drūs.

Phaethon—fā'-ē-thön.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton*."—Wor.

phaeton—fā'-ē-tön, *not* fā'-tön.

phalanx—fā'-längks or fäl'-ängks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer fäl'-ängks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Pharaoh—fā' rô or fā'-rā-ō

pharmaceutic—far ma-sū'-tīk

pharmaceutist—far mā su'-tīst.

pharmacist—far ma sīst

pharmacopœia—far ma-kō-pc'-yā.

Pharos—fā rōs

The *Pharos* of Alexandria

pharyngeal—fār ĩn-jc 'l or fā rĩn-jc 'l

Worcester gives the second only

pharyngitis—fār-ĩn-jī'-tīs

See *itis*

pharynx—fār'-ĩngks.

Phenice—fē-nī'-sē or fē -nīs

Perry says fē nīs

phial—fī'-āl

See *vial*, the usual spelling.

Philemon—fī-lē'-mōn

' The Epistle to *Philemon* "

Philippi—fīl ĩp'-ĭ, *not* fīl'-ĭp-ĭ

philippic—fīl ĩp'-ĭk, *not* fīl'-ĭp-ĭk.

Philippine (Islands)—fīl -ĭp-ĩn, *not* fīl'-ĭp-ēn.

Philistine—fīl ĩs'-tĩn , fīl'-ĭs-tĩn (Stor ), *not*  
fīl'-ĭs-tĩn

philistinism—fīl-ĭs'-tĩn ĩzm

Stormonth says fīl ĩs tĩn ĩzm

Philo—fī'-lō, *not* fē'-lō.

philologic—fīl-ō-lōj'-ĭk, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-ĭk.

In this and the two following words, the *f*  
in the first syllable is *short*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

philologist—fīl-öl'-ō-jīst.

See *philologic*.

philology—fīl-öl'-ō-jī.

See *philologic*.

philopena—fīl-ō-pē'-nā.

philosophic—fīl-ō-sōf'-īk or fīl-ō-zōf'-īk.

The first form is the only one given by Webster ; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fīl-ōs'-ō-fī.

Phlegethon—flēj'-ē-thōn.

phlegm—flēm.

Phlegyas—flē'-jī-ās.

Phocion—fō'-shī-ōn, *not* fō'-shōn.

Phœbus—fē'-būs.

phonics—fōn'-īks.

Stormonth says fō'-nīks.

phosphorus—fōs'-fōr-ūs, *not* fōs-fō'-rūs.

photographer—fō-tōg'-rā-fēr.

photogravure—fō-tō-g'rā-vūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

phrenology—frē-nōl'-ō-jī.

Stormonth and Haldeman say frēn-ōl'-ō-jī.

phthisic—tīz'-īk.

Smart says : " As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced ? ”

phthisis—thí'-sís

Worcester prefers tí'-sís Haldeman says thí sís, ths'-ls, and tí' sís Do not say té'-sís

physicist—fíz'-ls-íst.

physiognomy—fíz-I-ðǫ̃'-nó-mí.

“ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French ”—*Walker*.

physique—fí-zék'.

Stormonth says fíz-ék'.

pianist—pl-à'-níst. See *pianiste*.

Stormonth says pl-án'-íst Do not pronounce the word pē'-án-íst.

piano—pē-à'-nó.

pē-án'-ò is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

piano-forte—pē-à'-nó fôr'-tà.

Worcester gives pl-a'-nò fôr'-tē or pl-án'-ò fôr'-tē, and remarks “ often pē-án'-ò fòrt.”

“ The pronunciation pē-án'-ò fòrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester ”—*S & H*

piazza—pl-áz'-zà ; It. pron. pč-àt'-sà.

pibroch—pč'-bròk.

Smart also says pč'-bròk.

pica (type)—pl'-ká.

picador—pč'-kà-dòr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

piccolo—pĭk'-ō-lō ; It. pron. pē'-kō-lō.

Piccolomini—pĭk'-ō-lō'-mē-nē.

Pichegru—pēsh'-grōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-grü'.

For ü, see p. 26.

piebald—pī'-bôld.

pied—pīd.

"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."

Piedmont—pēd'-mōnt.

pigeon—pĭj'-ŭn.

pĭj'-ŭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

pilaster—pĭl'-ās'-tēr, *not* pĭl'-ās-tēr.

pimpernel—pĭm'-pēr-nēl.

Pinacotheca—pĭn-ā-kō-thē'-kā.

Pinacothek—pē-nā-kō-tāk'.

pincers—pĭn'-sērz.

Haldeman says pĭn'-chērz.

pinchbeck—pĭnch'-bēk, *not* pĭnch'-bāk.

Pindarus—pĭn'-dā-rŭs.

pineal—pī'-nē-āl or pĭn'-ē-āl.

"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.

piony—pī'-ō-nī.

See *pæony* and *peony*.

Piqua—pĭk'-wā ; often pronounced pĭk'-wā.

piquant—pē'-kānt or pĭk'-ānt.

Webster (1900) prefers pē'-kānt ; Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē'-kānt ; Haldeman says pē'-kānt or pĭk'-ānt. See *piquancy*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pique—pěk.

*See amber gris*

piquet (game)—pě kět or pík et

Piræus—pí re -us

Pisa—pe za or pe -sa.

Piscataqua—pís-kát'-a-kwà.

piscatory—pís -ka-tò-rí.

Pisces—pís -éz

Pisistratus—pí-sís'-trá tūs, *not* pís-ís-trá'-tūs

pistole (coin)—pís-tòl'

Pitcairn (Island) — pít-kárn'; pít-kárn'  
(Gaz)

pithecoid—píth'-č koid.

'The *pithecoid* apes'

Pizarro—pě-zăr'-ò; Sp. pron pě thăr'-ò.

*See Lopez*

placable—plá'-ká bl

plāk' á bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman

placard—pl i kárd' or plāk'-árd

Stormonth and Haldeman say plāk' árd  
The New Imperial gives plāk' ard or plākard'.

plagiarism—plá'-já-rizm or plá'-jí á rizm

plagiarist — plá'-já-ríst; plá'-jí -á -ríst  
(Wor)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

plagiarize—plā'-jā-rīz ; plā'-jī-a-rīz (Wor.).  
 plagiary—plā'-jā-rī.

Worcester prefers plā'-jī-ā-rī, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāg, *not* plēg.

plaice—plās.

plaid—plād.

Stormonth says plād or pläd. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster*.

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England.

plaintiff—plān'-tīf, *not* plēn'-tīf.

plait—plāt; coll. plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt*"; and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*."

Plata, Rio de la—rē'-ō dā lä plā'-tā.

Plataea—plā tē'-ā.

plateau—plā-tō'.

platina—plāt'-īn-ā or plā-tē'-nā.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. "This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plā-tē'-na*; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum*.

platinum—plāt'-īn-ūm or plā-tē'-num.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.  
 See *platina*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

plaza—plà -za , Sp pron pla-thá.

*See Lopez*

plebeian—plē be'-yān *not* plē' bē-yān.

plebiscite—plēb is-it

Worcester prefers plēb' is it

plebiscitum—ple-bīs-sī -tūm.

Pleiades—plē -ya dēz

Pleiads—plē -yādz

pleistocene—plī stō sēn

plenary—plē -nā rī

Worcester prefers plēn' ā rī

plenipotentiary—plēn-i-pō-tēn'-shī-ā-rī.

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables  
—plēn ī pō tēn' shār ī

plethora—plēth'-ō-ra.

plethoric—plē-thōr'-īk or plēth'-ō rīk

"Although all the principal English ortho-  
pists place the accent of this word on the  
second syllable, yet Mr Todd says 'It is  
now usually placed on the first'"—*Worcester*.

Pliny—plīn'-ī

pliocene—plī'-ō-sēn

Plotinus—plō-tī'-nūs

plover—plāv'-ēr, *not* plō'-vēr.

pneumatics—nū-māt'-īks.

Pnyx—nīks.

podgy—pōj'-ī.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced pūj'-ī

(*See Key of Signs* *see p. 37*)

podophylline—pöd-ō-fil'-in.

See *aniline*.

podophyllum—pöd-ō-fil'-üm.

poem—pō-ēm, *not* pō'-üm.

See *damage*.

poesy—pō'-ē-sī, *not* pō'-ē-zī.

poetaster—pō'-ēt-ās-tēr.

poignant—poin'-änt, *not* poin'-yänt.

A few lexicographers say pwoin'-änt.

poison—poi'-zn.

Poitevin—pwät-vän'.

For äñ, see p. 26.

Poitiers—pwä-tī-ä' ; sometimes anglicized  
poi-tērz'.

Polaris—pō-lā'-rīs, *not* pō'-lā-rīs.

Polignac de—dŭ pō-lên-yäk'.

pollen—pöl'-lën.

polliwig—pöl'-ī-wīg.

"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog  
(pöl'-ī-wög)." — *Wor.*

polonaise—pō-lō-nāz'.

Polycrates—pō-lik'-rā-tēz.

polygamy—pō-līg'-ā-mī, *not* pöl'-īg-ā-mī.

Polygnotus—pöl'-īg-nō'-tūs.

Polyhymnia—pöl'-ī-hīm'-nī-ä.

See *Polymnia*.

Polymnia—pō-līm'-nī-ä.

See *Polyhymnia*.

Polynesia—pöl'-ī-nē'-shī-ä, *not* pöl'-ī-nē'-zhä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

polype—pöl' Ip

pöl' Ip e is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pöl I fè' mūs

pomade—pō-mād'

Haldeman says pō mād or pō mād', and  
Stormonth pō mad'

pomegranate—pūm-ġrān'-at; pōm'-ġrān-at  
(Stor), pūm'-ġrān-at (Hal)

pommel—pūm'-mēl, *not* pōm'-mēl

Pomona—pō mō'-ná

Pompadour de—dū pōn-pā-dōor'.

For on, see p 27

Pompeia—pōm pē'-ya.

Pompeii—pōm pā'-yē, *not* pōm' pē-i

Ponce de Leon—pōn'-thā dā lá ōn'; angli  
cized pōns dē lē'-ōn

The pronunciation pōn-sē dē lē-ōn is  
often heard

Pondicherry—pōn-dī-shčr'-i

poniard—pōn'-yčrd, *not* pwōn'-yārd.

Poniatowski—pō-nč à tōvs kē

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pōnt chār-trān'.

Pontine (Marshes)—pōn'-tīn or pōn'-tīn  
pōn'-tīn (Gaz)

Webster in the body of the Dictionary says  
*in*, and in the supplement, *in*.

Pontius—pōn'-shī ūs, *not* pōn'-shūs.

poor—pōor, *not* pōor.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Popocatapetl—pō-pō'-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-  
kă-tā-pētl' (Gaz.).

porcelain—pôr'-sē-lîn.

Worcester prefers pōr'-sē-lân. Stormonth  
says pōrs'-lân, and Haldeman, pōrs'-lân.

porch—pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise—pôr'-pūs ; pōr'-pūs (Stor.).

Port au Prince—pōrt'-ō-prîns ; Fr. pron.  
pōrt-ō-prăns'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie—pōrt'-mũn-nā.

portent—pôr-těnt'.

Portia—pōr'-shĭ-à or pôr'-shĭ-à.

Portici—pōr'-tē-chē.

portière—pôr-tĭ-âr' ; Fr. pron. pôrt-yâr'.

portmanteau—pōrt-măn'-tō, *not* pōrt-măn-  
tō'.

Porto Rico—pōr'-tō rē'-kō.

portrait—pōr'-trăt, *not* pôr'-trüt.

Pronounce the final syllable distinctly.  
See *damage*.

Portuguese—pōr'-tũ-ġēz.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca—pōr-tũ-lā'-kă.

Poseidon—pō-sĭ'-dŏn.

Also spelled *Posidon*, and pronounced as  
above.

posse—pōs'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



possess—pös-sčs' or pöz zčs'.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is Webster's secondary form; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial

possession—pös-sčsh'-ün or pöz-zčsh'-ün.

*See possess*

possessive—pös-sčs'-iv or pöz-zčs'-iv.

*See possess*

poste restante—pöst rčs-tánt'.

For av, see p 26

posterior—pös-tč'-rĭ-čr, *not* pös-tč'-rĭ-čr.

posthumous—pöst'-hũ-mūs; pöst'-ũ-mūs.

Perry says pöst'-hũ-mūs *See acclimate.*

Posthumus—pöst'-hũ-mūs.

"Cymbeline"

potable—põ'-tá-bl, *not* põt'-á-bl.

potentate—põ'-tčn-tát.

Potosi—põ-tõ-sč'.

Põ tõ'-sč is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer

pot pourri—põ põo-ré'.

Poughkeepsie—põ-kíp'-sĭ, *not* põ-kčp'-sĭ.

pour boire—põor' bwár.

pour prendre congé—põor prán'-dr kón-zhá'.

For av and ov, see pp 26 and 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pouschkin—pöosh'-kĭn or pöosh'-kĕn.

Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—pōo-săn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn', *not* pow-hăt'-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pöt-sōo-ō'-lē.

See *Puteoli*.

Prag—präg.

For G, see p. 28. See *Prague*.

Prague—prāg̃.

See *Prag*.

prairie—prā'-rĭ.

Haldeman says prâr'-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā'-rĕ dū shĕn; Fr.  
pron. prā-rĕ' dū shĕ-ăn'.

For ū and ăN, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prā'-krĭt; prāk'-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—präks-ĭt'-ĕ-lĕz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.

Worcester says prā'-ĕr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prā'-ĕr.

prebend—prĕb'-ĕnd.

prebendary—prĕb'-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prĕ-sĕ'-dĕns, *not* prĕs'-ĕ-dĕns

See *precedency*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

precedency—prē-se'-dén-sī, *not* prēs'-ē-dén-sī.

"These words (*precedence, precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoepists."—*Worcester*

precedent (n.)—prēs'-ē-děnt.

The New Imperial says prē'-sē-děnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē'-děnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe  
Of your *precedent* lord "

—*Shakespeare.*

precedented—prēs'-ē-děnt-ěd.

precedently—prē-sē'-děnt-lī.

precise—prē-sīs', *not* prē-sīz'.

precisely—prē-sīs'-lī, *not* prē-sīz'-lī.

preclude—prē-klūd'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klōōd'.

precocious—prē-kō'-shūs.

precocity—prē-kōs'-īt-ī.

predatory—prēd'-ā-tō-rī, *not* prē'-dā-tō-rī.

predecessor—prēd'-ē-sēs'-ēr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē dē-sēs'-ēr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prēd'-ē-sēs-ēr.

predicament—prē-dīk'-ā-mčnt, *not* pēr-dīk'-ā-mčnt.

predilection—prē-dīl-ěk'-shūn, *not* prēd-īl-ěk'-shūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

preface (n.)—prěf'-ās.

preface (vb.)—prěf'-ās, *not* prē-fās', as analogy would suggest.

See *absent*.

prefect—prē'-fěkt.

prefecture—prē'-fěk-tūr.

Worcester says prěf'-ěk-tūr.

preferable—prěf'-ěr-à-bl, *not* prē-fěr'-à-bl.

preferment—prē-fěr'-měnt.

prefix (n.)—prē'-fiks.

prefix (vb.)—prē-fiks'.

See *absent*.

prehensile—prē-hěn'-sīl, *not* prē-hěn'-sēl.

prelacy—prěl'-à-sī.

prelate—prěl'-āt, *not* prē'-lāt.

prelude (n.)—prē'-lūd or prěl'-ūd.

prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd'.

See *absent*.

premature—prē-mà-tūr' or prē'-mà-tūr.

premier—prē'-mī-ěr or prēm'-yěr.

Worcester gives prēm'-yěr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says prēm'-yěr.

premise (n.)—prēm'-īs.

premise (vb.)—prē-mīz'.

preparative—prē-pār'-à-tīv, *not* prē-pār'-à-tīv.

presage (n.)—prē'-sāj or prēs'-āj.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

presage (vb)—prě saj'.

*See absent*

Presbyterian—prěz-bī-tě'-rī-ăn , prčs-bī-tě'-rī ăn (Stor)

presbytery—prčz -bīt-ěr ĩ or prčs

Perry and Stormonth say prěs' bīt ěr ĩ

Worcester says ' This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres byt e ry — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists '

prescience—prě' shī čns or prc -shěns

Perry says prěsh ěns

present (n and adj)—prčz'-čnt.

present (vb)—prě-zěnt'.

*See absent*

presentation—prěz-ěn ta'-shŭn

presentiment—prě-sěnt'-ĭm ěnt, *not* prě zěnt'-ĭm čnt.

A common error

presentment—prc zěnt'-mčnt

prestidigitateur—prčs tč-dě-jč-ta-tōr'.

For o, see p 25

prestidigitator—prčs-tī-dīj'-ĭ tī tār.

prestige—prčs'-tīj, Fr. pron prčs tčzh'.

prěs tej is preferred by Worcester Stor month says prěs tīj or prěs tčzh

presumptuous—pre-zŭmpt'-y ŭ ĥs

Walker says " There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (pre zŭm shŭs) which should be carefully avoided "

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

pretence—prē-těns', *not* prē'-těns.

preterit—prět'-ěr-īt or prē'-těr-īt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē'-těkst or prē-těkst'.

prettily—prīt'-īl-ī, *not* prět'-īl-ī.

pretty—prīt'-ī, *not* prět'-ī.

pretzel—prět'-sěl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-věnt'-īv.

Prichard—prīch'-ārd.

prima-facie—prī'-mā fā'-shī-ē.

princess—prīn'-sēs, *not* prīn-sēs'.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Webster*.

pristine—prīs'-tīn, *not* prīs'-tīn, *nor* prīs'-tēn.

prithēe—prīth'-ē, *not* prīth'-ē.

privacy—prī'-vā-sī.

Knowles says prīv'-ā-sī.

privily—prīv'-īl-ī.

probatory—prō'-bā-tō-rī, *not* prōb'-ā-tō-rī.

probity—prōb'-īt-ī, *not* prō'-bīt-ī.

process—prōs'-ēs.

prō'-sēs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā' vār-bāl'.

Procrustean—prō-krūs'-tē-ān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Procyon—prô'-sî-ŏn

Stormonth says prös' i-ŏn

prodigy—pröd' i j i

produce (n)—pröd'-ŭs , prô'-dŭs (Imp.);  
not prô-dŭs'

produce (vb)—prô-dŭs'.

See *absent*

product—pröd'-ŭkt

profile—prô'-fil or prô'-fel (Web) ; prô'-  
fêl, prô-fêl' or prô-fil (Wor) , prô'-  
fil (Imp)

The form prô' fêl is to be preferred

profuse (adj)—prô-fŭs'.

progress (n)—pröġ'-rēs

The New Imperial says prô' grēs

progress (vb)—prô-ġrēs'.

See *absent*

"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second"—*Webster*.

prohibition—prô-hîb-ish'-ŭn.

project (n)—pröj'-ĉkt.

project (vb)—prô-jĉkt'.

See *absent*

projectile—prô-jĉk'-tîl

proletariat—prôl-ĉ-tâ'-rî-ät.

prolix—prô-liks' or prô'-liks.

prô liks is authorized by some lexicographers, Webster included

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

prologue—prō'-lōg̃.

Worcester says prōl'-ōg̃.

promenade—prōm-ē-nād' or prōm-ē-nād'.

Haldeman prefers the first.

Prometheus—prō-mē'-thē-ūs or prō-mē'-thūs.

See *Morpheus*.

promissory—prōm'-īs-ō-rī.

promulgate—prō-mŭl'-gāt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl'-gā'-shŭn.

Worcester says prōm-ŭl'-gā'-shŭn.

promulgator—prō'-mŭl'-gā-tēr.

Worcester says prōm'-ŭl'-gā-tōr or prōm-ŭl'-gā'-tōr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-sī-ā-mēn'-tō.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sī-ā'-shŭn or shī.

The first is preferred by Webster and the Century. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nŭn-sī-ā'-shŭn.

prophecy—prōf'-ē-sī.

prophesy—prōf'-ē-sī.

propinquity—prō-pīng'-kwīt-ī.

pro rata—prō rā'-tā, *not* prō rāt'-ā.

prorogue—prō-rōg̃', *not* prō-rōg̃'.

prosaic—prō-zā'-īk, *not* prō-sā'-īk.

proscenium—prō-sē'-nī-ŭm, *not* prō-sēn'-ī-ŭm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



Proserpine—prös'-êr-pîn, *not* pröz'-êr-pîn

prosody—pros -o dī

protasis—pröt -à-sīs.

Protean—prö'-tē-än

Stormonth says pro te än or prö te än

protégé—prö-tä-zhā'.

protégée—prö-tä-zhā'

proteid—prö'-te-īd

proteine—prö'-tē-līn.

See *aniline*

pro tempore—prö tēm'-pō-rē.

Protesilaus—prö-tēs-il-ā'-ūs.

protest (n)—prö'-tĕst

protest (vb)—prö-tĕst'.

See *absent*

Protestant — pröt' ĩs-tănt, *not* pröd'-ĕs-tănt

protestation—pröt-ĕs tā'-shŭn, *not* prö-tēs-tā'-shŭn

Proteus—prö'-tē-ŭs or prö'-tŭs

See *Morpheus*

prothonotary — prö-thŏn'-ō-tā-rī, *not* prö-thō-nŏ'-tā-rī.

protrusive—prö-trŭ'-sīv, *not* prö-trŭ'-zīv.

Provençal—prö-vĕn'-sāl; Fr. pron. prö-vān-sāl'.

For āv, see p 26

provocation—pröv-ō-kā'-shŭn

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

provocative — prō-vō'-kà-tiv ; prō-vök'-à-tiv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—pröv'-üst.

The New Imperial says pröv'-öst.

provost (executioner)—pröv'-üst or prō-vō'.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow'-ës.

Prussian—prüsh'-än or prōosh'-än.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prüs'-ik or prōo'-sīk.

"*Prussic acid.*"

Prytaneum—prīt-à-nē'-üm.

psalm—sām.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words."—*Worcester*.

psalmist—sām'-ist.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation sāl'-mīst.

psalmistry—sām'-ist-rī.

Worcester says sāl'-mīst-rī.

psalmody—sāl'-mō-dī or sām'-ō-dī.

sāl'-mō-dī is preferred by Stormonth. It is also the pronunciation given by Smart.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

psalter—sôl'-těr.

Smart gives sâl'-těr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon "

pseudo—sû'-dô.

pseudonym—sû'-dô-nĭm.

pseudonymous—sû-dôn'-ĭm-ŭs.

pshaw—shô, *not* shà.

psoas—sô'-ăs.

Psyche—sĭ'-kē.

*See Cnidus.*

psychic—sĭ'-kĭk.

psychical—sĭ'-kĭk-ăl.

psychology—sĭ-kôl'-ô-jĭ.

ptarmigan—tăr'-mĭġ-ăn.

pterodactyl—těr-ô-dăk'-tĭl.

ptisan—tĭz'-ăn.

Worcester prefers tĭz-zăn'.

Ptolemaic—tôl-ĕ-mă'-ĭk.

*See Cnidus.*

Ptolemy—tôl'-ĕ-mĭ.

*See Cnidus.*

ptyaline—tĭ'-ă-lĭn.

Also spelled *phalin*, and pronounced as above. *See aniline*

publicist—-püb'-ĭs-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

pudding—pöod'-ing, *not* pöod'-in.

Puebla—pwéb'-lā.

puerile—pū'-ēr-il.

Stormonth's Dictionary says pū'-ēr-il or pū'-ēr-il.

puerility—pū'-ēr-il'-it-i.

Puerto Rico—pwēr'-tō rē'-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū'-jēt.

pugnacious—pūg-nā'-shūs.

puisne—pū'-nī.

puissance—pū'-is-āns or pū'-is'-āns.

Perry says pū'-is'-āns.

puissant—pū'-is-ānt or pū'-is'-ānt, *not* pwē'-sānt.

Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pūm'-is.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū'-mīs.

pumpkin—pūmp'-kīn, *not* pūng'-kīn.

A vulgar error.

Punjab—pöon-jāb'.

Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rā'-nā.

Stormonth says pū-rā'-nā.

purport—pūr'-pört.

Stormonth says pēr'-pört.

purposive—pūr'-pō-siv, *not* pūr-pō'-siv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pursuivant—pur'-swē vānt

purulent—pu -ru-lent

Pusey (Dr) —pū -zī, *not* pu' sī

Puseyism—pu -zī-izm, *not* pī -sī-izm

pustule—pūst -yūl

pūs' tūl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pū-tē'-ō-lī

See *Pozzuoli*

pyæmia—pī-e -mī-ā.

pygmean—pīg-mē'-ān.

Perry says pīg'-mē ān

Pylades—pīl'-ā-dēz, *not* pī-lā'-dēz.

pylorus—pīl-ō'-rūs

pyramidal—pīr-ām'-īd-āl

pyramidal—pīr-a-mīd'-īk-āl.

Pyrenees—pīr'-ē-nēz

pyrites—pīr-ī'-tēz

Stormonth gives pīr' its as a secondary pronunciation

Pythagoras—pīth-āg'-ō-rās, *not* pī-thāg'-ō-rās

Pythagorean—pīth-ā-gō'-rē-ān or pīth-āg-ō-rē'-ān

Worcester gives the second only.

python—pī'-thōn

pythoness—pīth'-ō-nēs

pyx—pīks.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

## Q

quadrille—kwä-dril' or kâ-dril'.

Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth prefers kâ-dril', and Haldeman kwöd-ril' or kâ-dril'.

quadrumana—kwöd-rū'-mâ-nâ, *not* kwöd-rū-mâ'-nâ.

quadrupedal—kwöd-rū'-pē-däl, *not* kwöd-rū-pē'-däl.

quaff—kwäf, *not* kwäf.

Stormonth and Haldeman say kwäf. See *ask*.

quaggy—kwăg'-ĭ, *not* kwög'-ĭ.

quagmire—kwăg'-mîr, *not* kwög'-mîr.

qualm—kwäm, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwön'-dâ-rĭ or kwön-dâ'-rĭ.

Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwön-tiv'-â-lĕns, *not* kwăn-tiv'-â-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn.

Worcester says kwör'-ăn-tĕn', thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn'.

quarrel—kwör'-ĕl, *not* kwôr'-ĕl.

quash—kwösh, *not* kwăsh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

quassia—kwósh í a or kwásh'-í-á.

Worcester gives the first only

quaternary—kwá-ter-ná rí.

quaternion—kwá-ter-ni-ún

Quatre Bras—ka-tr brá.

quay—kɛ

Quebec—kwe-bčk', *not* kwě'-bčk.

querulous—kwčr'-yū-lūs

queue—kyū

quietus—kwí-c'-tūs

Quincy (Mass)—kwín'-zí, *not* kwín'-sí.

" *Quincy* granite

quinine—kwí-nín or kwín-in' (Web), kwín-in' or kwín'-ín (Wor), kwín'-ín (Imp); Webster (1900) gives also kwín-čn'.

The pronunciation kín én', though without dictionary authority, is very common

quinsy—kwín'-zí, *not* kwín'-sí

Spelled also *quinsey* and pronounced as above

Quirinal—kwír'-ín-ál

Quito—kč'-tɔ

qui vive—kč vɛv', *not* kwč vɛv'.

quixotic—kwíks-ɔt'-ík

quoin—kwóin or koin

Stormonth gives the last only.

quoit—kwoit or koit.

Stormonth says kout or kwoit.

(For Act of Signs see p. 37)

quoth—kwōth or kwūth.

Stormonth gives the first only.

## R

rabbi—răb'-bī or răb'-bī.

"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb'-bī."—*Walker*.

Rabelais — răb-lā' ; ră-běl-ā' or ră-blā'  
(Biog.).

rabies—rā'-bī-ēz.

Raca—rā'-kā.

racemous—răs'-ē-mūs or rá-sē'-mūs.

Rachel (actress)—ră-shěl'.

racial—rā'-shāl.

Worcester says rā'-shē-ăl.

Racine—ră-sēn'.

răs-sēn' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd'-īsh, *not* rēd'-īsh.

Raffaele—răf-fă-ěl'-lā.

See *Raphael*.

ragoût—ră-gōō'.

Rahway—rô'-wā.

raillery—răl'-ēr-ī or ră'-lēr-ī ; ră'-lēr-ī is preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—ră-zôn' dātr.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



raisonné—rā-zō-nā'.

rajah—ra'-ja or rā'-jā.

Stormonth prefers rā'-jā See *raja*.

Raleigh (city)—rō'-li.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rō'-li.

Rama—ra'-mā.

Ramayana—ra-mā'-yā-nā (Web.); rān'-ā  
yā'-na (Wor.); rām'-ā-ān-ā (Stor.);  
ra-mā'-ya-nā (Biog.).

Rambouillet de—dū rān-bōō-ya'.

For an, see p. 26

Rameses—rām'-ē-sēz.

Stormonth prefers rā-me'-sēz

Ramillies—rām'-il-ēz; Fr. pron. rā-mel-  
yē' or ra-mē-yē'.

ranchero—rān-chā'-rō (Web.); rān-chā'-rō  
(Wor.).

rancor—rāng'-kēr, *not* rān'-kēr.

Rangoon—rāng'-gōon'.

ransack—rān'-sāk, *not* rām'-sāk.

rapacious—rā-pā'-shūs.

Raphael—rāf'-ā-ēl; rā'-fā-ēl or rā'-fā-ēl  
(Biog.).

See *Raffaele*.

Raphaelite—rāf'-ā-ēl-it.

Rapidan—rāp-id-ān', *not* rāp'-id-ān.

rapier—rā'-pl-ēr.

Haldeman says rā'-pyēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

rapine—răp'-ĭn.

The New Imperial says răp'-ĭn.

raspberry—răz'-bĕr-ĭ.

răs'-bĕr-ĭ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Walker. Haldeman says răz'-bĕr-ĭ.

rather—răth'-ĕr or ră'-thĕr, *not* rŭ'-thĕr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester.

Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say ră'-thĕr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—ră'-shĭ-ō or ră'-shō.

Worcester gives the first only ; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—ră'-shŭn or răsh'-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh'-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—ră'-tional, nă'-tional ; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ă'-lē (Web.) ; răsh-ĕ-ō-nă'-lē (Wor.) ; răsh-ō-nă'-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ ; răsh-ĕ-ō-nă'-ĭt-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt'-lĭnz, *not* răt'-lĭnz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

ravenous—rāv'-n-ūs.

Reading—rēd ing

real—re'-āl *not* rēl,

realization—rē āl iz ā' shūn, *not* rē-āl-i-za'  
shūn

really—rē -āl ī, *not* rē'-lī

Réaumur de—dū rā ô-mūr'.

For ū see p. 26

Récamier—rā kâ mē-ā'

receptivity—rēs-ēp tīv'-it-i or rē-sēp tīv'  
it i

recess—rē sēs'.

Worcester says "Although all the orthoēpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first"

Rechabite—rē kâb-it.

rechauffé—rā shō-fa'

recherché—rū shar shā'.

recipe—rēs'-īp-ē

reciprocity—rēs-i-prōs'-it-i.

recital—rē-sī' tāl

recitative—rēs-i tā tēv'.

See *ambergris*

reclamation—rēk lā mā'-shūn, *not* rē-klā-mā'-shūn

recluse—rē-klūs'.

Stimson says rē klōs', and Haldeman rē klōs'

(For *key of Signs* see p. 37)

recognizable—rĕk'-ŏġ-nī-zā-bl or rē-kŏġ'-nīz-ā-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kŏġ'-nīz-āns or rē-kŏn'-īz-āns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says : " In the general sense, the *g* is sounded ; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk'-ŏġ-nīz.

" Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rē-kŏġ'-nīz."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk'-ŏm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk'-ŏn-dīt or rē-kŏn'-dīt.

reconnaissance—rē-kŏn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoissance—rē-kŏn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oī'-tĕr, *not* rē-kŏn-oī'-tĕr.

record (n.)—rĕk'-ĕrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd'.

See *absent*.

recourse—rē-kôrs'.

recreant—rĕk'-rē-ānt.

recreate (amuse)—rĕk'-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

recusancy—ré kû zǎn sǐ or rek -y ū zǎn sǐ  
Stormonth says rek yū zǎn sǐ

recusant—re kû zǎnt

Worcester gives rēk yū zǎnt as a secondary pronunciation

redivivus—rēd iv i vūs

redolent—rēd -ō lēnt.

refectory—re fēk tō-rī

referable—ref -er á bl *not* re fer'-á bl

referrible—rē fer rī bl

reflex (n)—rē flēks, formerly re flēks

Worcester and Stormonth also say rē flēks.

reflex (adj)—re flēks

refluent—rēf lū ěnt, *not* re flu -ěnt.

refragable—rēf rá ġa bl

refuse (n)—rēf yūs.

refuse (vb)—re fūz

refutable—rē fū'-tá bl *not* rēf yū tá bl

The New Imperial says rē fū' tá bl or rēf yū tá bl See *irrefutable*

regalia—rē ġa lí á.

regatta—rē-ġat -á.

regime—rá zhém'

regress (n)—rē -ġrēs.

regress (vb)—rē-ġrēs'.

See *absent*

Reichsrath—ríks rāt.

For κ, see p 28

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Reichstadt—rīk'-stät.

For κ, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīk'-stätg.

For κ and g, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rī'-kī-ā-vīk.

See *Reykjavik*.

Reinhold—rīn'-hōlt.

relaxation—rē-lāks-ā'-shūn.

Worcester says rēl-āks-ā'-shūn.

relict—rēl'-īkt.

relievo—rē-lē'-vō.

See *rilievo*.

reliquary—rēl'-ī-kwā-rī.

Rembrandt—rēm'-brānt; Dutch pron.  
rēm'-brānt.

remediable—rē-mē'-dī-ā-bl.

Perry says re-mēd'-ī-ā-bl.

remediless—rē-mēd'-ī-lēs or rēm'-ē-dī-lēs.

Worcester prefers the second.

"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster*.

remonstrate—rē-mōn'-strāt.

Rémusat de—dū rā-mü-zä'.

For ū, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

renaissance—rĕ nā'-sāns, Fr. pron. rŭ nā-sans'.

Worcester says rĕ nā' sāns. For *an*, see p. 26

Renan—ru-nan', anglicized re'-nān or rĕ-nān'.

For *an*, see p. 26

rendez-vous—rĕn' dĕ-vōō, Fr. pron. rān'-dā vōō

rĕn' dĕ vōōz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. For *an*, see p. 26

Rensselaer—rĕn'-sĕ-lĕr.

rentes—rant; Fr. pron. rānt.

For *āv*, see p. 26

renunciation—rĕ-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or shĭ

Stormonth and Haldeman also say rĕ-nŭn sĭ ā'-shŭn

reparable—rĕp'-ā-rā-bl, *not* rĕ-pār'-ā-bl.

repartee—rĕp-ār-tĕ'.

répertoire—rĕp-ĕr-twār; Fr. pron. rā-pār-twār'.

repertory—rĕp'-ĕr-tō-rĭ

replevin—rĕ-plĕv'-ĭn.

replica—rĕp'-ĭk-ā.

repoussé—rŭ-pōō-sā'.

reprimand (n)—rĕp'-rĭm-ānd.

reprimand (vb)—rĕp'-rĭm-ānd

reptile—rĕp'-tĭl

Stormonth says rĕp'-tĭl.

reputable—rĕp'-yŭ-tā-bl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

requiem—rē'-kwī-ēm.

rēk'-wī-ēm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form.

Haldeman says rēk'-wī-ēm or re'-kwī-ēm.

reredos—rēr'-dös ; rē'-rě-dös (Stor.).

research—rē-sērč', *not* rē'-sērč.

reservoir—rěz'-ēr-vwôr.

resignation—rěz'-īg-nā'-shŭn, *not* rēs'-īg-nā'-shŭn.

resin—rěz'-în.

resoluble—rěz'-ō-lŭ-bl; rěz'-ō-lōō-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rěz'-ō-nāns.

resource—rē-sōrs', *not* rē'-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī'-rā-bl or rēs'-pīr-ā-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rēs'-pīr-ā-bl. Haldeman gives rēs'-pīr-ā-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rēs'-pīr-ā-bl or rē-spī'-rā-bl.

respirator—rēs'-pīr-ā-tēr, *not* rē-spī'-rā-tēr.

respiratory—rē-spī'-rā-tō-rī or rēs'-pīr-ā-tō-rī.

respite (n. and vb.)—rēs'-pīt, *not* rē-spīt'.

restaurant—rēs'-tō-rānt or rēs'-tō-rāng.

The first is the better pronunciation of this word. The second (once preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rēs-tō-rān'). For ān, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rās-tō-rā-tēr'.

Worcester says rēs-tō'-rā-tūr. Fr. pron. rēs-tō-rā-tōr'. For ō, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



restorative—*re sto'-rá-tív*, *not re stör'-a tív*

resumé—*râ zöö mä'*, *Fr pron râ-zu-mâ*

For ü see J 26 Worcester says *rez ü*  
*mâ'* and Stormonth, *râ zöö' mä*

retail (n)—*re' tal*.

retail (vb)—*re-tal'*.

See *absent*

retailer—*re-tá-lēr* or *rē'-tā-lēr*.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America"—*Webster*

retardation—*rē-tār-dá'-shün*

Worcester says *rēt ar dá' shün*

retch—*rēch* or *rěch*

Worcester prefers *rēch*, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth

reticent—*rět'-is-ěnt*, *not re-ti'-sěnt*.

reticule—*rět'-i-kül*.

retina—*rět'-in-ä*.

retributive—*re-trib'-y ü tív*.

retroact—*re-trō-äkt'* or *rět-rō-äkt'*.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

retroaction—*rě-trō-äk'-shün* or *rět-rō-äk'-shün*.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

retrocede—*re'-tro-sěd* or *rět'-rō-sěd*.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

retrocession — rē-trō-sěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-sěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē'-trō-ġrād or rět'-rō-ġrād.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-ġrěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-ġrěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē'-trō-spěkt or rět'-rō-spěkt.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spěk'-shŭn or rět-rō-spěk'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-věr'-shŭn or rět-rō-věr'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē'-trō-věrt or rět'-rō-věrt.

Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rě-vāl'-yā.

“In the United States service, commonly pronounced rěv-ā-lě’.”—*Webster*. Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl’. Soule and Wheeler remark: “Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl’ only, yet he says, in a note, ‘also pronounced rā-vāl’-yā.’”

revenue—rěv'-ē-nŭ.

In poetry, sometimes pronounced rē-věn'-yā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

reverie—rčv'-ēr-ī or rčv'-ēr-ē'.

Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say rčv'-ēr-ī  
See *revery*

revery—rčv'-ēr-ī.

See *reverie*

revocable—rčv'-ō-ka-bl, *not* rč-vō'-ka-bl

revolt—rč-vōlt' or rč-vōlt

revolting—rč-vōlt'-ing or rč-vōlt -ing.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

Reykjavík—rīk'-yà-vīk.

See *Reykjavík*

reynard—rā'-nērd or rēn'-ērd.

Worcester prefers the second

Rheims—rčmz ; Fr. pron rāns.

Also spelled *Reims*, and pronounced as  
above For řv, see p 26

rheum—rčm.

rheumatism—rč'-mā-tīzm, *not* rčōm'-a-  
tīzm

rhizoma—rī-zō'-mā.

Rhodes—rōdz

rhomb—rčmb or rčm. See *rhumb*

Worcester prefers rčmb Stormonth says  
rčm According to Walker, "In the mathe-  
matical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard "

rhythm—rīthm or rīthm, *not* rīth'-ūm.

rythmic—rīth'-mīk or rīth'-mīk.

Worcester gives the first only

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

rhythmical—rĭth'-mĭk-ăl or rĭth'-mĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb'-ăld, *not* rĭ'-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kār'-dō.

Ricci—rē'-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ěl-ōō'; Fr. pron.  
dŭ rēsh-lē-ō'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭk'-tĕr.

For κ, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā' or rĭk'-ō-shĕt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shĕt'.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk'-yŭ-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk'-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē'-zĕn ġĕb-ĕrg'-ĕ.

For ġ, see p. 28.

Riga—rē'-ġā.

Rigel—rĭ'-ġĕl.

rile—rĭl.

"The proper orthography of this word is *roil*; but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster*. See *roil*.

rilievo—rē-lyā'-vō.

See *relievo*.

rind—rĭnd, *not* rĭn.

Pronounce the *d*.

rinderpest—rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Rio Grande—rĭ'-ô-ġrând, Sp pron. rê'-ô  
ġrán-dâ

Rio Janeiro—rĭ'-ô já-nê' rô or rê'-ô zhâ-  
nâ'-rô

rise (n)—rĭs or rĭz, rĭz (C).

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rĭz

Walker says "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *s*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers "

rise (vb)—rĭz

Riviera—rê-vê-â'-râ.

rivière—rêv-yâr'.

Rivinus—rê-vê'-nŭs.

Rivoli—rĭ'-vô-lê

Rizzio—rĭt'-sê-ô

Roanoke—rô-â-nôk'.

Accent the final syllable

Robespierre de—dŭ rô'-bês-pêr; Fr. pron.  
- dŭ rôb ês-pyâr'.

robust—rô-bŭst, *not* rô'-bŭst.

Rochambeau de—dŭ rô-shâv-bô'.

For ãv, see p. 26

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rochefort—rōsh-fōr'.

rococo—rō-kō'-kō.

Roderigo—rō-dā-rē'-gō.

Rodriguez—rō-drē'-gēth.

See *Lopez*.

Rohan de—dū rō-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says : " Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc. ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile*.

Rokeby—rōök'-bī.

Roland—rō'-lānd ; Fr. pron. rō-län'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollin—rōl'-īn ; Fr. pron. rō-län'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollo—rōl'-ō. See *Rolla*.

romance—rō-māns' ; more properly rō-māns' ; *not* rō'-māns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rō'-māns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rō-mä'-nōf.

Romilly—rōm'-īl-ī.

Romola—rōm'-ō-lā.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster's International Dictionary.

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the following opinion "röm'-ō-lā, rō'-mō-lā, or rō mō' lā. All three used; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled "

roof—rōōf, *not* rōōf.

*See broom*

rook—rōok.

Worcester says rōok or rōok.

room—rōom, *not* rōom.

*See broom*

root—rōot, *not* rōot.

*See broom*

Roquefort—rōk-fōr'.

Rosalind—rōz'-ā-līnd.

Rosaline—rōz'-ā-līn or rōz'-ā-līn.

Rosamond—rōz'-ā-mūnd.

Roscommon—rōs-kōm'-ōn.

roseate—rō'-zē-āt.

Worcester prefers rō'-zhē-āt

roseola—rō-zē'-ō-lā, *not* rō-zē'-ō'-lā. the common pronunciation.

Rosierucian—rōz'-ī-krū'-shān.

rosin—rōz'-īn.

Rossetti—rōs-sēt'-ē.

Rossini—rōs-sē'-nē.

Rostoptchin—rōs-tōp'-chēn'.

rostrum—rōs'-trūm, *not* rō'-strūm.

Rothschild—rōs'-chīld; Ger. pron. rōt'-shīlt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

roué—rōō-ā'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō'-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : " Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt* ; but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn'.

See *amber-gris*.

rowel—row'-ĕl.

Do not say rō'-ĕl.

Rowland—rō'-lānd.

" A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä'-yā kōl-lār'.

Rozinante—rōz-ĭn-än'-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē'-ō-lā, *not* rū-bē-ō'-lā.

Rubinstein—rōō'-bĭn-stĭn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ī'.

" The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū'-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf'-yăn or rŭf'-ĭ-ăn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.  
See *ruffianism*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



rule—rŭl

rural—rŭ'-rāl

Russia—rŭsh'-a or rŭo'-shā, *not* rŭsh'-ī-ā  
nor rŭo shī a.

Russian—rush' ān or rŭo' shān

ruthless—rŭth lēs

Ruy Blas—rŭo'-ē blās

Ruysdael—rois'-dal

Ruyter de—dŭ rī'-tēr, Dutch pron dŭ  
roi' tēr

Ryswick—rīz'-wīk, Dutch pron rīs'-vīk

## S

Sabacthanī—sā-bāk'-tha-nī or sī bak-thā'-  
nī

Sabaoth—sāb'-a ōth or sī ba'-ōth

Sabeans—sā be'-ānz

Sabines—sā'-bīnz or sāb'-īnz, sā'-bēnz is  
frequently heard

"The rape of the *Sabines*

sabot—sā bō'.

Sabrina—sā brī'-nā, *not* sā brē' na.

Milton's "Comus"

saccharine—sāk'-ā-rīn or sīk'-ā-rīn, *not*  
sāk'-a rēn.

Stormonth says sāk' lā rīn or rīn

sacerdotal—sās-ēr-dō'-tāl, *not* sā-sēr-dō'-tāl.

Perry says sā sēr-dō'-tāl

(For Key of Signs see p. 37.)

şachem—sā'-chēm, *not* sàch'-ēm.

sachet—sā-shā'.

Worcester's pronunciation (sāsh-ā') is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô'-kō.

sacrament—sāk'-rā-měnt, *not* sā'-krā-měnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the *a* long in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—sāk'-rĭf-ĭz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. Haldeman says sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. See *sacrament*.

sacrifice (vb.)—sāk'-rĭf-ĭz.

Stormonth says sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament*.

sacrilege—sāk'-rĭl-ĕj.

See *sacrament*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sacrilegious—sāk ril ē' jūs *not* sāk-ril-ij'-ūs

Almost always mispronounced

sacristan—sāk ris tăn.

sacristy—sāk ris tī

See *sacrament*

sacrum—sā -krŭm

Sadducee—sād'-yū sē.

Sadowa—sā-dō'-va.

saengerfest—sang -ēr-fēst.

Safed—sā fēd

saga—sī'-ga.

sagacious—sa-gā' shŭs, *not* sa-gāsh'-ūs.

sagittal—sāj'-it āl

Knowles says sāj it' āl

Sagittarius—sāj it ā'-rī-ūs

sagittary—sāj'-it ā rī

Saguenay—sāg-ĕn-ā', *not* sāg'-ĕn-a; sā  
gĕn ā' (Gaz)

Sahara—sā hā' rā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives  
as a secondary pronunciation, sa' hā rā.

said—sčd

Said (Port)—sā-ēd'.

Saida (ancient Sidon)—sī'-dā.

Saigon—sā ē gŏn

St. Alban's—sānt ōl bānz

St. Augustine (city)—sānt ō'-gŭs-tēn.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sânt ô'-  
gŭs-tîn or sânt ô-gŭs'-tîn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of August'ine (ô-gŭs'-tîn)." — *Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săn bër-nâr' dŭ  
măn-tôn'.

For ăn, ân and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sânt sê-sil'-i-â ; It. pron. săn'-  
tă chă-chê'-lê-ă.

St. Cloud—sânt klowd' ; Fr. pron. săn  
klōō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sânt kroï' ; Fr. pron. săn krwă'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săn sēr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sânt dên'-is ; Fr. pron. săn  
dên-ê'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sânt frăn'-sis zăv'-i-ēr ;  
Sp. pron. hă-vê-âr' ; Fr. pron. gźă-  
vê-ă'.

St. Gothard—săn gō-tăr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sânt  
hěl'-ê-nă.

See *St. Helena* (island).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sânt hêl-ê'-nâ.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HFL' ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself"—*Gaz*

St. Hilaire de—dũ sãN-tê-lâr'.

For ãN, see p. 26

St. Leger—sânt lěj'-êr or sîl'-în-jěr.

săl'-în jěr is also heard

St. Louis (Missouri)—sânt lōō'-ls or sânt lōō'-l.

St. Michael—sânt mî'-kêl

Not to be confounded with *St. Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy

St. Michel—sãN mē-shêl'.

For ãN, see p. 26. Not to be confounded with *St. Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall

St. Pierre de—dũ sãN pyâr'.

For ãN, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

St. Simon de—dũ sânt sî'-môn ; Fr. pron.  
dũ sãn sē-môn'.

For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sânt vîn'-sënt dũ  
pôl ; Fr. pron. sãn vãn-sãn' dũ pôl.

For ăn and ăn, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—sânt-böv'.

For ăn and ă, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt'-îl-ē.

Webster says : " Popularly pronounced săl  
vôl'-ă-tîl."

Sala (George Augustus)—să'-lă, *not* sã-lă'.  
salaam—să-lăm'.

See *salam*.

Saladin—săl'-ăd-în.

salam—să-lăm'.

See *salaam*.

Salanio—să-lă'-nē-ō.

Salarino—să-lă-rē'-nō.

Salic—săl'-îk, *not* sã'-lîk.

salicylic—săl-î-sîl'-îk.

salient—să'-lî-ěnt.

Knowles says sāl'-yěnt.

salina—să-lî'-nă, *not* sã-lē'-nă.

saline—să'-lîn or sã-lîn'

Worcester gives the second only. Do not  
say sã-lēn'.

saliva—să-lî'-vă or sã-lē'-vă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

salmon—sám'-ŭn

Salome—sà-lòm' or sà-lò'-mē.

salon—sà-lón',

For ŌN, see p. 27.

Salonica—sál-ò-nē'-ká.

salt-rheum—sôlt'-rûm, *not* sôlt-rûm'.

salutary—sál'-yû-tâ-rî.

salutatorian—sá-lû-tâ-tò-rí-ăn.

salutatory—sá-lû'-ta-tò-rî.

Salvator Rosa—sál-vā'-tôr rô'-zǎ.

salve (ointment)—sáv.

Worcester gives salv, as a secondary pronunciation

salve (interjection)—sál'-vê.

salver (plate)—sál'-vēr, *not* sà'-vēr.

Samarcand—sām-ār-kānd'.

Samaritan—sá-mār'-it-ăn, *not* sá-mā'-rît-ăn.

Samoa—sà-mó'-ā.

sanatorium—săn-á-tô'-rî-ŭm.

San Diego—săn dê-á'-gò.

San Joaquin—san hô-ā-kên', almost wà kên'.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words

San José—săn hô-sá'.

See *San Joaquin*

San Juan—săn hōo-ăn'.

See *San Joaquin*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

San Luis Potosi—săn lōō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'.

San Salvador—săn sāl-vă-dōr'.

Sancho Panza—săng'-kō păn'-zà, *not* săn'-chō păn'-zà; Sp. pron. săn'-chō păn'-thă.

See *Lopez*.

sandwich—sănd'-wīch.

Worcester says sând'-wīj.

Sandys—săn'-dīs or sândz.

See *Alnwick*.

sang-froid — săng-frwô'; Fr. pron. săn-frwă'.

For ân, see p. 26.

sangreal—săng'-grē-ăl.

Worcester says săn-grāl' or săng-rā-ăl'. For ân, see p. 26.

sangre azul—săng'-grā ä-thōol'.

See *Lopez*.

sanguigenous—săng-ḡwīj'-ē-nūs.

sanguinary—săng'-ḡwīn-ā-rī, *not* săn'-ḡwīn-ā-rī.

sanguine—săng'-ḡwīn, *not* săn'-ḡwīn.

Sanhedrim—săn'-hē-drīm, *not* săn-hē'-drīm.

Haldeman says săn-ēd'-rīm or săn'-hēd-rīm.

sans (preposition)—sănz.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



sans-culotte—sǎnz-kū-lōt'; Fr. pron. sǎn ku-lōt'.

For an and ũ, see p. 26

sans-souci — sòng-sōo-sĕ'; Fr. pron. sǎn sōo-se'.

For an, see p. 26

Santa Croce—sǎn'-ta kro'-cha.

Santa Cruz—sǎn'-tá krōos, *not* sǎn'-tá krōoz.

Santa Fé—sǎn'-tá fa.

Santiago—sǎn-tē-ǎ'-gō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sǎ'-pĭ-ěns.

sapphire—sǎf'-ĭr or sǎf'-ēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Saracen—sǎr'-ǎ-sĕn.

sarcenet—sǎrs'-nĕt.

sarcophagus—sǎr-kōf'-ǎ-gŭs.

Sardanapalus—sǎr-dǎ-nǎ-pǎ'-lŭs, *not* sǎr dǎn-ǎp'-ǎ-lŭs.

sardine (fish)—sǎr'-dĕn or sar-dĕn'.

Worcester says sǎr'-dĭn or sǎr-dĕn'.

sardonic—sǎr-dōn'-ĭk.

sardonyx—sǎr'-dō-nĭks, *not* sard-ōn'-ĭks.

Sarpedon—sǎr-pĕ'-dōn.

sarsaparilla — sar-sǎ-pa-rĭl'-ǎ, *not* sǎs-pǎ-rĭl'-ǎ.

A word of five syllables when correctly pronounced

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Saskatchewan—säs-käch'-ē-wôn.

satiate—sā'-shĭ-āt.

satiety—sā-tĭ'-ē-tĭ.

satin—săt'-ĭn, *not* săt'-n.

satire—săt'-ĭr.

In England often pronounced săt'-ēr.  
Worcester gives sâ'-tŭr, săt'-ĭr, and săt'-ēr.

satrap—sā'-trăp or săt'-răp.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sōo'-mâ.

saturnine—săt'-ŭr-nĭn.

satyr—sâ'-tēr.

Worcester gives săt'-ēr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô'-sĭ.

sauer-kraut—sowr'-krowt.

Sault—sō or sōo.

"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

saunter—săn'-tēr.

sôn'-tēr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*

sauve qui peut—sōv kē pō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

savage—săv'-ăj, *not* săv'-ĭj.

See *damage*, *savagery*.

savant—să-văn'.

For än, see p. 26.

Savary—să-vă-rē'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Savoie—sá-vwá'.

savoir-faire—sáv-war-fâr'.

Savonarola—sa-vô-na-rô'-lá.

Savoy—sa-voi' ; sáv'-oi (Gaz.).

sawder—só'-dēr, *not* sōd'-ēr.

says—sēz, *not* sâz

scabies—skā'-bī-ēz.

scabious—skā'-bī-ūs.

Scaevola (Mutius)—mū'-shūs sēv'-ō-lá.

scagliola—skāl-yō'-lá.

scald (poet)—skäld or sköld

Worcester prefers sköld    Haldeman says  
skald    See *scald* (to burn)

scalene—skā-lēn', *not* skā'-lēn.

Scaliger—skāl'-ij-ēr.

scallop—skōl'-ŭp, *not* skāl'-ŭp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*, but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it"—*Walker*

scalpel—skāl'-pēl, *not* skāl-pēl'.

Scamander—skā-mán'-dēr.

scarabæus—skār-ā-bē'-ūs.

scarabee—skār'-ā-bē.

scaramouch—skār'-a-mowch.

scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(For *Kry* of Signs, see p. 37.)

scath—skāth.

Stormonth says skāth.

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say skāth.

scathing—skāth'-īng or skāth'-īng.

scenic—sēn'-ik or sē'-nik.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only ; Stormonth prefers sē'-nik.

Schaffhausen—shāf-how'-zēn.

schedule—skēd'-yūl ; in Eng., commonly shēd'-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shēd'-yūl and sēd'-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl ; Swedish pron. shā'-lā.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance. See *Scheele's Green*.

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zā'-dā.

Scheldt—skēlt.

"Often pronounced shēld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fōn shēl'-līng.

Schenectady—skēn-ēk'-tā-dī.

scherzo—skērt'-sō.

Scheveningen—skā'-vēn-īng-ēn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiedam—skē-dām', *not* shē-dām'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hāl'-yūn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Schiller von—fon shíl'-lër.

schism—sizm.

schismatic (n)—síz-măt'-ík.

schismatic (adj)—síz-măt'-ík.

Worcester prefers síz' măt' ík.

Schlegel von—fon shlā'-gél

Schleiermacher—shlí'-ër-màk-ër.

For k, see p 28

Schleswig-Holstein—shlēs'-vig hól'-stín

For g, see p 28

schnapps—shnāps or snaps

Schoharie—sko-hār'-i, *not* skō-hā'-rī

Schonbrunn—shón'-bröön.

For ó, see p 25

Schopenhauer—shō'-pën-how-ër.

Schubert—shōō'-bért

schuetzenfest—shut'-zën-fěst.

For ũ, see p 26

Schumann—shōō'-mān.

Schurz (Carl)—shōorts.

Schuyler—skí'-lër.

Schuylkill—skōol'-kíl.

sciatica—sí-ăt'-ík-a, *not* sē-ăt'-ík-ā.

Scilly (Islands)—síl'-l.

sciolist—sí'-ō-list.

scion—sí'-ūn.

Scituate—sít'-yū-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Slav—sklāv or sklāv.

Also spelled *Slave*, and pronounced as above. See *Slav*, *Slave*.

sclerotic—sklē-rōt'-ik.

scoff—skōf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōon, *not* skōn.

"The Chair of *Scone*."

scorbutic—skōr-bū'-tik.

Scribe (Eugène)—skrīb.

scrivener—skrīv'-nēr or skrīv'-n-ēr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrīv'-ēn-ēr.

Scutari—skōō'-tä-rē, *not* skōō-tä'-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sith.

'sdeath—sdēth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm'-strēs or sēm'-strēs.

Worcester says sēm'-strēs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm'-strēs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē'-āns; Fr. pron. sā-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sěk'-ē.

seckel (pear)—sěk'-l, *not* sīk'-l.

secretary—sěk'-rē-tā-rī, *not* sěk'-ē-tā-rī.

secretory—sē-krē'-tō-rī or sē'-krē-tō-rī.

Stormonth gives the first only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sěkts, *not* sěks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn'.

Stormonth says sēd ăn'

Sedan—se-dăn', Fr pron. sū-dăn'

For an, see p 26

sedative—sēd'-a-tīv.

sedlitz—sēd'-lits.

See *sedlitz*

Ségur de—dū sā-gur'.

For ū, see p 26.

seidlitz—sēd'-lits

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sēd'-lits See *sedlitz*.

seigneur—sān-yór'.

For ó, see p 25

seigneurial—sēn-yū'-rī-āl.

Worcester says se nū' rē āl.

seignior—sēn'-yēr

"Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors"—*Shakespeare*

seine (net)—sēn or sām.

Haldeman pronounces this word sām

Seine (river)—sām.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sām or sēn.

seismic—sis'-mīk.

seismography—sis-mōg'-ra-fl.

seismology—sis-mōl'-ō-jī.

Sejanus—sē-jā'-nūs

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

semester—sē-mēs'-tēr.

semi—sēm'-ī.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rā-mē'-dā, *not* sēm-īr-ām'-īd-ē. See *Semiramis*.

Semiramis—sē-mīr'-ā-mīs.

See *Semiramide*.

Sempach—sēm'-pāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

sempstress—sēmp'-strēs.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sēm'-strēs. See *seamstress*.

Senegal—sēn-ē-gōl'.

seneschal—sēn'-ē-shāl.

"Formerly sēn'-ēs-kāl."—*Web*.

senile—sē'-nīl.

Perry says sē'-nīl.

senna—sēn'-ā.

Sennaar—sēn-nār'.

Sennacherib—sēn-āk'-ēr-īb or sēn-ā-kē'-rīb.

señor—sān-yōr'.

sentient—sēn'-shī-ēnt or sēn'-shēnt.

Haldeman says sēn'-shēnt.

sepal—sē'-pāl or sēp'-āl.

separable—sēp'-ā-rā-bl.

sepulchre (n.)—sēp'-ūl-kēr.

sepulchre (vb.)—sēp'-ūl-kēr; once sē-pūl'-kēr.

sepulture—sēp'-ūl-tūr.

sequel—sē'-kwēl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē'-lē, *not* sēk'-wē-lē.

{For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.}



sequesterate—se-kwěs'-trat.

sequestration—sěk-wěs-trā'-shūn or sē,

sequestrator—sěk'-wěs-trā-těr or sē'.

sequin—se'-kwīn, *not* sěk'-wīn.

seraglio—se-rāl'-yo or sē-rāl'-yō.

seraphic—sē-rāf'-ik.

Serapis—sē-rā'-pis.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced sēr'-ā-pis in *Milton's Paradise Lost*

sergeant—sar'-jěnt or sēr'-jěnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.  
See *serjeant*

series—sē'-rēz or sē'-rī-ěz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sē-rīng-ġā-pā-tām'.

serjeant—sar'-jěnt or sēr'-jěnt.

See *serjeant*

serpentine—sēr'-pěn-tīn, *not* sēr'-pěn-tēn.

Servetus—sēr-vē'-tūs.

servile—sēr'-vīl.

Stormonth says sēr'-vīl or vīl.

sesame—sēs'-ā-mē.

sēs'-ām is an old pronunciation of Webster's

Sesostris—sē-sōs'-trīs.

sessile—sēs'-īl.

sesterce—sēs'-tērs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Sevastopol—sěv-ăs-tō'-pōl ; Russian pron  
sā-vās-tō'-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

“We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas'topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto'pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes.”—*Gaz.*

sevensnight—sěn'-nīt or nīt.

Webster says : “V is never silent except in *sevensnight*.”

several—sěv'-ēr-āl, *not* sěv'-rāl.

Severus—sē-vē'-rūs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā'.

Seville—sěv'-il or sē-vil'.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sěvr or sāvr (*Gaz.*).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō'-ēr.

sewer (drain)—sū'-ēr.

Worcester says sōō'-ēr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū'-ēr.

Seychelles—sā-shěl'.

Shadrach—shā'-drāk.

Shah—shā.

shako—shāk'-ō.

Worcester says shā'-kō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

shampoo—shām-pōō'.

sha'n't—shant.

Stormonth says shānt See note under *can't*

Shawangunk—shōng'-gūm.

sheaths—sheths

Worcester says shethz

Sheboygan—shē-boi'-gān.

Shechem—she'-kēm, *not* shčk'-ēm.

Shechemite—shē'-kēm-it, *not* shčk'-ēm-it.

sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk"—*Webster*.

shekel—shčk'-l

Perry says she' kēl.

shekinah—shē-ki'-nā.

Worcester prefers shčk'-l'n-ā Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above

Shenandoah (Valley)—shčn-ān-dō'-ā, *not*  
shēn'-ān-dō-ā.

Sheol—shē'-ōl.

Worcester says shē'-ōl.

shew—shō, formerly shū.

shewn—shōn.

shibboleth—shīb'-ō-lēth, *not* sīb'-ō-lēth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be,

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sibboleth* (sīb'-ō-lēth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi., 15-17, and xii. 1-6."—*Worcester*.

Shinar—shī'-nār.

"The Plain of *Shinar*."

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster*.

shone—shōn or shōn.

shōn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shôrt'-līvd, *not* shôrt-līvd'.

shough (dog)—shōk. See *shough* (interj.).

shough (interj.)—shōo. See *shough* (dog).

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill—shrīl, *not* srīl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrīngk, *not* srīngk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

shrub—shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrug—shrüg, *not* srüg.

shumac—shü'-māk.

*See sumach*

shut—shüt.

*Never say shët.*

Siam—sī-ām' or sē-ām'.

Siamese—sī-a-méz' or mēs'.

*See Chinese*

Siasconset—sī-ās-kön'-sët.

*Appleton's Guide to the U S says skön'-sët*

sibyl—sīb-īl.

sibylline—sīb'-īl-īn.

*Smart says sīb'-īl-īn.*

Sichæus—sī-ké'-ūs.

Sichem—sī'-kēm.

Siddhârta—sīd-hâr'-tā.

Siegfried—sēg'-frêd; Ger. pron. zēg'-frêt.

*For G, see p 28 S initial, in German, is pronounced like z in maze*

Sierra Leone—sī-ēr'-rà lē-ō'-nē; Sp. pron.

sē-ēr'-rà lá-ō'-nā.

siesta—sē-ēs'-tā.

Sieyès—sē-yās'; sē-ēs' or sē-ā-yēs' (Biog.).

*See Barras*

sigh—sī, *not* sīth.

*Worcester remarks . "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of sigh (sīth) is more or less*

*(For Key of Signs, see p 37)*

common in some parts of the United States  
It is not countenanced by any of the orthoë-  
pists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj'-ĭs-münd ; Ger.  
pron. zē'-ġis-möont.  
See *Siegfried*.

signior—sēn'-yēr.  
Stormonth says sēn'-yör.

signiory—sēn'-yēr-ĭ.  
signor—sēn-yör' (Web.) ; sēn'-yör (Wor.) ;  
sēn'-yör (Stor.).

signora—sēn-yō'-rà.  
signorina—sēn-yō-rē'-nà.  
Sikhs—sēks.

silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à or shà.

Silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à.

silhouette—sĭl-öō-ět' or sĭl'öō-ět.  
Worcester says sĭl'-öō-ět'.

Siloam—sĭl-ō'-ām or sĭl'-ō-ām.  
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm'-ē-ön stĭ-lĭ'-tēz.

simile—sĭm'-ĭl-ē.

Simois—sĭm'-ō-ĭs.

simony—sĭm'-ō-nĭ.

simoom—sĭm-ōom'.

Simplon—sĭm'-plön ; Fr. pron. sǎn-plôn'.  
For ǎn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mūl-ta-nē'-it-I; sīm-ūl-ta-nē'-it-I (Imp)

simultaneous—sī-mūl-tā'-ne-ūs; sīm-ūl-tā'-ne-ūs (Smart, Wright, and Hal)

Sinai (Mount)—sī'-nā or sī'-nā-I, or sī'-ni commonly heard.

sinapis—sī-nā'-pīs

since—sīns, *not* sēns.

sinecure—sī'-nē-kūr.

Haldeman prefers sīn'-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sineu—sīn'-yū, sīn'-nū (Wor.).

Singapore—sīng-gā-pōr'.

singing—sīng'-īng, *not* sīng'-īn

"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*"—*Dr Peabody*

sinister—sīn'-īs-tēr.

Worcester gives sīn īs'-tēr as a secondary form

"This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si nis ter*'—*Webster*

Sinope—sīn ū'-pē; class sī-nō'-pē.

Sion—sī'-ōn, *not* zī'-ōn.

See *Zion*, the usual spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī'-fōn.

siren—sī'-rēn.

Sirius—sīr'-ī-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sirrah—sīr'-ă.

Worcester prefers sār'-ă.

sirup—sīr'-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sūr'-ŭp. See *syrup*.

Sismondi de—dŭ sīs-mōn'-dī; Fr. pron.  
dŭ sēs-môn-dē'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sīs'-ī-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sīts.

Siva—sē'-vâ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says :  
"sīv'-ă; commonly pronounced sē'-vâ."

sixth—sīksth.

Skager Rack—skăġ'-ēr rāk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skăn-ē-ăt'-lēz.

skein—skān.

skittish—skīt'-ish, *not* skīd'-ish.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber—slōb'-bēr or slāb'-bēr.

"The second sound of this word (slōb'-ēr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk, *not* slāk.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)



Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*, and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner, but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slánt.

See *ask*

sleek—slék, *not* slík.

sleight—slit.

slew—slū.

sliver—sliv'-ēr or slí'-vēr.

Although most orthoēpists (Webster excepted) say slí'-vēr, we give sliv'-ēr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States

sloth—slōth or slöth.

Webster, alone of the leading authorities prefers slöth.

slothful—slöth'-fööl or slöth'-fööl.

See *sloth*

slough (cast-off skin)—slüf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *slough* of Despond."

sluys—slois.

smouch—smöoch or smowch.

Worcester says smowch

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

smutch—smüch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā' (Web.) ; sōb-rē-kā' (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō'-brē-kā or sōō'-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shā-bīl'-īt-ī.

Worcester says sō-shī-ā-bīl'-īt-ī.

sociable—sō'-shā-bl.

Worcester says sō'-shī-ā-bl.

sociality—sō-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

Socinus—sō-sī'-nūs.

sociology—sō-shī-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* sō-sī-ōl'-ō-jī.

soft—sōft.

See *accost*.

soften—sōft'-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sōft'-lī.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sō-hō'.

See *Soho (Square)*.

Soignies—swän-yē'.

soirée—swä-rā' ; swô-rā' (Wor.).

Soissons—swā-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō'-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

sojourn (vb.)—sō'-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable. Webster (1900) says sō'-jûrn or sō-jûrn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sojourner—sō'-jûrn-ēr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sōl See *sol* (coin)

solace—sōl'-ās, *not* sō'-lās.

solder—sōd'-ər or sōl'-dēr.

sōl' dēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

Walker remarks "Mr Smith says that Mr Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen "

"Sheridan pronounces this word sōd'-ār, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoepist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States"—*S & W*.

solecism—sōl'-ē-sīzm, *not* sō'-lē-sīzm.

solemn—sōl'-ēm, *not* sōl'-ūm.

See *damage*

solstice—sōl'-stīs, *not* sōl'-stīs.

sombre—sōm'-bēr.

Worcester says sōm'-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā'-rō.

somnambulism—sōm-nām'-bū-līzm, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-līzm.

somnambulist—sōm-nām'-bū-līst, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-līst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37.)

sonata—sō-nä'-tā.

sonorous—sō-nō'-rūs.

See *canorous*.

Sontag—sön'-täḡ or zōn'-täḡ.

See *Siegfried*.

For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—sōo-dän'.

See *Sudan*.

soon—sōon, *not* sōon.

See *broom*.

soot—sōot or sōot.

Worcester prefers sōot. Stormonth and Haldeman give sōot only.

soothsayer—sōoth'-sā-ēr, *not* sōoth'-sā-ēr.

Sopater—söp'-ä-tēr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frös'-in-ē.

soporific—söp-ō-rif'-ik.

Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rif'-ik.

soprano—sō-prä'-nō, *not* sō-prän'-ō.

sorry—sör'-ī; more nearly, sôr'-ī.

See *accost*.

sortie—sôr'-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sij'-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—sō'-tō vō'-chā.

soubrette—sōo-brēt'.

souchong (tea)—sōo-shōng'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sough—sũf.

Smart and Perry say sõi Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sōolt.

soupçon—sōōp-sôn'.

For ôñ, see p 27

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ēst' ; coll., sow-ēst'.

southerly—sũth'-ēr-lī.

Smart gives sow'-thēr lī as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sũth'-ērn.

Smart prefers sow'-thērn.

Southey—sow'-thī or sũth'-ī.

southward—sowth'-wērd or sũth'-ērd.

Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation

southwest—sowth-wěst'.

"Colloquially contracted to sow-wěst'."—*Smart.*

souvenir—sōō-vũ-nēr' or sōōv'-nēr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv'-nēr.

sovereign (n.)—sũv'-ēr-īn or sōv'-ēr-īn.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sōv'-ēr īn Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sũv' rēn

Smart says : "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

with the *o* as short *u* ; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—sŭv'-ēr-ĭn or sŏv'-ēr-ĭn ;  
sŏv'-ēr-ĭn (Stor.) ; sŭv'-rĕn (Hal.).  
spadassin—spăd-ăs-ăng' ; Fr. pron. spă-  
dă-săn'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spăn-yō-lĕt'-tō.  
Spallanzani—spăl-lăn-dză'-nĕ.  
spaniel—spăn'-yĕl.

Perry says spăn'-ĕl.

spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz'-ŭm.  
See *elm*.

spasmodic—spăz-mŏd'-ĭk, *not* spăz-mŏt'-ĭk.  
specialty—spĕsh'-ăl-tĭ.  
species—spĕ'-shĕz, *not* spĕ'-shĭ-ĕz.  
specious—spĕ'-shŭs.

spermaceti—spĕrm-ă-sĕ'-tĭ.

Knowles says sperm-ă-sĭt'-ĭ, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfĕ'-noid.  
spheroid—sfĕ'-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spĭ'-kă.

spikenard—spĭk'-nărd.

"Colloquially, spĭk'-nĕrd."—*Webster*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

spinach—spĭn'-aj (Web.); spĭn'-ach (Wor.).

See *spinage*.

spinage—spĭn'-aj (Web.); spĭn'-aj (Wor.).

See *spinach*.

spinel—spĭn-ĕl' or spĭ'-nĕl.

Worcester gives the second form only.

Spinola de—dā spē'-nō-lā, *not* dā spē-nō'-lā.

Spinoza—spē-nō'-zā.

spiracle—spĭr'-ā-kl or spĭ'-rā-kl.

spirit—spĭr'-ĭt, *not* spĭr'-ūt.

See *damage*, *spirited*.

splenetic—splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk or splē-nĕt'-ĭk.

The New Imperial says splē-nĕt'-ĭk or splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū'-gĕn; Ger. pron. splū'-gĕn. For ū, see p. 26.

spontaneity—spōn-tā-nĕ'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spōn-tā-nĭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spōon, *not* spōon.

See *broom*.

Sporades—spōr'-ā-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spōorts'-hĭm.

squalid—skwōl'-ĭd.

squalor—skwā'-lōr (Web. and Wor.);  
skwōl'-ĕr or skwā'-lēr (Stor.).

The New Imperial says skwōl'-ōr or skwā'-lōr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

squamous—skwā'-mūs.

squeamish—skwē'-mīsh.

squirrel—skwēr'-əl or skwīr'-əl.

Worcester says skwīr'-əl, skwēr'-əl, or skwūr'-əl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwīr'-əl. See *panegyric*.

Stabat Mater—stā'-bāt mā'-tēr.

The pronunciation stā'-bāt mā'-tēr is the one generally heard.

staccato—stā-kā'-tō.

Staël de—dū stāl' ; Fr. pron. dū stā-əl'.

Stagira—stā-jī'-rā.

Stagirite—stāj'-īr-īt.

stalactite—stā-lāk'-tīt.

stalagmite—stā-lāg'-mīt.

stalwart—stöl'-wért or stól'-wért.

Stamboul—stām-bōol'.

stamp (vb.)—stämp, *not* stömp.

stanch—stānch.

See *ask*.

Stanislaus—stān-īs-lā'-ūs.

starboard—stär'-börd or stār'-bērd.

statics—stāt'-īks.

statistician—stāt-īs-tīsh'-ăn.

status—stā'-tūs.

Haldeman prefers stāt'-ūs.

Staubach—stowb'-bäk.

For κ, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



staunch—stanch.

Stormonth says stônsh. See *craunch*

staves—stāvz or stavz

Worcester prefers stavz

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*, but the practice is not general"—*Smart*

"It is often thus pronounced (stavz) in the United States"—*Worcester*.

stead—stēd, *not* stīd.

steady—stēd'-ī, *not* stīd'-ī.

stearine—stē'-ā-rīn.

See *aniline*

steelyard—stēl'-yārd, coll., stīl'-yērd.

This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says. "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *e*, and is pronounced as if written *stiyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language"

Stephano—stēf'-ā-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stēp.

stereopticon—stē-rē-ōp'-tīk-ōn (Web.);  
stēr-ē-ōp'-tīk-ōn (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stereoscope—stē'-rē-ō-skōp or stēr'; stēr'-ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).

stereotype—stē'-rē-ō-tīp or stēr'; stēr'-ē-ō-tīp (Wor. and Imp.).

sterile—stēr'-īl, *not* stēr'-īl.

stertorous—stēr'-tō-rūs.

stethoscope—stēth'-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stēt-ēn'.

Steuben—stū'-bēn; Ger. pron. stoi'-bēn.

stint—stīnt.

“As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stēnt*.”  
—S. & W.

stirrup—stēr'-ūp or stīr'-ūp.

Worcester says stīr'-ūp or stēr'-ūp.

stoicism—stō'-īz-izm, *not* stō'-īk-izm.

stolid—stōl'-īd, *not* stō'-līd.

stomacher (ornament)—stūm'-ā-chēr or stūm'-ā-kēr.

stomachic—stō-māk'-īk.

stone—stōn, *not* stūn.

This last is a New England pronunciation

stony—stō'-nī, *not* stūn'-ī.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā'-bō.

strata—strā'-tā.

Haldeman prefers strā'-tā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

strategic—stra-tě'-jĭk or těj', strā-těj'-ĭk  
(Wor and Stor)

strategical—stra tč'-jĭk-ál or tčj'.

Worcester and Stormonth say strā těj' ĭk-ál.

strategist—strát'-ĭ-jĭst, *not* strā-tě'-jĭst.

stratum—strá'-tŭm

Haldeman prefers stra'-tŭm

Strauss—strows.

strength—strěngth, *not* strěnth.

Strephon—strěf'-ŏn.

strew—strŭ or stro.

The weight of authority is with the *first*  
pronunciation

striata—strĭ-a'-tá.

Stromboli—strŏm'-bŏ-lé.

strop—strŏp, *not* ströp.

strophe—strŏ'-fé.

Struve—strŭv'-vě.

strychnine—strĭk'-nĭn or strĭk'-nĕn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk'-  
nĭn See *aniline*

stupendous—stŭ-pěn'-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word  
and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as  
if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by  
those speakers who, in other respects, are not  
incorrect"—*Walker*

stupid—stŭ'-pĭd, *not* stŭv'-pĭd.

Stygian—stĭj'-ĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Styx—stīks.

suavity—swäv'-īt-ī. See *suave*.

subaltern—süb-ól'-těrn.

Worcester prefers süb'-ól-těrn.

subject (n.)—süb'-jěkt.

subject (vb.)—süb-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

subjected—süb-jěkt'-ěd, *not* süb'-jěkt-ěd.

sublunar—süb-lū'-nār.

sublunary—süb'-lū-nā-rī, *not* süb-lū'-nā-rī.

subpœna—süb-pē'-nā.

Stormonth says sŭp-pē'-nā, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.

subsidence—süb-sī'-děns, *not* süb'-sīd-ěns.

subsist—süb-sīst', *not* süb-zīst'.

substantively—süb'-stān-tīv-ī.

subtile—süb'-tīl or sŭt'-l.

See *subtle*.

subtilty—süb'-tīl-tī.

See *subtlety*.

subtle—sŭt'-l.

See *subtile*.

subtlety—sŭt'-l-tī.

See *subtilty*.

subtly—sŭt'-lī.

subtraction—süb-trāk'-shŭn.

suburb—süb'-ûrb.

suburban—süb-ûrb'-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

succinct—sŭk-singkt'.

Suchet—su-shă'

For ŭ see p 26

Sucre—sŭo -krě

See *sucré* (coin)

Sudan—sŭo-dăn'.

See *Soodan*

sudden—sŭd'-ěn

Sue (Eugène)—sŭ ; Fr pron sŭ

For ŭ, see p 26 See *Eugène*

Suez—sŭo-ěz' (Web) , sŭo'-ěz, Arabic  
pron sŭo ěz' or sŭo-az' (Gaz)

suffice—sŭf-fiz'.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŭf-  
fis' See *sacrifice*

suffocative—sŭf'-fô-ka-tiv.

suffuse—sŭf fŭz'

suggest—sŭg-jěst' or sŭd-jěst'.

Walker says " Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds

suicidal—sŭ'-is-i dăl

Worcester also places the accent on the first syllable

suit—sŭt.

suite—swět, *not* sŭt

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Sully—sŭl'-ĭ; Fr. pron. sŭ-lē'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fŭ'-rē-ŭs.

See *sulphurous*.

sulphuric—sŭl-fŭ'-rĭk.

Webster formerly said sŭl'-fŭr-ĭk.

sulphurous—sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs.

sultana—sŭl-tā'-nā or sŭl-tā'-nā.

sumach—sŭ'-măk or shŭ'-măk.

The latter pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sōo-mă'-tră.

summoned—sŭm'-ŭnd, *not* sŭm'-ŭnzd.

supererogatory—sŭ-pěr-ē-rōg'-ă-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sŭ-pěr-fĭsh'-ēz or fĭsh'-ĭ-ēz.

Worcester prefers sŭ-pěr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ēz. Halderman gives sŭ-pěr'-fĭs-ēz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sŭ-pěr'-flŭ-ŭs.

supine (n.)—sŭ'-pĭn.

supine (adj.)—sŭ-pĭn'.

See *absent*.

supple—sŭp'-l, *not* sōo'-pl.

supposititious—sŭp-pōz-ĭt-ĭsh'-ŭs.

Surinam—sōo-rĭn-ăm'.

surprise—sŭr-prĭz', *not* sŭp-prĭz'.

surtout—sŭr-tōot'; Fr. pron. sŭr-tōō'.

Stormonth says sēr-tōō. For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

surveillance—sûr val yăns or vā lăns.

Worcester says sūr val yans

survey (n)—sur vā or sūr vā

Formerly ac cented un versally on the last syllable and still so accented by many speakers — *Web*

survey (vb)—sūr vā'

See *absent*

Susa—sōō sâ.

suttee—sūt tē

Suwanee (River)—sū wō'-nē.

Suwarow—su wār ô

Swabia—swā bī ā.

Swansea—swōn sē

See *Chelsea*

swarthy—sworth I

swath—swôth

Worcester says swôth

Swedenborg — swé -dén bōrg , Swedish  
pron svíd -én bōrg

See *Linné von*

Sweyn—swân

swingel—swing'-gl

Worcester says swīn jēl

sword—sōrd

Webster formerly said swōrd.

Sybaris—sīb ā rīs.

(For key of Signs see p 37)

sybarite—sĭb'-â-rĭt.

Sychar—sĭ'-kâr.

symposium—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ŭm.

synæresis—sĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs.

synchronal—sĭngk'-rō-năl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-năl.

synchronism—sĭngk'-rō-nĭzm.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nĭzm.

synchronous—sĭngk'-rō-nŭs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nŭs.

syncope — sĭng'-kō-pē ; sĭn'-kō-pē (Stor.  
and Hal.).

synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kē.

synod—sĭn'-ŭd.

synonym—sĭn'-ō-nĭm.

Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as  
above.

Synope—sĭ-nō'-pē.

Syracuse—sĭr'-â-kŭs ; sĭr'-â-kŭz (Gaz.).

syringa—sĭr-ĭng'-ġâ.

syringe—sĭr'-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj'.

syrup—sĭr'-ŭp.

See *sirup*.

systole—sĭs'-tō-lē.

syzygy—sĭz'-ĭj-ĭ.

Szegedin—sĕġ-ĕd-ĕn'.

sĕġ-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pro-  
nouncing Gazetteer.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



## T

tabernacle—táb -ĕr-ná-kl

Stormonth says táb ĕr nāk l

tableau—táb lo I r pron ta blo

tableaux—tab-loz, Fr pron ta blô'

X final is silent in French

table-d'hôte—tà -bl-dôt

Taghamento—tál ya-mén'-tô.

See *Bentivoglio*

Taghom—tal-yô'-nē

See *Bentivoglio*

Tahiti—tà he te

Taj Mahal—tazh mā-hāl'.

talc—tālk.

Perry says tōk

talcose—tāl kōs' or tāl-kōs

Perry says tāl'-kōs

Taliaferro—tōl'-iv-ĕr

talisman—tāl -iz-măn

Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tāl'-is-măn

Tallien—ta lĕ-ăn'

For ĕ, see p 26

Talma—tāl-mà, Fr pron tāl-mà.

Talmudic—tāl-mūd-ik

tāl mūd ik is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

Tampico—tām-pĕ'-kō

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Tanais—tăn'-ă-îs.

Taney—tô'-nî.

Tangier—tăn-jēr'.

Tannhäuser—tăn'-hoi-zēr.

tapestry—tăp'-ēs-trî.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—  
tăps'-trî. Do not say tă'-pēs-trî.

tapis—tăp'-îs, tă'-pîs, or tă-pē'.

Worcester says tăp'-ē or tă'-pîs.

tarantula—tă-răn'-tū-lă, *not* tă-răn-tū'-lă.

tarlatan—tăr'-lă-tăn, *not* tărł'-tăn.

tarpaulin—tăr-pôl'-în.

Tarpeia—tăr-pē'-yă.

Tarpeian—tăr-pē'-yăn.

Tartarean—tăr-tă'-rē-ăn.

tartaric—tăr-tăr'-îk, *not* tă-r-tăr'-îk.

Tartuffe—tăr-tüf' ; Fr. pron. tă-r-tüf'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tasmania—tăz-mă'-nî-ă, *not* tă-s-mă'-nî-ă.

tassel—tăs'-ël.

Worcester gives tös'-ël as a secondary form

tatterdemalion—tăt-ēr-dē-măl'-yŭn.

Taubert—tow'-bért.

Tauchnitz—towk'-nîts.

For k, see p. 28.

taunt—tănt.

tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Taunton—tánt ün

Taurus (Mount)—tô rūs

taxidermist—tāk sī derm ist

taxidermy—tāk sī derm í

Tchad (Lake)—chād

Tchaikowsky—chī kūvs kī

teat—tēt *not* tīt

Webster remarks Not unusually so pronounced (tī) to this day

technique—těk nek

Te Deum—tē dē ūm *not* tē dē ūm

tedious—tē -dī ūs or tēd yūs *not* tē jūs

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd yūs

tedium—tē' -dī ūm

Worcester says tēd yūm

teething—teth ing *not* teth ñg

Worcester also says tetl ñg which is the almost universal pronunciation

Teheran—tēh ran tē hēr án (Gaz)

See *Kurdistan*

Tehuantepec—tā wán ta pěk

Telamon—těl á mōn

telegraphist—tē lēg rà físt or tēl -e-graf ist

telegraphy—tē lēg rà fí

Telemachus—tē lēm á kūs.

teleology—tē-lē-öl -o-jí or tēl-ē-öl -o-jí

teleosaur—tē lē-ō-sor

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

telephonic—těl-ē-fŏn'-ĭk.

telephony—tē-lěf'-ō-nĭ.

telescopist—tē-lēs'-kō-pĭst or těl'-ē-skō-pĭst.

Worcester prefers the second.

telescopy—tē-lēs'-kō-pĭ or těl'-ē-skō-pĭ.

Tempe—tēm'-pā.

"The vale of *Tempe*."

tenable—tĕn'-ā-bl, *not* tē'-nā-bl.

tenacious—tē-nā'-shŭs, *not* tē-nāsh'-ŭs.

Tenasserim—tĕn-ās'-ēr-ĭm.

Tenebrae—tĕn'-ē-brē.

Tenedos—tĕn'-ē-dōs.

Tenerife—tĕn-ēr-ĭf'.

tenet—tĕn'-ĕt, *not* tē'-nĕt.

Teniers (David)—tĕn'-yĕrz; tĕn'-ē-ĕrz  
(Biog.); Fr. pron. tā-nē-âr'.

tenuity—tē-nŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

tenure—tĕn'-yŭr.

tē'-nŭr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Teocalli—tē-ō-kāl'-ē.

tepid—tĕp'-ĭd, *not* tē'-pĭd.

tergiversate—tĕr'-jĭv-ēr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv'-ēr-sāt.

tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ēr-sā'-shŭn.

Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk'-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp'-sĭk-ōr.

Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē'-ăn, *not* tĕrp-sĭk-ō'-rē-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Terracina—tĕr-ra-che'-na, *not* tĕr-ra-sĕ'-nă

Terra del Fuego—ter'-ra d' l fu-e -ġo.

Terre Haute—ter-e hot, l'r. pron târ-hot' (Gaz)

tetanus—tĕt'-a-nus, *not* te-ta nus.

tête à tête—tât-a-tât'.

tetrabromohydroquinine — tĕt'-rà-brô'-mô-hi'-drô-kwi'-nin.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene*

tetrarch—tĕ'-trărk. See *tetrarchate*.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tĕt' rărk

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hĕr to.'fĕls-drôk.

For o and k, see pp 25 and 28 "Sartor Resartus"

Thaddeus—thăd-ĕ'-ŭs or thăd'-ĕ.-ŭs.

"All the orthoepists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable '—*Wor.*

Thais—thă'-ĭs.

Thalberg—tăl'-bĕrg.

For g, see p. 28.

thaler—ta'-lĕr.

Thales—thă'-lĕz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Thalia—thà-lī'-à, *not* thā'-lī-à.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (*θαλί'-α*) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tēmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster  
In New London the word is pronounced  
tāmz.

thanksgiving—thängks'-gīv-īng or thängks-  
gīv'-īng.

thaumaturgist—thô-mà-tûr'-jīst.

theatre—thē'-à-tēr, *not* thē-ā'-tēr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as  
above.

theine—thē'-īn or thē'-ēn.

See *aniline*.

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thâr.

Themis—thē'-mīs.

Theobald—thē'-ô-bôld or tīb'-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ô-dô'-rūs.

Theodota—thē-ôd'-ô-tâ.

Theodotus—thē-ôd'-ô-tūs.

Theophilus—thē-ôf'-īl-ūs.

theosophy—thē-ôs'-ô-fī.

therapeutics—thēr-â-pū'-tīks.

there—thâr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

therefore—thâr'-for or thĕr'-fôr

Worcester prefers the second Stormonth  
says thĕr' fôr See *therefor*

thereof — thar-ôf or thar-ôv', thâr'-ôf  
(Stor)

Worcester gives the first only See *hereof*

therewith—thâr-with' or thâr-with'.

Worcester gives the first only See *here-  
with*

Thermopylae—thĕr-mŏp'-il-ĕ.

Thersites—thĕr-sĭ'-tĕz

Thessalonica—thĕs-sà-lŏ-nĭ'-ka

Thetis—thĕ'-tĭs.

theurgy—thĕ'-ŭr-jĭ.

Theuriet—tŏ-rĕ-ă'.

For o, see p 25

Thibet—tĭb-ĕt' or tĭb'-ĕt

Thierry—tyă-rĕ'

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says  
tĕ-âr ĕ'

Thiers—tĕ-âr'.

Thisbe—thĭz'-bĕ.

Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thŏġ'-jĕ chŏo'-  
mŏ.

Tholuck—tŏ'-lŭk, Ger pron tŏ'-lŏok.

Thomas (Ambroise)—an brwaz' tŏ-mă'.

For äv, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Thoreau—thō'-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tōr'-wōld-sēn or tōr'-vāl-zēn.

thousand—thow'-zānd, *not* thow'-zăn.

Thrace—thrās ; class. pron. thrā'-sē.

thralldom—thrōl'-dūm.

Thrasybulus—thrās-ī-bū'-lūs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrā-sīm'-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē'-lēg'd, *not* thrē'-lēg-ēd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrīp'-ēns.

Worcester says thrē'-pēns, and gives thrīp'-ēns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrīp'-ēn-ī.

Worcester gives thrē'-pēn-ī as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrěsh.

Webster says : "*thrăsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrěsh'-ōld.

Worcester says thrěsh'-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rīn'-jī-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



thyme—tīm

tiara—tī ɹ ra, *not* tē ɹ ra

tī ɹ' ɹ is a secondary pronunciation of  
Worcesters

Tibullus—tī bul us

tic douloureux—t'k dōō-lōō-rōō'.

Tichborne—tich bun, *not* tish -būn.

Ticino—tē-che -nō

Ticino (river)—tī-sī -nūs

Ticino—tīs'-in-ūs

ticklish—tik'-lish, *not* tik'-l-ish.

tierce—tērs or tērs

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

tilde—tēl'-dī, *not* tīl -dē.

Timbuctu—tīm bōōk' tōō, *not* tīm bāk-  
tōō'

Timour—tī-mōōr'

See *Timur*

Timur—tī mōōr'.

See *Timour*

tincture—tīngk'-tyūr, *not* tīngk'-chūr.

Tintoretto lī—ēl tīn-tō-rēt'-ō, ēl tēn-tō-  
rēt'-ō (Biog)

tiny—tī'-nī, *not* tē'-nī *nor* tīn'-ī

Tippoo Sahib—tīp-ōō' sɹ'-hīb

trade—tīr-ād' (Web), tīr-ād' (Wor.);

tīr-ād' or tīr-ād (Hal)

Do not say tī'-rād

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Tischendorf von—fōn tīsh'-ĕn-dōrf.

Tisiphone—tī-sīf'-ō-nē.

Tissot—tē-sō'.

tithe—tīth.

Titian—tīsh'-ăn ; tīsh'-ē-ăn (Biog.).

Titicaca (Lake)—tīt-ē-kā'-kā.

Tivoli (Italy)—tē'-vō-lē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers  
tīv'-ō-lē.

Tivoli (New York) — tīv'-ō-lī ; tīv'-ō-lē  
(Gaz.).

tmesis—mē'-sīs or tmē'-sīs.

Smart and Cull say tmē'-sīs.

to—tōō or tōō.

Webster says : " tōō when emphasized, or  
standing alone, but tōō when not emphatic."

Tobit—tō'-bīt.

Tocqueville de—dū tōk'-vīl ; Fr. pron. dū  
tōk-vēl'.

Tokay—tō-kā' ; Hungarian pron. tō-koi'.

Tokyo—tō'-kē-ō.

Toledo—tō-lē'-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Tolstoi—tōl'-stoi.

tolu—tō-lōō' or tō'-lū.

tomato—tō-mā'-tō or tō-mā'-tō.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mā'-tō,  
and the New Imperial says tō-mā'-tō. Do  
not say tō-māt'-ō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.).

Tonquin—tõn-kên'

tonsilitis—tõn-síl-i'-tis, *not* tõn-síl-ê'-tis.

See *this*

tonsure—tõn -shõör

Worcester says tõn' shūr

tontine—tõn-tcn', *not* tõn'-tên.

See *amber gris*

toothed—tõõtht.

Topeka—tõ-pê'-ka

topographer—tõ-põg'-rá-fēr.

topographic—tõp-õ-ğráf-ik.

topographical—tõp-õ-ğráf'-ik-ál.

topography—tõ-põg'-rá-fl

toreador—tõ-rá-a-dõr', *not* tõ-rè-a'-dõr

Also spelled with two *r's* and pronounced  
as above

torment (n)—tõr'-mënt.

torment (vb)—tõr'-mënt'.

See *absent*

Torquay—tõr-kê'.

According to Lippincott's Pronouncing  
Gazetter, pronounced tõr'-kwā

Torricelli—tõr-ê-chêl'-ê

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says  
tõr rê sêl'-lê or tõr rê chêl' lê

tortoise—tõr'-tīs or tõr-tūs.

Worcester says tor' tiz or tõr'-tīs

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

toucan—tōō'-kăn.

Worcester says tow'-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh'.

Toulon—tōō-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz', *not* tōō-lōōs'.

tour—tōōr.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *tour*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (*tour*), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tōōr'-nā-měnt or tûr'.

Worcester also prefers tōōr'-nā-měnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr'-nā-měnt* rather than *tōōr'-nā-měnt*."—S. & W.

tourney—tōōr'-nî or tûr'-nî.

Worcester also prefers tōōr'-nî.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr'-nî* rather than *tōōr'-nî*."—S. & W.

Tours—tōōr.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săn' lōō-věr-tûr'.

For ăn and ü, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōōt-ă-fă'.

tout-ensemble—tōōt ăn-săn'-bl.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

toward—tō'-ērd, *not* tō-wōrd'

*See towards*

towards—tō'-ērdz, *not* to-wōrdz'.

*See toward*

trachea—trā kē-a, Latin pron tra-kē-a

Worcester gives trā kē'-a as a secondary pronunciation Stormonth says trāk-e-ă

Trachonitis—trāk o-ni'-tis.

Trafalgar (Cape)—tráf-ăl'-ġar'

The pronunciation tráf-ăl ġār is very common

Trafalgar (Square)—tráf-ăl'-ġar.

tragacanth—trăġ'-a-kănth, *not* trăj'-a-kănth

Although ġ is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced

tragedienne—tră-jē'-dī-čn; Fr. pron. tra-zhă-de-čn'

Worcester says tră jē dī čn'.

tranquil—trăngk'-wīl

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trăn kwīl *See tranquillity*

transact—trăns-ăkt', *not* trănz-ăkt'.

transalpine—trăns-ăl'-pīn or trăns-ăl'-pīn.

transatlantic—trăns-ăt-lăn'-tik, *not* trănz-ăt-lăn'-tik.

transept—trăn'-sěpt, *not* trăn'-sčp.

transfer (n.)—trăns'-fēr.

transfer (vb)—trăns-fēr'.

*See absent*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

transferable—trăns-fēr'-à-bl or trăns-fēr'-  
à-bl.

transit—trăns'-īt.

Haldeman says trănz'-īt.

transition—trăn-sîzh'-ün.

Haldeman says trăn-zîsh'-ün.

"This word is sometimes pronounced *transish'-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sîzh'-un*."—*Webster*.

transmigrate—trăns'-mî-ġrât, *not* trăns-mî'-  
ġrât.

transparent—trăns-pâr'-ĕnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pâ'-rĕnt.

transport (n.)—trăns'-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt'.

See *absent*.

trapeze—trâ-pēz', *not* trâ-pāz'.

trapezium—trâ-pē'-zî-üm.

travail—trăv'-îl.

Stormonth says trăv'-ĕl. See *captain* and *travel*.

travel—trăv'-ĕl.

See *travail*.

traveler—trăv'-ĕl-ēr, *not* trăv'-lēr.

traverse—trăv'-ĕrs, *not* trâ-vĕrs'.

travertine—trăv'-ĕr-tîn.

treacle—trē'-kl, *not* trîk'-l.

treatise—tré'-tís.

tré-tiz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman

treble (threefold)—tréb'-l, *not* trīb'-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's

The word *thrubble* (thrīb' l) should not be used, of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States"

tremendous—trē-měn'-dūs, *not* trē-měn'-jūs.

*See stupendous.*

Tremont—trē-mōnt'.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "tré'-mōnt, trē-mōnt', and trēm'-ōnt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use"

tremor—tré'-mōr or trēm'-ōr.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only

trephine—trē-fīn' or trē-fēn'.

Worcester prefers trē-fēn'.

triad—tri'-ād.

triangle—tri'-āng-ġl.

Stormonth says tri āng'-ġl

tribunal—tri-bū'-nal, *not* trīb'-yū-nāl.

tribune—trīb'-yūn.

The New Imperial says trī'-būn or trīb'-yūn. Do not say trīb yūn'

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ĭ'-nă.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk'-ĭn-ă.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ĭ'-ă-sĭs.

trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō'-sĭs.

tricot—trē-kō'.

tricycle—trĭ'-sĭk-l, *not* trĭ'-sĭ-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Trieste—trē-ĕst' ; It. pron. trē-ĕs'-tă.

trilobate—trĭ-lō'-băt or trĭ'-lō-băt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trĭ'-lō-bĭt, *not* trĭl'-ō-bĭt.

trilogy—trĭl'-ō-jĭ, *not* trĭ'-lō-jĭ.

Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd' ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thăth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

trio—trĭ'-ō or trē'-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp'-ăr-tĭt or trĭ-păr'-tĭt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf'-thŏng or trĭp'-thŏng.

See *diphthong*. Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



tripod—trī'-pōd.

"I though Walker gives *trīp'-ōd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī' pōd] most agreeable to English analogy'—*S & W*.

tripos—trī'-pōs.

triste—trēst.

trisyllable—trīs-il'-ā-bl or trīs'-il-ā-bl.

Worcester says trīs'-il ā-bl

Triton—trī'-tōn.

triumph—trī'-ūmf, *not* trī'-ūmpf.

triune—trī'-yūn, *not* trī-yūn'.

trivial—trīv'-i-āl.

trīv'-yāl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

troche—trō'-kē.

See *trochee*.

trochee—trō'-kē.

See *troche*.

Troilus—trō'-il-ūs.

See *Cressida*.

troll—trōl.

trombone—trōm'-bōn; It. pron. trōm-bō'-nā.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trōm-bō'-nē. It is rarely heard.

Trondhem—trōnd'-yēm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant)

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

trophy—trō'-fī.

Worcester says . "*Corruptly*, trōf'-l."

Trosachs—trōs'-äks.

troth—trôth.

See *accost*.

troubadour—trōo'-bâ-dōor.

troublous—trüb'-lūs.

trough—trôf.

See *accost*. Do not say trôth.

trousseau—trōo-sō'.

Trovatore Il—ël trō-vâ-tō'-râ.

trouvère—trōo-vâr'. See *trouveur*.

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trū'-kū-lěns.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěns, and Haldeman says trōok'-yōō-lěns.

truculent—trū'-kū-lěnt.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěnt. Haldeman says trōok'-yōō-lěnt.

true—trū, *not* trōo.

truffle—trū'-fl; trűf'-l (Stor.); trűf'-l (Perry);

trū'-fl or trűf'-l (Web., 1900).

Trujillo—trōo-hěl'-yō.

See *Truxillo*.

truncheon—trүн'-shүн.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says ' Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōō-hēl'-yō.

See *Trujillo*

tryst—trīst. Scotch pron. trīst.

Stormonth says trīst

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb, *nor* tyūb.

tuberosē—tūb'-rōz or tā'-bēr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb'-rōz or tā'-ber-ōz

Tübingen—tū'-bīng-ĕn.

For ū, see p 26

Tuesday—tūz'-dā, *not* tōōz'-dī *nor* tyūs'-dī.

tufa—tū'-fa or tōō'-fa

Tuileries—twēl-rē', *not* twīl'-ēr-ēz.

tulip—tū'-līp, *not* tōō'-līp

turbine—tūr'-bīn, *not* tūr'-bln.

Turcoman — tūr'-kō-mān , tōōr-kō-mān'  
(Gaz.).

Turenne de—dū tā-rĕn'; Fr. pron. dū tū-rĕn'.

For ū, see p 26

Turgeneff—tōōr-ġĕn'-ĕf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

Turgot—tür-ḡō'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turin—tū'-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn'.

Turkestan—tōor-kēs-tān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

turmeric—tûr'-mēr-ĭk.

turnip—tûr'-nĭp, *not* tûr'-nŭp.

See *damage*.

turquoise—tûr-koiz' or tûr-kēz'.

Worcester prefers tûr-kēz'.

The pronunciation tûr'-kwāz, though not authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard. See *turkois*, *turquois*.

twopence—tōo'-pĕns.

tŭp'-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's.

Tychicus—tĭk'-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pā-nĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

tympanum—tĭm'-pā-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn'-dāl, *not* tĭn'-dāl.

Also spelled *Tindale*, and pronounced as above.

typographer—tĭ-pōḡ'-rā-fēr or tĭp-ōḡ'-rā-fēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tĭ-pō-ḡrāf'-ĭk or tĭp-ō-ḡrāf'-ĭk.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

typography—tī-pōġ'-rà fī or tīp-ōġ'-ra fī.

Worcester gives the second only

typothetæ—tī-pōth'-e-tē or tī-pō-thē'-tē.

tyrannic—tī-rān'-ik, *not* tīr-ān'-ik.

tyrannical—tī-rān'-ik-āl, *not* tīr-ān'-ik-āl.

tyro—tī'-rō.

Tyrol—tīr'-öl, Ger. pron. tē-röl'.

Tyrtaeus—tīr-tē'-ūs.

Tyrwhitt—tēr'-īt.

Owing to a typographical error, this word, in Webster, is pronounced tē'-rit (in ed. of 1884)

tzar—zar.

Haldeman says tsar. See *Czar*.

tzarina—za-rē'-nā. See *czarina*.

Although Haldeman does not give this word, yet from the pronunciation of the one preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his pronunciation would be tsār-ē'-nā.

## U

Uffizzi—ōo-fet'-sē. "The *Uffizzi* Gallery."

ugh—ōō.

Uhland—ōō'-lānt.

ukase—yū-kās'.

Ukraine—yū'-krān or ōō-krān'.

Ulrica—ūl'-rī-kā; It. pron. ōōl-rē'-kā.

Ulrici—ōōl-rēt'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Ultima Thule—ül'-tīm-â thū'-lē, *not* ü'l'-tīm-â thūl, *nor* ü'l'-tīm-â tū'-lē.

ultimatum — ü'l-tīm-â'-tūm, *not* ü'l-tīm-â'-tūm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus*.

ultramontane—ül-trá-mön'-tān.

ululation—ül-yū-lā'-shūn.

umbilicus—üm-bīl-ī'-kūs.

Stormonth says üm-bīl'-īk-ūs.

umbrageous—üm-brā'-jūs.

Worcester and Stormonth say üm-brā'-jē-ūs.

umbrella—üm-brēl'-â, *not* üm-bēr-ēl'-â.

umlaut—ōom'-lowt.

unbated—ün-bā'-tēd, *not* ün-bāt'-ēd.

— “a sword *unbated*.”—*Shakespeare*.

uncourteous—ün-kūrt'-ē-ūs.

ün-kōrt'-yūs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous*.

uncouth—ün-kōōth'.

unctuous—üngkt'-yū-ūs.

undaunted—ün-dānt'-ēd.

Stormonth says ün-dōnt'-ēd. See *craunch*.

underneath—ün-dēr-nēth' or ün-dēr-nēth'.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ün-dēr-nēth'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

undersigned — ün-dër-sind', *not* ün-dër-zind'.

Very frequently mispronounced

unfrequented — ün-fre-kwënt'-éd.

unguent — üng'-gwent, *not* ün'-gwent.

uninterested — ün-in'-tër-ěst-éd.

See *interested*

uninteresting — ün-in'-tër-ěst-ing.

See *interesting*

unison — yû'-nîs-ün.

Smart says yû'-nîz-ün.

unlearned (adj.) — ün-lër'-néd, *not* ün-lërnd'.

See *learned*

unlearned (part.) — ün-lërnd', *not* ün-lër'-néd.

unprecedented — ün-prës'-é-dënt-éd.

unscathed — ün-skäthd' or ün-skätht'.

Stormonth gives the second only

untoward — ün-tô'-ûrd, *not* ün-tô-wôrd'.

upas — yû'-päs.

"The *upas* tree"

Upernavik — ōō-për-nä'-vîk.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable

Upsal — ūp'-säl.

Upsala — ūp-sä'-lä.

Ural — yû'-räl.

Urania — yû-rä'-nî-ä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Uranus—yū'-rā-nūs.

urbanity—ûr-băn'-ît-î, *not* ûr-bā'-nît-î.

Urbino—ōor-bē'-nō.

urea—yū'-rē-â, *not* yū-rē'-â.

Uriel—yū'-rî-ël.

Ursula—ûr'-sū-lâ, *not* ûr-sū'-lâ.

Uruguay—ōo-rōo-gwî' or yū'-rōo-gwâ.

usage—yū'-zāj.

used—ūzd, *not* ūst.

“I *used* to go.”

usufruct—yū'-zū-frūkt.

usurious—yū-zhū'-rî-ūs.

usurp—yū-zûrp', *not* yū-sûrp'.

usurpation—yū-zûr-pā'-shûn.

Utah—yū'-tâ or yū'-tô.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says  
yū'-tô or yū'-iâ.

Utopian—yū-tô'-pî-ăn.

Utrecht—yū-trēkt'; Dutch pron. ü'-trēkt.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

uxorious—ûks-ô'-rî-ūs.

Stormonth says ŭg-zô'-rî-ūs.

## V

vaccine—văk'-sîn or văk'-sîn.

văk'-sên is commonly heard. See *aniline*.

vade-mecum—vâ-dē-mē'-kûm.

vagary—vâ-gā'-rî, *not* vâ'-gā'-rî.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)



vagrant—vā'-grānt, *not* vāḡ'-rānt.

vale (farewell)—vā'-lē or vā'-lā.

Valenciennes—vā-lēn-sī-ēnz'; Fr. pron. vā-lan-sē-ēn'.

For an, see p. 26

valet—vāl'-ēt or vāl'-ā.

The lexicographers generally give vāl'-ēt, but vāl'-ā is the form in common use.

Valhalla—vāl-hāl'-ā.

See *Walhalla*

valise—vā-lēs'.

Worcester prefers vā-lēz'.

valkyr—vāl'-kīr.

valkyria—vāl-kīr'-ī-ā.

Valladolid—vāl-lā-dō-líd'; Sp. pron. vāl-yā-thō-lēth'.

See *Guadalquivir* and *llano*.

Valois de—dū vāl-wā'.

Valparaiso—vāl-pā-rī'-sō.

valuable—vāl'-yū-ā-bl, *not* vāl'-yū-bl

Vandyck—vān-dīk'.

Van Eyck—vān īk'.

Van Hoeck—vān hōōk'.

vaquero—vā-kā'-rō.

vanquish—vāng'-kwīsh, *not* vān'-kwīsh.

variegate—vā'-rī-ē-ḡāt.

variola—vā-rī'-ō-lā, *not* vā-rī-ō'-lā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

varioloid—vā'-rī-ō-loid or vār'-ī-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rī-ō'-rūm.

vase—vās or vāz.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says vāz or vās. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or vāz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster*.

vaseline—vās'-ē-līn or vās'-ēl-ēn.

See *aniline*.

vaticinal—vā-tīs'-īn-āl.

Vauban de—dū vō-bān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē' dū vō'.

vaudeville—vōd'-vīl; Fr. pron. vōd-yēl'.

Vaughan—vōn or vō'-ān.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vō'-ān.

vaunt—vānt or vōnt.

Worcester prefers vōnt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vānt or vōnt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Vecchio—vēk'-ĕ-ō.

Veda—vā'-dā or ve'-dā.

Worcester says vĕ' dā or vē-dō'.

Vega—vē'-gā.

vehemence—ve'-hē-měns.

vehement—vē'-hē-měnt.

veinous—vā'-nūs, *not* vē'-nūs.

*See venous*

Velasquez—vā-lās'-kěth.

*See Lopez*

Velpeau—vēl-pō'.

velvet—vēl'-vēt, *not* vēl'-vūt.

*See damage*

Vendôme de—dū vān-dōm'

For *an*, see p. 26.

vendue—vēn-dū'.

Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vēn-ĕz-wē'-lā; Sp. pron. vā-

něth-wā'-lā or vē-nēs-wā'-lā.

*See Lopez*

venial—vē'-nī-āl, *not* vēn'-yāl.

venison—vēn'-īz-n or vēn'-zn.

Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē'-nūs, *not* vā'-nūs.

*See veinous*

venue—vēn'-yū.

veracious—vē-rā'-shūs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Vera Cruz—vā'-rā krōōth ; vā'-rā krōōs  
(Gaz.) ; commonly vēr'-ā krōōz.

See *Lopez*.

verbatim—vēr-bā -tīm, *not* vēr-băt'-īm.

Verboeckhoven—vēr-bōōk'-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vēr-bōs'.

verbosity—vēr-bōs'-īt-ĭ, *not* vēr-bō'-sīt-ĭ.

Vercingetorix—vēr-sĭn-jĕt'-ō-rĭks.

Verd (Cape)—vērd.

Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vērd-ăn-tĕk'.

Verdi—vâr'-dĕ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vēr'-dĕ.

verdigris—vēr'-dĭ-ġrĕs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say vēr'-dĭ-ġrĭs.  
See *amber-gris*.

verdure—vērd'-yŭr.

Worcester says vērd'-yŭr. See *nature*.

Vereschagin—vā-rā-shā-ġĕn'.

Vergniaud—vēr-nyĕ-ō' ; vēr-nyō' (Biog.).

vermicelli—vēr-mĕ-chĕl'-ĭ or vēr-mĕ-sĕl'-ĭ,  
*not* vēr-mĕ-sĭl'-ĭ.

Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vēr-mĭl'-yŭn.

Vernet—vēr-nā'.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā'-zā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Veronica—vēr-ō-ni'-ká

The pronunciation vē ōn' ik-a is also authorized

Versailles—vēr-salz', Fr pron vēr-să'-yǎ  
versatile—vēr' sà-til, *not* vēr'-sà-tel

version—vēr-shŭn, *not* vēr'-zhŭn.

vertebral—vēr'-tē-bral

vertigo—vēr-tīg-ō

This is the pronunciation commonly heard  
Worcester gives in addition the forms vē tī'-  
gō and vē tē' gō

Verulam (Lord)—vēr'-ōō-lām.

verve—vērv or vârv

Vespasian—vēs-pā'-zhĭ-ăn

Vespucci (Amerigo) — a-mā-rē'-gō vēs-  
pōōt'-chē.

Vespucius (Americus)—ā-mēr'-ik-ŭs vēs-  
pū'-shŭs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says  
ām ēr' ī' kŭs vēs pū' shŭs

veterinary—vēt'-ēr-ĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* vĕt'-rĭn-ā-rĭ.

Vevay—vēv-ā', *not* vēv'-ā.

vial—vī'-āl

*See phial*

Vibert—vē-bâr'.

vibratory—vī'-bra-tō-rĭ

vicar—vīk'-ēr

Vicenza—vē-chĕnt'-sā

vē sĕn' zā is preferred by Lippincott's Pro-  
nouncing Gazetteer

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

vice versa—vī'-sē vēr'-sā, *not* vīs'-vēr-sā.

Vichy—vē-shē'.

In this country, generally pronounced  
vīsh'-ī.

vicinage—vīs'-īn-āj.

vicinal—vīs'-īn-āl.

vicinity—vīs-īn'-īt-ī.

victory—vīk'-tō-rī, *not* vīk'-trī.

victuals—vīt'-lɹ.

videlicet—vīd-ěl'-īs-ět.

Vienna—vī-ēn'-ā, *not* vī-ēn'-ā.

vignette—vīn-yēt' or vīn'-yēt.

Stormonth gives vīn-ēt' as a secondary form.

viking—vī-kīng, *not* vē'-kīng.

villain—vīl'-īn.

Stormonth says vīl'-lān or vīl'-lān.

Villiers—vīl'-yērz.

Vincennes—vīn-sēnz' ; Fr. pron. vān-sēn'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dā vīn'-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says  
dā vēn'-chē or dā vīn'-chī.

vindicative—vīn'-dīk-ā-tīv.

vīn-dīk'-ā-tīv is a secondary pronunciation  
of Worcester's.

vindictory—vīn'-dīk-ā-tō-rī, *not* vīn-dīk'-ā-  
tō-rī.

vineyard—vīn'-yērd, *not* vīn'-yērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vingt-et un—văn-tā-un'

For ăN and ũN see pp 26 and 27

viola—vi-ô-la or vê-ô-lă.

Worcester says vi ô' là.

Viola—vî'-ô-la, It pron vê-ô'-lă.

violence—vi o lěns

violent—vi'-ô lěnt.

violet—vi-ô-lět

violin—vi-ô-lîn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable

Viollet-le-Duc—vê ô lâ' lă duk'.

For ũ see p 26

violoncello — vê-ô-lôn chěl ô or vê-ô-lôn  
sěl'-ô

Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer  
ve ô lôn sěl'-ô See *cello*

virago—vî-ră'-gô, *not* vîr'-ă-gô

Worcester gives vîr â'-gô as a secondary  
pronunciation

Virchow—vêr'-chow, Ger pron, fîr'-kô.

For κ, see p 28

virile—vi'-rîl or vîr'-îl

Stormonth says vîr' îl o- vîr'-îl

virtuoso—vêr-tôô ô' sô

Smart says vêr tû ô' zô

virulence—vîr'-yû lěns.

Stormonth says vîr' ôû lěns

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

virulent—vĭr'-yū-lěnt.

Stormonth says vĭr'-ōō-lěnt.

vis-à-vis—vēz-à-vē'.

visa—vē'-zā.

See *visé*.

viscount—vī'-kownt, *not* vĭs'-kownt.

visé—vē-zā'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa*.

Visigoth—vĭz'-ĭ-ġōth, *not* vĭs'-ĭ-ġōth.

visor—vĭz'-ēr, *not* vī'-zēr. See *vizor*.

visual—vĭzh'-yū-āl.

Stormonth says vĭz'-yū-āl.

vitriol—vīt'-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vīt'-rŭl.

vituperate—vī-tū'-pěr-āt.

Worcester prefers vē-tū'-pěr-āt.

viva voce—vī'-vā vō'-sē.

vivace—vē-vā'-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā'-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester prefers vē-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-vāN-dyâr'.

For än, see p. 26.

viviparous—vī-vĭp'-ā-rŭs.

vizier—vĭz'-yěr or vĭz'-ēr'.

Worcester says vĭz'-yěr or vĭz'-yēr.

Vladimir—vlăd'-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish  
pron. vlă-dē'-mĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



vocable—vo'-ka-bl.

vocule—vök'-yul.

Worcester says vö köf.

Volapuk—vö-lä-puk'.

For ü, see p 26 In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phopetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof Charles E Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük "

volatile—völ'-a-til, *not* völ'-ä-tël, *nor* völ'-ä-til.

volcanic—völ-kän'-ik, *not* völ-kä'-nik.

volcano—völ-kä'-nó, *not* völ-kä'-nô.

Volga—völ'-gä.

Volia—völ'-ä.

volume—völ'-yöm.

voluntarily—völ'-ün-tä-ril-ï, *not* völ'-ün-tä'-ril-l.

volute—vö-lüt'.

Von—fön, *not* vön; more nearly fön.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English

Vosges—vözh.

vraisemblance—vrä-sän-bläns'.

For av, see p 26

vulpine—vül'-pîn or vül'-pîn.

Knowles says vül'-pîn

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

## W

wady—wöd'-ĭ.

wä'-dĭ is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wäft, *not* wäft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—wäg'-nēr ; Ger. pron. vāg'-nēr.

For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä'-g-rām.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says  
wä'-g-rām or vä'-g-rām.

wainscot—wāns'-köt.

Smart says wēns'-köt. Do not say wānz'-köt.

waistcoat—wāst'-köt ; coll., wēs'-küt.

Walker says wēs'-köt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās'-köt or wēs'-küt.

Walker says : "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wöl-dēn'-sēz ; wöl-dēn'-sēz  
(Gaz.).

Walhalla—wöl-häl'-ä.

See *Valhalla*.

Wallachia—wöl-lā'-kĭ-ä.

See *Wallachian*.

Wallenstein von—fōn wöl'-ēn-stĭn ; Ger.  
pron. fōn vāl'-ēn-stĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Waller—wöl'-ēr.

Waltham (Eng)—wölt'-hām ; wölt'-hām  
(Gaz.)

Waltham (U. S)—wöl'-thām.

wan—wön

want (n)—wönt.

want (vb)—wönt.

Worcester gives wönt as a secondary pronunciation

warrant—wör'-änt.

warrantee—wör'-änt-ē'.

warranty—wör'-änt-ī.

warrior—wôr'-yēr or wör'-ī-ēr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only The second is the pronunciation generally heard

Warwick (Eng)—wör'-īk.

See *Alnwick*

Warwick (U. S.)—war'-wīk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked

wary—wā'-rī.

Worcester prefers wā'-rī.

was—wöz, *not* wüz.

wassail—wös'-īl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wös'-ēl. See *captain*

water—wō'-tēr, *not* wöt'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Waterloo—wô-těr-lōō' ; Dutch pron. vā-těr-lō'.

Watervliet—wô-těr-vlēt'.

Watteau—vā-tō' ; commonly wā-tō'.

"A *Watteau* plait."

Waukegan—wô-kē'-găn.

weapon—wěp'-ŭn, *not* wē'-pŭn.

weazen—wē'-zn.

Weber von—fōn vā'-běr.

Wednesday—wěnz'-dā, *not* wěd'-nēs-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.'"—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī'-mār.

weir—wēr.

Stormonth says wār. See *wear* (*dam*).

weiss bier—wīs bēr ; Ger. pron. vīs bēr.

Wellesley (Islands)—wěls'-lĭ.

Wellesley (College)—wělz'-lĭ.

"This (wělz'-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe*.

The Secretary of Wellesley College says : "One of the old residents inclines to wěls'-lĭ. I presume the pronunciation (wělz'-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wělz'-lĭ.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēms.

Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says wē'-mĭs. See *Alnwick*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Werther—wēr'-tēr , Ger. pron vār tār  
The Sorrows of *Werther*

Weser—we zer , Ger pron vā-zēr

Wesley—wēs -lī

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says  
wēz lī

Wesleyan—wēs -lī-ān, *not* wēz'-lī-ān

Westmoreland—wēst-mōr'-lānd

Westphalia—wēst fā'-lī-a, *not* wēst-fā'-lī-ā.

wharf—hwōrf

Stormonth says hwōrf

wherefore—hwar'-fōr

whereof—hwar-ōf' or hwar-ōv'.

Worcester gives the first only, and Halde-  
man the second only See *heretof*

wherewith—hwār-wīth' or hwār-wīth'

Worcester gives the first only see *here-  
with*

which—hwīch, *not* wīch

whilom—hwī'-lūm, *not* hwīl'-ūm.

whisk—hwisk, *not* wisk

whiskey—hwīs'-kī, *not* wīs'-kī

whistle—hwīs'-lī, *not* wīs lī

Whitefield—hwīt -fēld, *not* hwīt -fēld.

whiting—hwī'-tīng, *not* hwī -tēn īng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō

whole—hōl, *not* hōl

wholly—hōl'-ī, *not* hō'-lī.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

whooping (cough)—hōop'-ing, *not* hōöp'-ing.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwörl or hwërl.

whortleberry—hwûrt'-l-bër-ï; hört'-l-bër-ï (Stor.), *not* hûk'-l-bër-ï, unless spelled *huckleberry*.

Wieland—wē'-lānd; Ger. pron. vē'-lānt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bā'-dēn.

wigwam—wīg'-wôm.

Worcester says wīg'-wôm, and Stormonth wīg'-wām.

Wilhelm—vīl'-hēlm.

Wilkesbarre—wīlks'-bār-ï.

Willamette (river)—wīl-ä'-mēt.

wind (n.)—wīnd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wīnd*."—*Webster*.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wīnd* like the *i* in *bit*; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham*.

windpipe—wīnd'-pīp.

wīnd'-pīp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wīn'-rō.

Worcester says wīnd'-rō.

Windsor—wīn'-zôr, *not* wīnd'-zôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Winkelried von—vön wīng'-kēl-rēd , Ger.  
pron fōn vīng'-kēl rēt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wīn ċ-pe-sō'-kē.  
wiseacre—wī'-zā-kēr.

wistaria—wīs-tā'-rī-a, *not* wīs-tē'-rī-ā.

with (n)—wīth, *not* wīth.

*See withē*

with (prep)—wīth.

withē—with

*See with (n)* Stormonth says with

Wolf—wōolf ; Ger. pron. vōlf

Wollaston—wōol'-ās-tōn, *not* wōl'-ās-tōn.

Wolseley (Sir Garnet)—wōolz'-lī, *not*  
wōol'-zī

Wolsey (Cardinal)—wōol'-zī, *not* wōol'-sī.

women—wīm'-ēn, *not* wīm'-īn.

wont (custom)—wūnt.

won't (will not)—wōnt.

"In New England, commonly pronounced  
wūnt"—*Wor.*

Woolwich—wōol'-īj.

*See Alnwick* Lippincott's Pronouncing  
Gazetteer prefers wōol'-īch

Worcester (Eng)—wōos'-tēr.

*See Alnwick*

Worcester (U. S)—wōos'-tēr.

Wōos'-tēr seems to be the prevailing form,  
in spite of the marking of the dictionaries

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

Worcestershire—wōos'-tēr-shīr.

See *shire*.

world—wûrld, *not* wûld.

Stormonth says wêrld.

Worms—vôrms.

"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.

Stormonth says wêrs.

worsted (n.) — wōos' - tēd ; wōor' - stēd  
(Wor.) ; wōos' - tēd or wōor' - stēd  
(Stor. and Web., 1900).

worsted (part.)—wûr' - stēd.

Stormonth says wêr' - stēd.

worth—wûrth.

Stormonth says wêrth.

Wörth (Ger.)—vört.

For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wōond or wownd.

Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wōond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."

The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—rāth, *not* rāth.

Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rēth.

wreathe—rēth, *not* rēth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



wreaths—rethz, *not* reths

See *cloths* 'In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal.'—  
*Smart*

wrestle—rēs'-l, *not* rēst'-l.

Never say rās l

wrestler—rēs'-lēr, *not* rēst'-lēr.

wristband—rist'-bānd, coll rīz'-bānd.

wrong—rōng.

See *accost*

wroth—rōth.

See *accost*

Wurttemberg—vur'-tēm-bērg

For ũ and Ğ, see pp 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ăn-dōt'

wych-hazel—wich'-hā-zl

Wyckliffe—wīk'-līf.

Wyoming—wī-ō'-mīng, *not* wī'-ō-mīng.

It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U S"

Wyss—vīs

## X

xantheine—zăn'-thē-in.

See *aniline* In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĩp'-ē.

See *Xantippe*.

Xantippe—zăn-tĩp'-ē.

This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe*.

xebec—zē'-běk.

Xenia—zē'-nĩ-â.

Xenophon—zěn'-ō-fōn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĩm-ē'-nēz ; Sp. pron.  
hē-mā'-nēs.

Xorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō."—*Gaz.*

The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Forullo*.

xylographer—zĩ-lōg'-râ-fēr.

xylography—zĩ-lōg'-râ-fĩ.

xylophone—zĩ'-lō-fōn.

## Y

yacht—yōt.

Yakootsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Fakutsk*, *Yakutsk*.

Yang-tse-kiang—yăng-tsē-kĩ-ăng'.

ycleped—ĩk-lěpt'.

Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klěpt'.

yea—yā or yē.

Walker says yē.

Worcester remarks : "Most of the orthoē-

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *ja* "

yeast—yĕst.

Haldeman prefers ĕst

Smart says, "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest—yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast—yĕst).

Yeddo—yĕd'-dò.

See *Jeddo*.

yelk—yĕll.

Perry says yĕlk or yōk See *yolk*.

Yemen—yĕm'-ĕn.

Yenikale (Strait)—yĕn-ĕ-kà'-la.

Yenesei—yĕn-ĕ-sā'-ĕ.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives yĕn-ĕ-sā' as a secondary pronunciation

yesterday—yĕs'-tĕr-dĭ; yĕs'-tĕr-dā (Web, 1900).

Worcester and Haldeman prefer yĕs'-tĕr-dā, and Stormonth gives yĕs'-tĕr-dā only.

Ygdrasyl—[ġ'-drá-sĭl.

Yokohama—yō-kō-há'-mā.

yolk—yōlk or yōk.

Worcester says yōk. See *yolk*.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sēm'-ĭt-ĕ.

Youghiogeny—yō-hŏ-ġá'-nĭ.

youths—yōōths, *not* yōōthz.

Ypres—ĕ'-pĕr.

Ypsilanti—ĩp-sĩl-ăn'-tĩ.

Yucatan—yōō-kā-tăn'.

yule—yũl.

Yvetot—ěv-tō'.

## Z

Zabulon—zăb'-yũ-lŏn.

Zaccheus—zăk-ě'-űs, *not* zăk'-ě-űs.

Zama—zā'-mā.

Zamacois—thă-mă-kō'-ēs.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zăm-bā'-zě.

Zanguebar—zăng-ġā-băr'.

Zante—zăn'-tā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers  
zăn'-tē.

zany—zā'-nĩ.

Zanzibar—zăn'-zĩb-ăr.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents  
the *final* syllable.

zealot—zěl'-űt.

zealous—zěl'-űs.

zeitung—tsĩ'-tŏŏng.

zenana—zē-nă'-nă.

zenith—zē'-nĩth.

Stormonth and Smart say zěn'-ĩth. Halde-  
man says zěn'-ĩth or zē'-nĩth.

Zermatt—tsěr-măt' or zěr-măt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Zerubbabel—zĕ-rüb'-ă-bĕl.

See *Zorobabel*

Zeus—zūs, *not* zĕ'-ūs.

Zeuxis—zūk'-sis.

Zidon—zī'-dŏn, *not* sī'-dŏn unless spelled

*Sidon*.

zincic—zīngk'-ĭk, *not* zīn'-sĭk.

Zion—zī'-ŏn.

See *Sion*, another spelling.

zither—zĭth'-ĕr.

Zipporah—zĭp'-ŏ'-ră.

Stormonth gives zĭp'-ŏ-ră as a secondary form

zodiacal—zŏ-dī'-ăk-ăl, *not* zŏ'-dī-ăk-ăl.

Zollverein—tsŏl'-fĕ-rĭn.

Stormonth says zŏl'-fĕr-ĭn

zoological—zŏ-ŏ-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, *not* zŏŏ-ŏ-lŏj'-ĭk  
ăl.

zoology—zŏ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ, *not* zŏŏ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

Zoroaster—zŏ-rŏ-ăs'-tĕr, *not* zŏ'-rŏ-ăs-tĕr

Zorobabel—zŏ-rŏb'-ă-bĕl.

See *Zerubbabel*

Zorrilla y Moral—thŏr-ĕl'-yă ĕ mŏ-răl'.

See *Zamacois* and *llano*

zouave—zwăv or zŏŏ-ăv'.

Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zŏŏ-lĕ'-kă.

"The bride of Abydos."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Zumpt—tsöompt.

Zunz—tsöonts.

Zurich—zū'-rĭk ; Ger. pron. tsü'-rĭk.

For ū and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—züt'-fĕn.

Zuyder Zee—zī'-dĕr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi'-  
dĕr zā.

Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as  
above.

Zwingle—zwĭng'-ġl.

Zwingli—zwĭng'-ġlē ; Ger. pron. tsvĭng'-lē.

zymotic—zī-mōt'-ĭk.

Haldeman prefers zĭm-ōt'-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

## SUPPLEMENT OF 3000 ADDITIONAL WORDS.

---

### A

Aaronic—âr-ön'-îk.

See *Aaron*.

abaft—â-bâft'.

Stormonth says äb-äft'.

Abana—äb'-â-nâ or â-bä'-nâ.

See *Pharpar*.

"Are not *Abana* and *Pharpar*, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II. Kings*, v. 12.

Abbas Mirza—äb-bäs' mēr'-zä.

Abdera—äb-dē'-râ, *not* äb'-dē-râ.

Abednego—â-bëd'-nē-gō.

abele—â-bël' ; äb-ē'-lē (*Stor.*).

Aben Ezra—ä'-bën ëz'-râ.

Abercrombie—äb'-ër-krüm-bī.

See *Abercromby*.

Abercromby—äb'-ër-krüm-bī.

See *Abercrombie*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Aberdeen—āb ěr dĕn'.

Accent the *final* syllable

Abergavenny—āb ěr-ġā-vĕn'-ĭ or āb-ěr-  
ġā'-nĭ.

See *Alnwick*

abhor—āb-hôr' ; āb-hör' (Stor.).

ablution—āb-la'-shŭn, *not* āb-lōō'-shŭn.

absentee—āb-sĕn-tĕ'.

absolute—āb'-sō lŭt, *not* āb'-sō-lōōt.

absorb—āb-sōrb'.

abstractly—āb'-strākt-lĭ.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the New  
Imperial say āb strākt-lĭ

Abu-Bekr—ā'-bōō bĕk'-r.

Also spelled *Abou Bekr*, but pronounced  
as above

abutylon—ā-bū'-tĭl-ōn.

Acadia—ā-kā'-dĭ-ā.

\* Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which  
see

Acadie—ā-kā-de'.

"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of  
the happy"—*Evangelist*.

acaulose—āk-ō'-lōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say  
āk ō-lōs'

accelerative—āk-sĕl'-ěr-ā-tĭv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)



acceptable—ăk-sěpt'-ă-bl.

Walker says ăk'-sěpt-ăb-l.

acceptor—ăk-sěp'-těr or ăk-sěp'-tôr.

accessary—ăk-sěs'-sā-rĭ or ăk'-sěs-sā-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation. The second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*.

accolade—ăk-ō-lād' or ăk-ō-lād'.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompt—ăk-kownt', *formerly* ăk-kömt'.

accouchement—ăk-kōosh-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ăk-kōosh-ör'.

For ă, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ăk-kōosh-öz'.

For ă, see p. 25.

accuracy—ăk'-kū-ră-sĭ, *not* ăk'-kěr-ă-sĭ.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûr'-sěd.

Worcester prefers ăk-kûrst'.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst'.

See *learned*.

acerbate—ă-sěr'-băt.

The Standard Dictionary says ăs'-ěr-băt.

aceroze—ăs'-ěr-ōs.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

acetamide—ăs-ět-ăm'-ĭd or ăs-ět-ăm'-ĭd.

See *ide*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

acetate—*ās ē tāt no' ās ē tāt*

acetylene—a sēt il en ās ēt il ēn (Standard)

Achæan—a kē ān

The Standard Dictionary says a kē ān or a ká ān See *Achaian* The *Achaian* League

Achaian—a ká yān

See *Achæan*

acinaciform — *ās-in ās if orm a sīn a sif ōrm* (Standard)

Acis—a sīs

acotyledon—a kōt il e dūn

The Standard Dictionary gives *ā kōt il a dūn* as a secondary form

acotyledonous—a kōt il ēd ūn ūs

Smart Stormonth and the New Imperial say *a kōt il ē dūn ūs*

acoustic—a kow stīk or a kōō stīk

The Standard Dictionary prefers *a kōō stīk* See *acoustics*

acquiesce—*āk wī ēs*

Acuña (Christóbal de)—*kris to bāl da a kōōn yá*

See *cañon*

adaptation—*ād āp-tā shūn not ād āp tā shūn*

additament—*ād dīt a mēnt*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

adduce—äd-dūs', *not* äd-dōos'.

Adelina—äd-ē-lī'-nā.

See *Adeline*.

Adeline—äd'-ē-līn; Fr. pron., äd-lēn'.

See *Adelina*.

adelopod—ä-děl'-ō-pöd.

adeniform—ä-dēn'-if-ôrm; äd'ēn-if-ôrm  
(Standard).

adenose—äd'ē-nōs.

Adherbal—äd-hēr'-bāl.

adjectively—äd'-jĕk-tiv-lī.

adjuvant—äd'-jū-vānt.

ad libitum—äd lib'-it-üm.

admirative—äd-mī'-rā-tiv.

Adrian—ā'-drī-än.

See *Hadrian*.

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ä-drē-ēn' lŭ-kōo-  
vrör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

adventure—äd-vĕnt'-yūr.

Ægeus—ē'-jĕ-ūs or ē'-jūs.

See *Egeus*.

Ægina—ē-jī'-nā.

Ægos-Potamos—ē'-gōs pöt'-ā-mōs.

aerometer—ā-ēr-öm'-ē-tēr.

Æschines—ēs'-kīn-ēz.

Æsculapius—ēs-kū-lā'-pī-ūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Ætolian—è-tò -lì-àn

"The *Ætolian* League"

affaire—ăf-fâr'

affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr dăm-oor'.

affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr' dû kor

For o, see p. 25

affluence—ăf'-flû-ěns, *not* ăf'-flōō-ěns.

This last, however, is the pronunciation given in the *Century Dictionary*. Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf'-flōō-ěns

affluxion—ăf'-fluk'-shūn.

Africanus—ăf-rik-a'-nūs

"*Scipio Africanus Major*"

aft—ăft, *not* ăst.

Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the short Italian sound, while in the final syllable of the word *abast*, he makes the *a* short

Agapemone—ăg-ă-pēm'-ō-ne.

agaric—ăg'-ă-rik

Stormonth says ăg'ăr'ik, which is the secondary pronunciation of the word in the *Century Dictionary*

Agasias—ă-gă'-sî-ăs.

agave—ă-gă'-vê.

Stormonth says ăg'-ăv or ăg'-ăv-ê.

Agesander—ăj-ê-săn'-dēr.

aghast—ă-găst'.

agora—ăg'-ô-râ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Agoult, d'—dä-ḡōō'.

Agricola—ä-ḡrik'-ō-lä.

Ahura Mazda—ä'-hōō-rä mǎz'-dä.

Ai (city and river)—ī or ā'-ī.

See *ai* (sloth).

ai (sloth)—ä'-ī.

Worcester says ā'-ī. See *Ai* (city and river).

Alabama—äl-ä-bä'-mä, *not* äl-ä-bäm'-ä.

à l'Anglaise—ä län-ḡlāz'.

For än, see p. 26.

Albani—äl-bä'-nē.

See *Alboni*.

albeit—ôl-bē'-it; äl'-bē'-it (Stor.).

I doubt if the *first* syllable of the word is ever pronounced as Stormonth gives it.

Albemarle—äl'-bē-märl.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—äl'-bērt nī-än'-zä.

See *Victoria Nyanza* (Lake).

Albertus Magnus—äl-bēr'-tūs mǎḡ'-nūs.

Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.

See *Albani*.

Alborak—äl'-bō-rāk.

The New Imperial says äl-bō'-rāk.

Albrecht—äl'-brěkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Albuquerque—äl-bōō-kēr'-kā; äl-bōō-kēr'-kā (Gaz.); äl'-bū-kěrk (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Albuera—al-bōō·a'-rà or al-bwa'-rà.

Albyn—äl'-bīn.

Also spelled *Albin*, but pronounced as above

alcazar—äl-kaz'-ar ; äl-kâ-zar' (C.).

Sp pron al-ka-thar See *Cadis*.

Alcestis—äl-sēs'-tīs.

Aldershot—ôl'-dēr-shōt.

Aldus Manutius—äl'-dūs mā-nū'-shī-ūs.

Alecto—á-lék'-to.

Aleppo—á-lép'-pō.

aleurone—á-lū'-rōn.

Alfonso—äl-fōn'-sō, *not* äl-fōn'-zō.

Alford (Dean)—ôl'-fūrd.

algebraist—äl'-jē-brá-īst.

Alger—äl'-jēr.

Sometimes pronounced ôl'-jēr.

Algernon—äl'-jēr-nūn.

Alhambresque — äl-hām-brěsk' ; äl-ām'-brěsk (Imp.).

Ali Baba—á'-lē bā'-bā.

allegory—äl'-lē-gō-rī.

Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (gōr).

Allia (river)—äl'-ī-ā.

Allston—ôl'-stūn.

allude—äl-lūd', *not* äl-lōōd'.

allusion—äl-lū'-zhūn, *not* äl-lōō'-zhūn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37 )

Alma (Battle of the)—äl'-mâ.

Almeida—äl-mā'-ē-dä.

à l'outrance—â-lōō-träns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Alsop—ôl'-süp.

Alvarez—äl'-vâ-rëth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Amadeus—äm-â-dē'-üs.

Amadis de Gaul—äm-â-dē' dü gôl.

Amalfi—ä-mäl'-fē.

Amalthea—äm-äl-thē'-â.

Amaryllis—äm-är-îl'-îs.

Ambiorix—äm-bî'-ō-rîks.

Amenophis—äm-ē-nō'-fîs.

ament—äm'-ënt.

Amiel (H. F.)—ä-mē-ël'.

amine—äm'-în or äm'-ën ; äm-ën' (Stor.).

Amlwch—äm'-lōok.

Ammonoosuc—äm-mō-nōō'-sük.

Amos—â'-müs.

amour—â-mōōr'.

Amphictyonic—äm-fîk-tî-ön'-îk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—äm-fîk'-tî-önz.

amusive—â-mû'-zîv or â-mû'-sîv.

Anadyomene—än-â-dî-öm'-ē-nē.

"Venus *Anadyomene*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Anacharsis Cloutz—ân-a kar -sis klots.

anæsthetize—ân ċs -thē-tiz

Ananias—ân a-ni -ās

anchor—āng kēr

ancillary—ân -sil-a-rī

Andrassy—ôn drā-shē or an-drās'-se.

anemony—â-nēm -ō nī

*See anemone*

anew—a-nū, *not* a-nōō.

angina pectoris—ân-jī na or ân'-jīn-a pēk'-  
tō-rīs

"ân jī na, more correctly ân jīn a" (C)

There is a tendency, at present, to accent the *first* syllable of *angina*. See "angina pectoris" in the body of the book

angular—āng'-gū-lēr.

anile—ân'-īl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ân'-īl. The Century Dictionary says ân īl or ân īl

animalcula—ân-īm-āl -kū-lā.

*See animalcule, animalculum*

animalculum—ân-īm-āl -kū-lum.

*See animalcule, animalcula*

anisette—ân-I-sēt'.

anna (coin)—ân'-nā.

Anna Comnena—ân'-nā kōm-nē'-nā.

Anna Karenina—ân'-na ká-ra-nē'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)



Anne Arundel—ăn â-rũn'-děl.

See *Arundel*.

Anne of Geierstein—ăn ôv ġī'-ěr-stīn.

Annie Laurie—ăn'-nĩ lô'-rĩ.

annulose—ăn'-nũ-lôs.

Stormonth says ăn'-nũ-lôz.

anonymous—â-nõn'-ĩm-ũs.

another—ăn-ũth'-ěr, *not* ũ-nũth'-ěr.

anoura—ăn-ow'-râ.

Stormonth says ă-nõõ'-ră.

Anquetil-Duperron—ănk-těl' dü-păr-rôn'.

For ü, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn'-sělm, *not* ăn-sělm'.

answer—ăn'-sěr; ăn'-sěr (Wor., Hal., C.).

Antæus—ăn-tē'-ũs.

antependium—ăn-tē-pěn'-dĩ-ũm.

Anthony (Saint)—ăn'-tō-nĩ.

"*St. Anthony's Fire*."

Antipater—ăn-tĩp'-â-těr.

Antiphilus—ăn-tĩf'-ô-lũs.

"*Comedy of Errors*."

Antoninus—ăn-tō-nĩ'-nũs.

antonomasia—ăn-tō-nõ-mă'-zhĩ-â.

The Standard Dictionary gives ăn-tõn-õ-mă'-sĩ-â as a secondary pronunciation.

anxious—ăngk'-shũs, *not* ăng'-shũs.

Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ἡphæresis—a fēr e sis

Apīs—a pīs

Apollinaris—a pól in a ris *not* a pól in a ris

apotheosize—ăp ô the o siz

*See apotheosis*

appellate—ăp pēl lat

appendices—ăp pēn dīs ēz

appendicitis—ăp pēn dīs i tīs

*See itis*

appetitive—ăp pē tī tīv

Appian (Way)—ăp pl án

applique—a plē kā

appreciation—ăp prē shī ā shūn

apse—ăps

aptitude—ăp tī tud *not* âp tī tōod

Aranjuez—a ran hwēth

*See Zamaco s*

Arbuthnot—âr būth nôt

Arcadia—âr kâ dí a

*Not to be confounded with Acadia which see*

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ârk dū trē  
ôvf dū la twāl

*For ôv see p 27*

archaism—âr kâ lizm

archdeacon—ârch dē kūn

*Accent the second syllable See archangel*

*(For Key of Signs see p 37)*

archduchess—ärch-düch'-ës, *not* ärch'-düch-ës.

archduke—ärch-dük', *not* ärch'-dük.

archfiend—ärch'-fēnd, *not* ärch-fēnd'.

archidiaconal—är-kī-dī-āk'-ō-nāl.

archil—är'-kīl.

ärch'-īl is Worcester's preference and Stormonth's only pronunciation.

archival—är'-kīv-äl.

The Standard Dictionary says är-kī'-väl.

Arcis-sur-Aube—är-sē' sür öb.

For ü, see p. 26.

Arden—är'-dēn.

See *Ardennes*.

are (vb.)—är, *not* âr.

arenaceous—är-ē-nā'-shüs.

Arethusa—är-ě-thū'-sà.

Argenteuil—är-zhān-tō'-yü.

Pronounce the *final* syllable lightly. For ö, än, see pp. 25, 26.

argillaceous—är-jīl-lā'-shüs.

aril—är'-īl ; är-īl' (Stor.).

Arlecdon—ärl'-tün.

See *Alnwick*.

Armageddon—är-mä-gēd'-dön.

Armida—är-mē'-dà.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

arrack—är rák

Worcester says s ar rák

arrear—är rer *not* är rer

arsenic (adj)—ar sčn ĩk

See *arsenic* (n)

Artevelde van—van ar tá vėl-dě

Is spelled *Arteld* b it pronounced är tá velt

ascetic—äs sět ĩk

Ashantee—ăsh ăn tē ash an tē (Gaz)

Ash Wednesday—ăsh wēnz dā *not* ăsh' wēnz dā

askance—as káns *not* ăs káns

See *ask*

asphodel—ăs fō-dēl

Asshur banı pal—ăsh ūr bân ĩ pāl

Assaye—ăs sı

assurance—a shūr ıns *not* a shōor ăns

assure—a shur *not* a shōor

astrologic—ăs tro lōj ĩk

astronomic—ăs trō nôm ĩk

Asuncion—a sōon sı ōn

ateles—ăt ē lez

à toute force—a tōot fōrs'

a tout prix—a tōō prē

attorney—ăt tār' nī

Augeas—o jē ăs or ô-jē ăs

Aumale d—dō-māl

(For Key of Signs see p 3 )

àureus (coin)—ô'-rē-ūs.

aurochs—ôr'-ōks.

aurora australis—ô-rō'-rā ôs-trā'-līs.

See *aurora borealis*.

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā'-shŭn.

authority—ô-thör'-īt-ī, *not* ô-thôr'-īt-ī.

authorization—ô-thör'-iz-ā'-shŭn.

Autolycus—ô-töl'-īk-ūs.

"A Winter's Tale."

automobile—ô-tō-mō'-bīl ; Fr. pron., ô-tō-mō-bēl'.

automobilist—ô-tō-mō'-bīl-īst.

See *automobiliste*.

automobiliste—ô-tō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See *automobilist*.

autonomy—ô-tōn'-ō-mī.

Avalon—āv'-à-lŭn.

avant-guard—â-vānt'-gārd.

Aventine (Hill)—āv'-ēn-tīn.

awkward—ôk'-wērd.

axilla—āks-īl'-lā.

ay (always)—ā.

See *ay* (*yes*).

Ayeshah—ā'-ēsh-ā or ī'-ēsh-ā.

Aylmer—āl'-mēr.

Ayscough—ās'-kū.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

## B

Baal—ba al

Bacciochi—ba chō kē

See *Bertuccio*

Bache—bách

backslide—băk slīd *not* băk slīd

backslider—băk slī der, *not* băk' slī dēr.

Badinguet—bā dān gā

For ăn see p 26

Badroulbondour—ba drōol bōo dōor

Baer, von—fōn bār

bagatelle—băg a tēl

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable

Bagration—bā g̃rā shūn or bā-gra tē ōn'.

For G see p 28

Baiae—bā-yē

Baikal (Lake)—bī kāl , bī kal (Gaz )

byocco (coin)—ba yōk kō

Bali—ba lē

Ballantyne—bāl ăn tīn

banal—băn' ăl Fr pron bā nāl

Worcester says ba nāl

banditti—băn-dīt tī

baptismal—băp tīz māl *not* băp tīz māl

baptistry—băp tīs trī

See *baptistery*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37 )

Barachias—bär-â-kî'-ăs.

In Scripture proper names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*."—*Webster's International Dictionary*.

Barbara (logic)—bär'-bâ-râ.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lũ bär-byâ' dũ sâ-vêl'.

Barbizon—bär-bē-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

barcarole—bär'-kâ-rôl.

See *barcarolle*.

barcarolle—bär'-kâ-rôl.

See *barcarole*.

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klâ' dũ tō-lê'.

bargain—bär'-gên, *not* bär'-gün.

See *captain, damage*.

Bargello—bär-jêl'-lô.

Baring—bâ'-rîng, *not* bâr'-îng.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lũ-dük'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Barnegat—bär-nē-gât'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Barrabas—bär'-ăb-ăs.

See *Barabbas*.

barrel—bär'-rêl, *not* bär'-rũl.

See *damage*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bart (Jean)—zhan bart

For an see p. 26

Barth (Heinrich) —hin rik bart

For k see p. 28 See *Luther*

Barye—ba re

basal—ba sál

Bashan—bā shān

Bashkirtseff (Marie)—ma re bash kert'  
sef

basic—ba sīk

básilar—bāz il er, bās il ar (Standard)

basilary—bāz il á rī

The Standard Dictionary says bās il á rī

Basílikon Doron—ba sīl ik ōn dō rōn

bask—bask *not* bāsk

See *ask*

Basque—b isk

Worcester and Stormonth say bāsk

Bastiat (Frederic)—fra dā rek bas te a'

Bathurst—bāth urst

Batrachomyomachia — bāt ra ko mī o má'-  
kī a.

battue—bāt tū, Fr pron bat tu

For ū, see p. 26

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt sčn

bawbee—bo-be

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)



Bayeux—bä-yö'.

For ö, see p. 25. "The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

Baylen—bī-lěn'.

Also spelled *Bailen*, but pronounced as above. "The *Baylen* Capitulation."

beard—bērd.

Beatrice Portinari—bā-ä-trē'-chā pōr-tē-nä'-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beaulieu—bō-lyö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Beaumarchais, de—dū bō-mär-shā'.

Beaumont—bō'-mönt.

"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō'-rü-ġärd; Fr. pron. bō-rü-ġär' or bōr-ġär'.

because—bē-kōz'.

begonia—bē-ġō'-nī-ä.

begrime—bē-ġrīm'.

begum—bē'-ġüm or bā'-ġüm.

Worcester says bē'-ġööm.

Behistun—bā-hīs-tōon'.

behoove—bē-hōov'.

Also spelled *behoove*, but pronounced as above.

belch—bělch; bēlsh (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Belgian—bčl jī ān *not* bčl jān

A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced

Belgium—bčl jī um *not* bčl jum

Belgrade—bčl ġrad

Bellatrix—bčl la trikʰs

Belle Alliance La—la bčl al yāns

For an see ¶ 26

Belle Isle—bčl il

Belleisle en Mer—bčl čl aʌ mār

For aʌ see ¶ 26

Bellingham—bčl īng ūm

See *Almwick*

Bellona—bčl ló na

*Bello* as bridegroom —*Shakespeare*

Benedick—bčn ē dik

Much Ado about Nothing

Bénédictine—ba nā dčk tčn

beneficiary—bčn č fīsh ī a rī or bčn-č fīsh  
a rī bčn-č fīsh ya rī (Wor)

Beowulf—bā ō woOLF or bé ō wŏOLF

Berea (Ohio)—bčr-č a *not* be rč ʌ

Berengaria—bčr čn ġa rī a

Berenice's Hair—bčr č nī sčz hār

Beresina—bčr e zč na

The Passage of the *Be es na*

berlin—ber' līn or ber līn

See *Berlin*

(For Key of Signs see p 3 )

Bernardo del Carpio—bĕr-nār'-dō dĕl kār'-pĩ-ō.

Bernhardt (Sarah)—bĕrn'-hārt ; Fr. pron. bĕrn-hārt'.

Bert (Paul)—pŏl bār.

Berthier—bār-tyā'.

Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tō-lā'.

Bertrand—bĕr-trān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Besant (Annie)—bĕz'-ānt.

Besant (Walter)—bĕ-sānt'.

Bessières—bā-syār'.

bevel—bĕv'-ĕl, *not* bĕv'-ŭl.

See *damage*.

bezel—bĕz'-ĕl.

Smart says bĕz'-l, and Worcester gives it as a secondary form.

Bias—bī'-ās.

"*Bias* of Priene."

bibliothecal—bīb-lī-ō-thē'-kāl or bīb-lī-ŏth'-ē-kāl.

Webster gives the first only ; Worcester prefers the second form.

Bicester—bīs'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bĕ-sā'-tr.

Bichat—bĕ-shā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Biela, von—fon be la

"*Biela* s comet

Bigelow—biġ u lo, *not* biġ lo

A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced

bijugous—bij'-ū-ġus

Worcester and the New Imperial say  
bi jū ġūs

Bimini—bē me-ne

The Standard Dictionary accents the *second* syllable

binocular—bīn-ōk -yū-lēr or bī nōk'-yū-lēr.

See *monocular*

biparous—bīp'-ā-rūs

bipedal—bīp'-ē dāl or bī pē dāl

biplicate—bīp'-līk-at or bī' plīk-at

bipyramidal—bī pīr-ām -īd-āl

Birmingham—bēr -mīng-ūm

See *Almanack*

Biron—bir'-ōn

"*Love s Labor 's Lost* "

Bischoff—bīsh' ōf

bivious—blv' l ūs or bī -vī ūs

Blanche—blanch, *not* blānch

See *ask*

Blanqui—blān-kē'

For aŵ, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Bligh—blī.

Blind (Karl)—kär! blīnt.

Blondel de Nesle—blön'-děl dü nāl.

Blouët (Paul)—pöl blōō-ā'.

blue—blū, *not* blōō.

Blumenthal, von—fön blōō'-mën-täl.

*See Luther.*

Blyth (Hills)—blīth.

The *th* is subvocal in this word. *See Blythe.*

Blythe—blī.

*See Alnwick, Blyth.*

Boabdil—bō-äb-dēl', *not* bō-äb'-dīl.

*See Bobadil (Captain).*

Boaz—bō'-äz.

Bobadil (Captain)—böb'-ä-dīl.

*See Boabdil. "Every Man in his Humor."*

Boboli (Gardens)—bō'-bō-lē.

Boccace—bō-käs'.

Bohn—bōn.

Bois de Boulogne—bwä dü bōō-lōn'-yū.

*See Boulogne.*

Boise City—boi'-zā sīt'ī.

Boito—bō-ē'-tō.

bolivar (coin)—bö!'-iv-ēr; Sp. pron. bō-lē'-vār.

*See Bolívar.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

boliviano (coin)—bo le ve a no

bombardier—bôm ber dêr or bum ber dêr

*See bombard*

Bombastes Furioso bôm bās tez fōō rī  
o sō

bombycinous—bôm bis in ūs

Bonaparte—bō nā part

*See Buonaparte*

boniface—bôn ī fās.

*See Bon face*

Bonnat—bo na

Bon Silene—bon se lan

For óv see p 27

bonze—bôn zē

Smart Stormonth and the New Imperial  
say bōnz

Bopp—bōp

Borodino (Battle of)—bôr ô de nō

Borrioboola Gha—bôr ī-ô-bōō là ga.

Bleak House

borrow—bôr rô *not* bôr rū

*See damage*

Boscawen—bōs ka wên

Bosnia—bōz nī a *not* bōs nī a

Botticelli—bôt tē chēl le

Bouches-du Rhone—bōōsh dū rōn

For ū see p 26

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

bouilli—bōo-yē' or bōol-yē'.

Boulak (Museum)—bōo-lāk'.

Bourdon—bōor-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme. — bōor-zhwä'  
zhän-tē-yüm'.

For äN, see p. 26.

bourgeoisie—bōor-zhwä-zē'.

bourne—börn or bōorn.

See *bourn*.

Bourrienne, de—dũ bōo-rē-ën'.

Boyesen (H. H.)—boi'-ě-sën.

brachiate—brāk'-i-āt.

Brahms—bräms.

Brassington—brás'-n.

See *Alnwick*.

breech—brēch or brīch.

Brera (Milan)—brā'-rà.

brew—brũ, *not* brōo.

brewer—brũ'-ēr, *not* brōo'-ēr.

Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-än' dũ bwä-  
gēl-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

bric-à-brac—brīk'-à-brāk.

Bridlington—bûr'-līng-tŭn.

Brighthelmstone—brī'-tŭn.

This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Brignoli—bren yo lē

See *bugnoire*

Brillat Savarin—brɛ ya sa va rân

For ăv see p 26

brocatel—brō ka tēl *not* bro ka tēl

broccoli—brōk ô lī

Brocken—brōk ěn

The Spectre of the *Brocken*

Broek (Holland)—brōök

brogan—brō gān or bro gān

The Century Dictionary gives the latter as a secondary form

bromic—brō mīk

Brookline—brōök līn

Brouwer—brow -er

Bruch—brōök

For k see p 28

bruise—brūz *not* brōōz

Brunel—brū nēl

Brunig (Pass)—brū nīg

For ū, ō see pp 26 28

Brut—brut

The Standard Dictionary says brūt

Bruxelles—brū sēl

For ū see p 26

Bryn Mawr (Wales)—brūn mowr

Bryn Mawr (Penna)—brīn mar

(For *Key of S* see p 37)



Bucephalus—bū-sěf'-ă-lūs.

Buchan—bŭk'-ăn.

buchu—bū'-kū.

Worcester says bōō'-kōō.

Buckingham—bŭk'-īng-ŭm, *not* bŭk'-īng-hām.

See *Alnwick*.

Bucolics—bū-kŏl'-īks.

See *bucolic*. "The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

Bundesrath—böon'-dēs-rät.

Also spelled *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above. See *Luther*.

bureau—bū'-rō or bū-rō'.

Worcester prefers bū-rō'.

Burgos—bōor'-gōs.

Burleigh (Lord)—bŭr'-lī.

Burmese—bŭr-mēz' or bŭr-mēs'.

Burnet—bŭr'-nēt.

See *Burnett*.

Burnett—bŭr-nēt'.

See *Burnet*.

burnoose—bŭr'-nōōs or bŭr-nōōs'.

burst—bŭrst.

butte—būt or bööt.

The Century Dictionary says büt. See *Butte*.

Butte—būt.

See *butte*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

## C

cadenza—ka dën za It pron ka dant'-sá.

cadet —ka-dët Fr pron ka-da

Cadwalader—kád wól a der

cæcum—se kum

Caerleon—sēr -le-ön

Cæsar—sē zar, Roman pron kī-sar

Cæsarea Philippi—sēs a rē à fil-íp-pī

Cæsarion—se zā'-rē-ön

Cagliari —kal yá'-re.

*See Bentivoglio*

Cagliostro dı—dē kal yōs' trō

*See Bentivoglio*

Cailletet—ká yu tá'

Caius—ká'-yūs

*See Caius (College at Cambridge)*

Calchas—kāl kās

calcinable—kāl sī na bl or kāl sīn a bl

The second pronunciation is the preference  
of the Century Dictionary

calcinatory—kāl sīn'-à tō rī

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl sīn  
a tō rī

caledonite—ka lēd ò-nīt or kāl -e dō-nīt.

Caliban—kāl i bān

' The Tempest

*(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)*

calkin—kô'-kĭn.

Worcester prefers kăl'-kĭn.

calorific—kăl-ô-rĭf'-ĭk.

calumet—kăl'-yū-mĕt.

calve—kāv, *not* kâf.

camel's-hair—kăm'-ĕlz-hâr.

camembert (cheese)—kă-măN-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Camille—kâ-mĕl'.

camomile—kăm'-ô-mĭl.

Also spelled *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.

Canajoharie—kăn-â-jô-hăr'-ĕ.

can-can—kăn'-kăn ; Fr. pron. kăn-kăn'.

For äN, see p. 26.

cancel—kăn'-sĕl, *not* kăn'-sl.

See *damage*.

Candide—kăn-dĕd'.

For äN, see p. 26. "Voltaire's *Candide*."

Canossa—kă-nôs'-sä.

"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck*.

Canova—kă-nô'-vâ.

Canrobert—kăn-rô-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Cantab—kăn'-tăb ; kăn-tăb' (Wor.).

cantabile—kân-tă'-bĭl-ĕ.

Worcester says kăn-tăb'-ĭl-ĕ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cantabrigian—kân ta-brîj -i-ăn.

See *Oxonian*

cantalever—kân -tâ-lêv-êr

See *cantilever*

cantaloupe—kân'tâ-lôop or kân'-tâ-lôp

Also spelled *cantalup*, but pronounced as above

cantharides—kân-thâr'-îd êz.

cantilever—kân'-tî-lêv-êr.

See *cantalever*

Capel—kâp' êl

Capernaum—kâ-pêr'-nâ-ûm.

Capet—kâ'-pêt ; Fr. pron. kâ pâ'.

"Hugh *Capet*"

Cappuccini (Church)—kap-pôo-chê'-nê.

Caprera—kâ-prâ'-ra

Capri, von—fôn ka-pré'-vê.

Carácas—kâ-ra'-kas

Caraccioli—ka-ra'-chô-lê.

See *Bertuccio*

caramel—kâr'-â-mêl

caravan—kâr'-â-vân or kâr-â-vân'.

The latter is the pronunciation given by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth  
The former is Webster's preference

Carbonari—kâr-bô-nâ'-re.

carcanet—kar'-kâ-nêt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Caribbees—kär'-īb-ēz.

See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).

caricaturist—kär'-īk-ā-tū-rīst ; kär'-īk-ā-tū'-rīst (*Wor.*).

carillon—kär'-īl-lōn ; kär'-īl'-lōn (*Wor.*) ;  
Fr. pron. kā-rēl-yôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

carmagnole—kär-mān-yōl'.

Carmen—kär'-mēn or kär-mān'.

Carmen Sylva—kär'-mēn sīl'-vā.

carminative—kär-mīn'-ā-tīv.

Carnarvon—kēr-nār'-vōn.

Also spelled *Caernarvon*, but pronounced as above.

Carneades—kär-nē'-ā-dēz.

carnivora—kär-nīv'-ō-rā.

Carolus-Duran—kär'-ō-lūs dū-rān'.

For ü, än, see p. 26.

carousal (*revel*)—kā-row'-zāl.

See *carousal* (*merry-go-round*).

carousal (*merry-go-round*)—kär'-ōō-zāl.

See *carousal* (*revel*).

carousel—kär'-ōō-zēl.

Carpathian—kär-pā'-thī-än.

Carrier—kā-rē-ā'.

Cartaphilus—kär-tāf'-ī-lūs.

cartel—kär-tēl' or kär'-tēl ; kär'-tēl (*C.*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cartouche—kar tōōsh

Casabianca—ka-sa-be-an'-ká.

For av, see p. 26

casket—kas'-kĕt, *not* kās'-kĕt.

Cassio—kāsh'-i-o.

Cassius (Caius)—kāsh'-ē-ūs

Generally pronounced kăsh' ūs.

Castalia kās-tā'-li-ā.

Castelar y Rissoll—kas-tā-lar' ē rēs-sōl'.

Castile—kas-tĕl

See *castile* (soap)

castile (soap)—kās'-tĕl or kās-tĕl'.

See *Castile*

Castilia—kās-tĕl'-ya

Castrucci—kās-trōō'-chē.

casual—kăzh'-yū-āl.

caterwaul—kăt'-ĕr-wōl

cathedra—kăth'-ĕ-drā or kă-thē'-drā.

See *ex cathedra*

Catullus—kă-tŭl'-ŭs.

Cauterskill—ko'-tĕr-skil.

See *Kauterskill*

cavalcade—kāv'-āl-kād.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and the Stand  
ard accent the *final* syllable

Cavalleria Rusticana—ka-vāl-lā rĕ'-ā rōōs  
tē-ka'-nā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cavatina—kă-vâ-tē'-nâ or kăv-â-tē'-nâ.

Cayster (river)—kâ-îs'-těr.

Cawdor—kô'-dôr.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor*!"—*Macbeth*.

Cecily—sēs'-î-lî.

See *Cicely*.

cedrine—sē'-drîn.

celandine—sěl'-ăn-dîn.

Celarent (logic)—sěl'-â-rěnt; sē-lâ'-rěnt  
(C.).

cellar—sěl'-lěr.

cellular—sěl'-yū-lěr.

Cenci—chěn'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cenobite—sěn'-ô-bīt or sē'-nô-bīt.

centiliter—sěn-tîl'-ît-ěr or sěn'-tîl-ē-těr.

centime—săn-tēm'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Centlivre—sěnt-lē'-věr or sěnt-liv'-ěr.

cervine—sēr'-vîn.

Worcester and the Century Dictionary say sēr'-vîn.

Cesari—châ-să'-rě.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

• Céspedes, de—dâ thās'-pā-thēs or dâ sās'-pā-thēs.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cetewayo—kách-wa'-yô  
 chaff—chaf, cháf (Stor)  
 chalcedon—kál'-se-dôn.  
 chalcedonic—kál-se-dôn'-ik.  
 Chaldee—kál'-de or kál-de'  
 Châlons (Battle of)—sha-lôn'.

For ôv, see p 27

chamfer—chám'-fēr, *not* chām-pēr.  
 champagne—shām-pân'.

Champagne—shan-pan'-yŭ

For an, see p 26. See *Boulogne*

Champ-de-Mars—shân-dŭ-márs'.

For án, see p 26

Champlain (Lake)—shām-plan'.

Champlain, de—dŭ shām-plan' ; Fr. pron.  
 dŭ shân-plân'.

For an, ăn, see p 26

chance—cháns, *not* chāns.

See *ask*

chancery—chân'-sēr-I.

chanticleer—chăn'-tŭ-klēr.

Chantilly—shan-těl-yē' or shân-tē-yē'.

For ân, see p 26

Chapelle Expiatoire—shâ-pěl' ěks-pē-á-  
 twar'.

Charicles—kār'-ĭ-kléz

"Becker's *Charicles*"

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)



château en Espagne—shà-tō' än nēs-pân'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

châteaux en Espagne—shà-tōz' än nēs-pân'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

chatelaine—shăt'-ē-lān; Fr. pron. shä-tl-ān'.

chauffeur—shō-för'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chăn'-sĭ or chôn'-sĭ.

Cheddar—chĕd'-där.

Chelmsford—chĕms'-fûrd.

See *Alnwick*.

Cheltenham—chĕlt'-nŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

chemise—shē-mēz'.

chemistry—kĕm'-ĭst-rĭ.

Smart says kĭm'-ĭst-rĭ, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mŭng', *not* chē-mŭng'.

chenille—shē-nĕl'.

Cephren—kĕf'-rĕn.

"The Pyramid of *Cephren*."

cherup—chĕr'-ŭp, *not* chĭr'-ŭp unless spelled *chirrup*.

chervil—chĕr'-vĭl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cheshire—chěsh ər

Chevreur—shu vrol

For ər see p. 25

Chevy Chase—chěv ɪ chās

chew—chu *not* chōo

chianti—kè an te

In Italian *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *kid*

chieftain—chēf tīn

See *captain* *dan age*

chignon—shīn yōn For pron shēn yon'

For on see p. 27

Chilo—kī lō

*Chilo* of Lacedæmon

Chimay de—dū shē mā

Chinchilla (Spain)—chīn chēl yá

See *llino chinchilla*

chisel—chīz cl *not* chīz l

See *day age*

Chisolm—chīz um

See *Alnwick*

choose—chōōz

Chourin—shōō an

For an see p. 26

Chriemhild—krem hīlt

See *Chriemhilde*

Chriemhilde—krem hīl dā

See *Chriemhild*

(For *key of Sg.* see p. 37)

Christabel—krīs'-tā-běl.

christening—krīs'-n-īng, *not* krīst'-n-īng.

Christophorus—krīs-tō'-fō-rūs.

Christus—krīs'-tūs.

chronologic—krōn-ō-lōj'-īk.

chronology — krō - nōl' - ō - jī ; krōn-ōl'-ōj'-ī  
(Stor.).

chylicification—kīl-ī-fī-kā'-shūn or kī.

Worcester says kī only.

chymification—kīm-ī-fī-kā'-shūn or kī.

Worcester says kīm only.

Cicely—sīs'-ĕ-lī.

See *Cecily*.

Cicero—sīs'-ĕr-ō ; Roman pron. kik'-ĕr-ō.

Cid (The)—sīd ; Sp. pron. thēth.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

Cid Campeador—thēth kām-pā-ā-thōr'.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

ci-devant—sē-dū-vān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Cienfuégos—sē-ĕn-fwā'-gōs.

Cimmerian—sīm-mē'-rī-ān.

The Standard Dictionary gives sīm-mā'-rī-ān as a secondary pronunciation.

Cinque-cento—chēn'-kwā chēn'-tō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cinq-Mars, de—dū sānk-mārs'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cintra —sin-tra or sen'-tra.

"The Convention of *Cintra*"

circumstance—sċr'-kŭm-stāns

There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stāns

citoyen—se-twa-yān'.

For āv, see p. 26 See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—se-twa-yén'.

See *citoyen*

Clapham—klāp'-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*

clarion—klār'-i-ŭn.

Cleckheaton—klĕk'-ĕt-ŭn.

See *Alnwick*

clef—klĕf.

Walker and Smart say klĭf, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation

clemency—klĕm'-ĕn-sĭ

Cleombrotus—klĕ-ŏm'-brŏ-tŭs.

clew—klŭ, *not* klŏ

cliché—klĕ-shā'.

clientele—klĭ-ĕn-tel' or klĭ'-ĕn-tĕl.

clientèle—klĕ-an-tāl'.

For āv, see p. 26.

Cloaca Maxima—klŏ-a'-kā māks'-ĭm-ā.

Cnidian—nĭd'-i-ān.

"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Clootz—klōts.

See *Anacharsis Clootz*.

coadjuvancy—kō-ăd'-jū-văn-sĩ.

coadjuvant—kō-ăd'-jū-vănt.

Coahuila—kō-ă-wē'-lă.

Also spelled *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

Cochituate—kō-chīt'-yū-ât.

Cocles (Horatius)—kō'-klēz.

codify—kō'-dīf-ī or kōd'-īf-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.

Coelian (Hill)—sē'-lī-ăn.

Cœnties—kwīn'-chēz.

Colchester—kōl'-chēs-tēr, *not* kōl'-chēs-tēr.

Colchis—kōl'-kīs, *not* kōl'-chīs.

Colin Clout—kōl'-īn klowt.

Collot d'Herbois—kō-lō' dēr-bwä'.

Colombo (Cristoforo)—krīs-tō'-fō-rō kō-lōm'-bō.

colon—kō'-lōn, *not* kō-lōn'.

See *Colon*.

colonel—kūr'-nēl ; old pron. kōl-ō-nēl' (C.).

columbary—kōl'-ūm-bā-rī.

Worcester gives kō-lūm'-bā-rī as a *secondary* form.

Colwick—kōl'-wīk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Comedie Française—kõm-a de' frân-sâz'

For an see p 26

comma—kõm ma

comment (n)—kõm měnt

comment (vb)—kõm měnt

In the *intransitive* form of the verb Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, kãm měnt

commissural—kõm-mish'-yũ-răl or kãm'-mĩ shõo-răl

See *commissure*

communal—kõm'-mũ năl or kãm-mũ'-năl

comparative—kõm pâr' a-tiv

compelled—kõm-pěld'

Compiègne—kõn pe-ěn' yũ

For 68, see p 27 See *Boulogne*

Concepcion—kõn sěp' shũn , Sp pron,  
kon-thěp thě õn'

C, in Spanish, before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*

conclude—kõn klud', *not* kãn klõod'

congener—kõn'-jě-něr or kãn-jě'-něr

Congleton—kõng'-ġl tũn

Congo—kõng'-ġo

conical—kõn'-ik-ăl, *not* kõ'-nik ăl

conium—kõ nĩ'-ũm or kõ'-nĩ ũm , kõ-nĩ'  
ũm (Wor , C)

connaissanceur—kõn nã sor'

For õ, see p 25 See *connoisseur*

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

conservatoire—kôn-sě:-vā-twār'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Constant (Benjamin)—bāN-zhă-măn' kôn-stāN'.

For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

constellate—kôn'-stěl-lāt or kôn-stěl'-lāt;  
kôn-stěl'-lāt (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary prefers the second pronunciation. See *contemplate*.

consul—kôn'-sül, *not* kown'-sül.

consume—kôn-sūm', *not* kôn-sōom'.

consummator—kôn-sūm'-mā-tēr.

contractile—kôn-trăk'-tīl.

controvert — kôn'-trō-věrt; kôn-trō-věrt'  
(C.).

Coos (county)—kō-ōs', *not* kōos.

The Standard Dictionary says kō'-ōs.

Copley—kōp'-lī.

Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lěrz'; Fr. pron. kôr-dŭ-lyā'.

corkscrew—kôrk'-skrū, *not* kôrk'-skrōo.

Corps Législatif—kôr lâ-zhēs-lă-těf'.

Coruña—kō-rōon'-yă.

See *cañon*.

corvette—kôr-vět'; kôr-vět' (Wor., C.).

cotillion—kō-tīl'-yŭn.

See *cotillon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cotillon—kô-tê-yôn' or ko-tel-yôn'.

For ON, see p 27 See *cotillon*

couronne (coin)—kōō-rôn'.

courrier—kōōr-ya'.

See *courier*

Couthon—kōō-tôn'.

For ôN, see p 27

Coutts (Burdett)

See *Burdett-Coutts*

coyote—kī' ô-tê or kī'-ôt.

The Century Dictionary says kô-yô'-tê

Cratylus—krât'-îl-ûs.

creasote—krê'-â-sôt.

See *creosote*

Crécy (Battle of)—crès'-sī; Fr. pron.  
krâ sê'.

Creighton—krâ'-tūn

crème de menthe—krâm dū mânt'.

For àN, see p 26

creole—krê'-ôl.

creosote—krê'-ô-sôt.

See *creasote*

crew—krū, *not* krōō.

Critias—krīsh'-l-ās

crosier—krô'-zhěr, *not* krô'-zī-ěr.

Also spelled *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



cross—krôs, *not* krôs *nor* krös.

See *accost*.

crucifix—krū'-sif-iks.

crude—krūd, *not* krōod.

cruel—krū'-ěl, *not* krōō'-ěl.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā'-dō.

The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zā'-dō.

culverin—kūl'-vēr-īn.

Cumæ—kū'-mē.

cupboard—kūb'-bērd.

curé—kū-rā' ; Fr. pron. kū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26. Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

curriculum—kūr-rīk'-yū-lūm.

cursory—kūr'-sō-rī.

cyanide—sī'-ā-nīd or nīd.

Webster says: "As regards the pronunciation of the *i* of the endings *-ine*, *-ide*, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between *ī* (*ice*) and *ĭ* (*ill*) and *ī* (*pique*). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the *ī* (*ill*); and then, further, voted to drop the final *e* in the spelling; as *bromīn*, *chlorīn*, *iodīn*, *iodīd*, *chlorīd*, *bromīd*, etc., — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828."

Cythera—sī-thē'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

## D

dachshund—daks'-hōont.

Daghestan—da-ḡēs-tan'.

*See Kurdistan*

Dagobert—dāḡ-ô-bērt, Fr. pron. da-ḡô  
bâr

dairy—da rī, *not* dâr-ī

Dame aux Camélias, La—la dam ô ka māl-  
ya'

dammar—dām'-mar.

*Worcester says dām-mar'*

Damrosch—dam'rôsh, *not* dām'-rôsh.

D'Arblay—dar'-blā or dar-blā'.

Darboy—dar-bwa'.

Dardanus—dar'-dā-nūs.

daric (com)—dār'-īk.

Darjiling—dar-jē'-līng.

Dartagnan—dar-tan-yan'.

*For a\, see p 26*

Dartmouth—dart'-mūth, *not* dart'-mowth

*See Alnwick*

Darwinian—dar-wīn'-ī-ān, *not* dar-wīn'-yān

Das Rheingold—das rīn'-golt.

Davidde Penitente—dā-ved'-dā pā-nē  
tān'-tā.

de bonne grâce—dū bōn ḡras'.

*(For Key of Signs, see p 37)*

débouchure—dā-bōō-shür'.

For ü, see p. 26.

decaliter—dĕk'-â-lē-tēr or dē-kāl'-īt-ēr.

Also spelled *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter—dĕk'-â-mē-tēr.

Also spelled *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

Decelean (War)—dēs-ē-lē'-ăn.

decent—dē'-sĕnt, *not* dē'-sünt.

See *damage*.

deciliter—dēs'-î-lē-tēr or dē-sil'-īt-ēr.

Also spelled *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

declinal—dē-klī'-nāl.

Worcester prefers dĕk'-lĭn-āl.

declination—dĕk-lĭn-â'-shŭn.

decussate—dē-kŭs'-sāt.

decussation—dē-kŭs-sā'-shŭn.

deduce—dē-dŭs', *not* dē-dōōs'.

definitive—dē-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭv.

deflagrable—dē-flā'-ġrā-bl or dĕf'-lā-ġrā-bl.

deflagrate—dĕf'-lā-ġrāt.

Dejazet—dŭ-zhā-zā'.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhō-nā' ā lā  
fōor-shĕt'.

For ö, see p. 25.

De la Ramé—dŭ lā rā-mā'.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

deleble—dēl -e-bl or de-le'-bl.

delectation—de lēk-ta' shun.

deletive—dēl -e tiv

The Standard Dictionary says de lē' tiv.

Delos—de' lōs.

Delphi—dēl'-fī

Delphine—dēl-fen'

"*Madame de Stael's Delphine*"

Delsarte—dēl-sart', *not* dēl'-sart.

delude—dē-lūd', *not* dē-lōōd'.

demand—dē-mānd', *not* dē-mānd'.

See *ask*

Democritus—dē-mōk'-rīt-ūs.

See *Heracitus*

demonology—dē-mōn-ōl'-ō-jī or dēm-ōn-ōl'-ō-jī.

denarius (coin)—dē-nā'-rī-ūs.

denationalize—dē nāsh'-ūn-āl-īz.

Denderah—dēn'-dēr-a.

dengue—dēng'-gā ; dēn'-gā (Wor.).

Dent du Midi—dan dū me-dē'.

For ān, ū, see p 26

denunciate—dē-nūn'-shī-āt.

departmental—dē-part-mēnt'-āl ; dēp-ārt-mēnt'-āl (Wor.).

deplumate—dē-plū'-māt.

The Standard Dictionary prefers dē-plū'-mēt

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

deplumation—dĕp-lū-mā'-shŭn or dē-plū-mā'-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā'-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā'-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ā-rĭ.

See *depository*.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ō-rĭ.

See *depository*.

dernier—dār-nyā' or dĕr'-nĭ-ěr.

dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā' rū-sôr'.

dervis—dĕr'-vĭs.

Desbrosses—dā-brōs'.

See *Desbrosses (Street)*.

Desbrosses (Street)—dēs-brōs'-ēs.

See *Desbrosses*.

descry—dē-skrĭ' ; dēs-krĭ' (Stor., C.).

Desgoffe—dā-gōf'.

déshabillé—dā-zä-bē-yā'.

See *deshabille, dishabille*.

designatory — dēs'-ĭg-nā-tō-rĭ ; dē-sĭg'-nā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

despumate—dēs'-pū-māt or dē-spū'-māt ; dē-spū'-māt (Wor.) ; dē-spū'-māt or dēs'-pū-māt (C.).

See *contemplate*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

destine—dés tin

Dettingen (Battle of)—dét ting-ën.

deus ex machina—de us ĉks mák -ín-a.

deutzia—dut zı a or doit sı a

devastation—dév ás-ta shun

diallage—dı ál laj or di-ál lá-je

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation Worcester the Century Dictionary and Smart the second

dialogism—dı-ál'-o jizm

dialogist—dı-ál'-ō jíst

dialogize—dı-ál'-ō-jíz

didrachm (coin)—dí'-drám

Dieudonné—dı o-dŏn-ná'

For o, see p 25

dilapidate—dı-láp'-i-dat or di lăp'-i-dat

diligence (coach)—de-le-zhăns'

For ax, see p 26 In addition to the above pronunciation, the Century Dictionary gives dil i jěns

dilute—dı-lūt' , dí or dī (C )

dilution—dı lū'-shun, *not* di-lŏo -shŭn

The Century Dictionary says dí or dī

diluvial—dı lū'-vĩ-ăl.

dimeter—dīm'-ĕ-těr

dimissory—dīm'-ĩs sŏ-rĩ

dimity—dīm'-ĩ tĩ

Dinorah—de-nŏ'-ră

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō'-rūs sīk'-yū-lūs.  
directly—dī-rēkt'-lī, *not* dī-rēkt'-lī.

See *direct*.

dis (prefix)—dīs or dīz ; dīs (C.).

"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis*—(Walker, etc., favoring *dīz*; late orthoëpists, *dīs*)."  
—*Webster*.

discharge (n.)—dīs-chārj'.

discharge (vb.)—dīs-chārj'.

disclosure—dīs-klō'-zhūr.

disenfranchise—dīs-ēn-frān'-chīz or dīs-ēn-frān'-chīz.

See *enfranchise*.

disgorge—dīs-ġôrj' ; dīz-ġôrj' (Wor.).

disguise—dīs-ġīz' ; dīz-ġīz' (Wor.).

disgust—dīs-ġüst' ; dīz-ġüst' (Wor.).

disintegrate—dīs-īn'-tē-ġrāt ; dīz (Wor.).

disjoin—dīs-join' ; dīz (Wor.).

disjoint—dīs-joint' ; dīz (Wor.).

disjunctive—dīs-jŭngk'-tīv ; dīz (Wor.).

dislike—dīs-līk' ; dīz (Wor.).

dislodge—dīs-lŏj' ; dīz (Wor.).

disloyal—dīs-loī'-āl ; dīz (Wor.).

dismantle—dīs-măn'-tl ; dīz (Wor.).

dismast—dīs-māst' ; dīz (Wor.).

dismay (n. and vb.)—dīs-mā' ; dīz (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

dismiss—dīs nīs dīz (Wor)  
 dismount—dīs mōwat dīz (Wor)  
 disorder—dīs r d r d / (Wor)  
 disown—dīs ōn or dīz n d / (Wor)  
 dispossess—dīs pōz zēs or dīs pōs sēs

W r e ter and the Cent ry Dictionary g ve  
 the latter o ly

dispossession—dīs p z /ēsh ūn or dīs pōs  
 sesh un

disrobe—dīs rob dīz (Wor)  
 disruption—dīs rup shūn dīz (Wor)  
 dissolute—dīs sō lūt *not* dīs sō lōot  
 dissyllable—dīs sīl la bl or dīs sīl la bl  
 divest—dī vēst

Divina Commedia—dē vē nā kōm mī  
 dē a

doge—dōj  
 dolce—dōl chā or dōl chā  
 doldrums—dōl drumz dōl drūmz (Stor)  
 Dolores—dō lō rēs  
 doloroso—dō lō rō zō or dōl o rō zo dō  
 lō rō sō (C)

Dom (title)—dōm Port pron dōm  
 Domitian—dō mīsh ī ān or dō mīsh ūn  
 Dom Pedro de Alcantara—dōm pā drō  
 dī al kan ta ra

Donati—dō nā tē

*Donati s comet*

(For Key of Sg see p 37)



Don Cleofas—dõn klē'-ō-fās.

Don Giovanni—dõn jō-vän'-nē.

Don José—dõn jō'-zā ; Sp. pron. dõn hō'-sā.

Donna (title)—dõn-nā ; It. pron. dõn'-nā.

Don Pasquale—dõn pās-kwä'-lā.

Dordogne—dôr-dõn' ; Fr. pron. dôr-dõn'-yũ.

See *Boulogne*.

Doré (Gustave)—güs-täv' dō-rā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Doria (Andrea)—än'-drā-ä dō'-rē-ä.

Doris—dō'-rīs.

D'Orsay—dôr-sā'.

doubloon (coin)—düb-lōon'.

doyen—dwä-yän'.

For än, see p. 26.

drachma (coin)—dräk'-mä.

Draco—drā'-kō.

Drawcansir—drô'-kän-sēr.

drawers—drô'-ēr̄z, *not* drôrz.

dubious—dū'-bĩ-üs, *not* dōō'-bĩ-üs.

Du Boisgobey—dü bwä-gō-bā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dubois-Reymond—dü-bwä' rā-môn'.

For ü, ôñ, see pp. 26, 27.

due—dū, *not* dōō.

duel—dū'-ěl, *not* dōō'-ěl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

dueña—dōo-an ya.

See *canon*

Du Guesclin—du ġa-klān'

For u ġn, see p. 26

dulcinea—dūl sīn c-a or dūl sīn-e'-ā

duly--dū li, *not* dōo'-li

Dunsinane—dūn sīn-ān'

To conform with the meter, the accent is shifted to the *second* syllable, in the following lines from *Macbeth*

———until

Great Birnam wood to high *Dun-si-nane* hill  
Shall come against him

See *Andronicus*, *Lupercal*

Dupuy—dū-pwe'.

For u, see p. 26

Duroc—du rôk'

For ū, see p. 26

durst--dūrst.

Duse--dōo'-sā

Duval (Armand)—ar-man' dū-vāl'.

For ū, av, see p. 26

Dvorak—dvô-rak'

This is Webster's marking. In Chambers's  
Encyclopædia the word is spelled Dvořák  
and pronounced dvôr zhak'

Dysart—di'-zart

dyspnœa—disp-nē'-ā

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

## E

Eames (Emma)—ānz, *not* ēnz.

eastward—ēst'-wērd.

eau de cologne—ō dū kō-lōn'.

Eblis—ēb'-lēz.

Ecclefechan—ēk-kl-fēk'-ān.

Eckmühl (Battle of)—ēk'-mül.

For ü, see p. 26.

éclaircissement—ē-klâr'-sīs-měnt; Fr. pron.

ā-klâr-sēs-mān'.

For äN, see p. 26.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-köl' dā bōz är.

écu (coin)—ā-kū'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Eden—ē'-dn, *not* ē'-dēn.

effort—ēf'-fûrt.

The Century Dictionary prefers ēf'-fōrt, the only form given by Worcester.

effusive—ēf-fū'-siv, *not* ēf-fū'-ziv.

Égalité—ā-gāl-ē-tā'.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

Eiffel (Tower)—ēf'-fēl; ēf-fēl' (Web.).

"The name is of German origin, but M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the tower, is a Frenchman, and his countrymen pronounce his name nearly like Effel, with the accent on the first syllable."—*New York Tribune*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Eikon Basılike ı kón ba-sıl ık-ε  
eland—ε lánd

The Standard Dictionary prefers εl ánd  
electrotypy — ε lək tró tı pı , ε lək trót -ı-  
pı (Wor)

elegiacal—él ε jı a kál

elephantoid—él e fán toid

The Standard Dictionary says él e fán'-  
toid

élève—á láv

Eli—ε-li

"The sons of *Eli*"

Elihu—ε-li -hú or él -ı-hú.

Elijah—ε-li ja.

See *Elisha*

Elisha—ε-li'-sha.

See *Elyah*

Elisir d'Amore, L'—la-lé -ser dă mō' rā.

Ellora—él lō'-ra.

elocution—él-ō-kū shūn

elongation—é lōng gā'-shūn, *not* é-lōn-gā'-  
shūn

See *elongate*

Elsass Lothringen—él -sàs lot'-rīng ěn

Elsinore—él-sīn-ōr', *not* él-sīn-ōr.

emblematicize—ēm blēm a tız

embroglio—ēm bról -yo

Worcester says ěm bról ye o See *imbroglio*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

emigrant—ěm'-i-ġrănt.

See *immigrant*.

émigré—ā-mē-ġrā'.

Émile—ā-mēl'.

"Rousseau's *Émile*."

eminent—ěm'-in-ěnt.

See *imminent*.

Emma—ěm'-mā.

Emmanuel—ěm-măn'-yū-ěl.

See *Immanuel*.

employee—ěm-ploi-ē' or ěm-ploi'-ē.

See *employé*.

empress—ěm'-prěs, *not* ěm'-prūs.

See *damage*.

empyema—ěm-pī-ē'-mā.

empyrean—ěm-pīr'-ē-āl.

See *empyrean*.

emu—ē'-mu.

enceinte—ăn-sănt' or ăn-sânt'.

For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ěn-sěl'-ā-dūs.

endogenous—ěn-děj'-ē-nūs.

See *exogenous*.

en evidence—ăn nā-vē-dăns'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

enfilade—ěn-fil-ād'.

enfranchisement—ěn-frăn'-chīz-měnt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Engis (Skull)—aŋ zhes

For aŋ see p 26

en rɛ̃gle—aŋ rɛ̃g l

For aŋ see p 26

ensign—ɛ̃n sɪn ɪ ot ɛ̃n sɪn

See *ensign*

ensigncy—ɛ̃n sɪn sɪ , ɛ̃n sɪn sɪ (Wor)

See *ensign*

enveloppe—aŋ vlɔ̃p

For aŋ see p 26 See *envelope*

epaulet—ɛ̃p ô lɛ̃t

See *epaulette*

epencephalic—ɛ̃p ʒn se fál ɪk

epencephalon—ɛ̃p ʒn sɛf a lɔ̃n

Épernay—a pâr nâ

ephah—ɛ̃ fa ɪ ot ɛ̃f ɪ

Also spelled *eph'a*, but pronounced as above

Ephraïm—ɛ̃f ɪ ál tez

ephor—ɛ̃f ɔ̃r

epilogism—e pɪl ô jɪzm

See *epilogize*

epilogize—ɛ̃ pɪl ô jɪz

See *epilogism*

epithalamium—ɛ̃p ɪ tha lá mɪ ūm

epithelial—ɛ̃p ɪ thɛ li ál

equability—ɛ̃ kwa bil ɪ tɪ ɛ̃k (Stor) , ɛ  
or ɛ̃k (C)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

equestrienne—ē-kwěs-trī-ěn'.

equilibrate—ē-kwī-lī'-brāt.

equilibration—ē-kwī-lī-brā'-shŭn.

equilibrist — ē-kwīl'-ī-brīst, *not* ē-kwīl-īb'-rīst.

equine—ē'-kwīn.

equivoke—ěk'-wī-vōk or ē'-kwī-vōk ; ěk'-wī-vōk (C.).

See *equivogue*.

Érard—ā-rār'.

Erckmann-Chatrīan—ěr-k-mān' shā-trē-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

eremacausis—ěr-ē-mā-kō'-sīs.

eremite—ěr'-ē-mīt.

ergot—ěr'-ġōt.

Erskine—ěrs'-kīn.

escalop—ěs-kōl'-ŭp.

Stormonth says ěs-kāl'-ōp. Also spelled *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

Escorial—ěs-kō-rē-āl'.

See *Escurial*.

Esquiline (Hill)—ěs-kē-lēn'.

esquire—ěs-kwīr' or ěs'-kwīr.

Esquirol—ěs-kē-rōl'.

estate—ěs-tāt', *not* ěs'-tāt.

Esterházy—ěs-těr-hä'-zē.

Also spelled *Eszterhazy*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

estival—es tiv ıl or es ti vil

Etesian—e te zhın e te zhe ın (Wor)

Etienna—i te ın

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—yu er je tez

Eulalia—ı 5 ı ı ı ı ı

euphemism—yu fe mizm

euphemistic—yu fe mıs ık

Eustachian—y 5 stâ ı ın

*The Eustachian tubes*

Euterpe—yu ter pe ın

Eveline—ev e lin not ev ıl ın

*See Evelyn*

Evelyn—ev e lin

*See Eveline*

Ewart—y 5 ert

*William Ewart Gladstone*

exaggeration—ev z 5 ı er â sh ın

exaltation—evgz 5 ı ta sh ın eks (C)

examination—evgz 5 ın ın a sh ın

exarchate—eks ar kât or eks ar kât

exarillate—eks ar ıl lât

exasperation—evgz 5 ı per â sh ın

Excalibur—eks kâl ı b ır

excerpt—eks scrpt

excitant—eks sı tânt

excitation—ek sı tâ sh ın

excretin—eks krê tın or eks krê' tın

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)



exegetist—ěks - ē - jē' - tíst ; eks' - ē - jē - tíst  
(Wor.).

exemplify—ěġz-ěm'-plī-fī.

Exeter—ěks'-ět-ěr, *not* eks'-těr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exhaustion—ěġz-ôs'-chŭn.

Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth say ěġz-hôst'-yŭn.

exhorter—ěġz-ôrt'-ěr or ěks-hôr'-těr ; ěġz-hôrt'-ěr (Wor.).

exiguous—ěks-ĭġ'-yŭ-ŭs or ěġz-ĭġ'-yŭ-ŭs.

exogenous—ěks-ôj'-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous*.

exoneration—ěġz-ôn-ěr-ā'-shŭn.

See *exonerate*.

expiratory—ěks-pīr'-ā-tō-rĭ.

exploratory—ěks-plōr'-ā-tō-rĭ or ěks-plōr'-ā-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives the second only.

exsiccate—ěks'-sĭk-kāt or ěks-sĭk'-kāt.

extravaganza—ěks-trāv-ā-ġăn'-zā.

extrude—ěks-trūd', *not* ěks-trōd'.

Eytinge—ět'-tĭng.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

## F

Faber—fa bér

facient—fa shént

Fagin—fa ġin

Oliver Twist

Faineants (Les Rois)—la rwa fa-ná-an'.

For av see p 26 See *fainéant*

fait accompli—fát a kôv plē'

For óN, see p 27

Falkland—fók lánd

fallen—fól-ŭn, *not* fól ěn

false—fóls

fanatic—fa năt' ik

fandango—fán dăng' ġô

Fantine—fa\ tēn'

For av, see p 26 "*Les Misérables*"Farrar (Canon)—făr rar, *not* făr rar'

fasces—făs'-sēz

faubourg—fô'-bōōrg, fô-bōōrg' (Wor.),

Fr pron fô bōōr'

Faubourg St Antoine—fô-bōōr' sânt an-twan'

For ăv, av, see p 26

Faubourg St Germain—fô-bōōr' sânt zhâr-măN'

For ăv, see p 26

fault—fôlt, *not* fôlt.

The Century Dictionary says "fôlt, formerly fot"

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Fauntleroy—fônt'-lē-roi, *not* fônt'-l-roi.

"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fôr.

Faustina—fôs-tī'-nâ, *not* fôs-tē'-nâ.

fecial—fē'-shāl.

Felicia—fē-līsh'-ī-â or fē-līsh'-â.

fellow—fēl'-lō, *not* fēl'-lū.

See *damage*.

feme-covert—fēm- or fām-kūv'-ērt; fām-kō-vērt' or fēm'-kūv-ērt (Wor.).

feme-sole—fēm- or fām-sōl'; fām-sōl' (Wor.).

ferine—fē'-rīn.

The Century prefers fē'-rīn.

Ferrara—fēr-rä'-rä.

Ferry (Jules)—zhül fā-rē'.

For ü, see p. 26.

fête-champêtre—fât shān-pā'-trū.

For äñ, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

fibrillous—fī-brīl'-lūs or fī'-brīl-lūs.

fibrinous—fī'-brīn-ūs or fīb'-rīn-ūs.

Worcester gives the latter only, and the Century Dictionary the former only.

fico (fig)—fē'-kō.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā'-lè-ō.

fieldfare—fēld'-fār.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

filet de bœuf—fê lâ du bôf

For o see p 25

film—film *not* fil ūm

See *eln*

filoselle—fil o zēl

fingrigo—fing grĩ ġo

finocchio—fin o chĩ ô

Stormonth says fin o ke ô

fiorite—fi o rit

See *ite*

Firenze—fê rēnt sã

firman—fer măn or fer măn'

Firmin Didot—fer măn de dô'

For ăn see p 26

fissure—fish öör, fish yür (Wor), fish'-  
yur (C)

flat iron—flăt i ūrn

Fleurus (Battle of)—flō-rus

For o ū see pp 25 26

flew—flū *not* flōo

flour—flowr

flue—flū *not* flōo

fluid—flū id *not* flōo id

fluoride—flū ör id or flū ör id

See *bromide*

fluorine—flū ör in or flū ör en

See *aniline*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

fluorite—flū'-ōr-īt.

See *ite*.

flute—flūt, *not* flōot.

fluviate—flū'-vī-à-tīl.

fœticide—fē'-tī-sīd ; fēt'-ī-sīd (Wor.).

Also spelled *feticide*, but pronounced as above.

Folkestone—fōk'-stūn.

See *Alnwick*.

foray—fōr'-ā or fō-rā'.

Stormonth says fōr'-ā. See *forray*.

forerunner—fōr-rūn'-nēr or fōr'-rūn-nēr.

foresaid—fōr'-sēd.

See *aforesaid*.

forest—fōr'-ēst, *not* fōr'-ūst.

See *damage*.

forked (adj.)—fōrkt or fōrk'-ēd.

forked (part.)—fōrkt.

See *learned*.

forray—fōr'-rā or fōr-rā'.

Stormonth says fō'-rā. See *foray*.

forte (n.)—fōrt.

forte (adj.)—fōr'-tā or fōr'-tā ; fōr'-tē (C.).

fortune—fōr'-tūn ; fōrt'-yūn (Wor.).

forty—fōr'-tī.

fosse—fōs.

four—fōr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

foutra—{ōō'-trā.

“ \ *foutra* for the world and worldlings  
base — *Shakespeare*

foveolate—fo ve o lat or fō-ve' ō-lat.

Fra Angelico—fra an-jēl'-ē-ko

Fra Bartolommeo—fra bar-tō lóm-mā'-ō.

franc (coin)—frāngk, Fr pron frān.

For an, see p 26

Frache-Comté—frāsh-kōN-tā'.

For an, ōn, see pp 26, 27

franchisement—frān'-chiz-měnt.

See *enfranchisement*

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—frants yō'-sēf  
dōr.

fraternal—frā-tēr'-nāl.

fraternizer—frāt'-ēr-nī-zēr.

Worcester says frā tēr' nī-zēr

fratricidal—frāt'-rī-sī-dāl

freemason—frē'-mā-sn, frē-mā'-sn (Stor.).

Fremont—frē-mōnt'

frequentage—fre-kwěnt'-āj or frē'-kwěnt-āj.

Frère—frār.

Freya—frī'-ā.

Freytag (Gustav)—gōōs-tav' frī'-tāg

For G, see p 28.

fricandeau—frīk-ān-dō'; Fr. pron. frē-  
kān-dō'.

For ān, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37.)

friendship—frënd'-ship, *not* frën'-ship.

Fronde—frönd; Fr. pron. frônd.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs (Les)—lā frôn-dör'.

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

fructiferous—frük-tif'-ër-üs.

frugivorous—frū-jiv'-ō-rüs.

fruit—frūt, *not* frōot.

fuel—fū'-ël, *not* fū'-ül.

See *damage*.

fugato—fōō-gä'-tō.

future—fū'-tūr; fūt'-yūr (Wor.); fū'-tūr  
or fū'-chöör (Stor.).

Fyt (Jan)—yän fīt.

## G

Gaboriau (Émile)—ā-mēl' gā-bō-rē-ō'.

Gade—gä'-dē.

Gades (Cadiz)—gä'-dēz.

gadoid—gä'-doid.

gainsaid—gān-sēd' or gān-sād'.

'gainst—gēnst.

gairish—gār'-ish.

See *garish*.

Galatea—gāl-ā-tē'-ā.

See *Galatia*. "Pygmalion and *Galatea*."

Galatia—gā-lā'-shī-ā.

See *Galatea*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

galhot—ġál' i òt , ġál-yòt (Wor.).

gallic—ġál-lík

See *Gallie*

Gallic—ġál lík.

See *gallic*

gallivant—ġál'-lív-ánt.

The Century Dictionary and Stormonth  
accent the *final* syllable

gallop—ġál' ūp.

See *galop* (*dance*)

galop (*dance*)—ġa-ló'

Commonly pronounced ġál'-ō The Cen-  
tury Dictionary says " ġál-ūp, Fr. pron  
ġál'-ō ' See *gallop*

galoshe—ġà lósh'.

See *galoche*

galsome—ġol'-sūm.

Gambrinus—ġām-brí'-nūs.

Gananoque—ġa-na-nòk'.

ganglia—ġāng'-ġlī-à.

ganglion—ġāng'-ġlī-òn.

gangrenous—ġāng'-ġrē-nūs.

Gans—ġāns

gantlet—ġánt'-lét.

See *gauntlet*

Garcia—ġár'-sé à ; Sp pron. ġar-thé'-à.

See *Conception*

garish—ġár'-ish ; ġa'-rish (Stor.).

See *gairish*

(For Key of Signs, see p 31)



gavelkind—gāv'-ĕl-kīnd.

gavot—gāv'-ōt or gā-vōt'.

gazon—gā-zōon'; Fr. pron. gā-zôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

gelatinate—jē-lăt'-ĭn-āt.

Gelon—jē'-lōn.

genealogist—jĕn-ē-ăl'-ō-jĭst; jē-nē-ăl'-ō-jĭst  
(Stor.).

See *genealogy*.

Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz' or jĕn-ē-vēs'.

See *Chinese*

Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz' or jĕn-ō-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genova—jĕn'-ō-vā.

Gentilism—jĕn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

The Standard Dictionary says jĕn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

gentlemen—jĕn'-tl-mĕn, *not* mŭn.

See *damage*.

Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf'-frĭ krā'-ŭn.

Georgics—jōr'-jĭks.

"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Gérard—zhā-rār'.

Gerry—gĕr'-rĭ.

See *gerrymander*.

Gertrude—gĕr'-trūd.

gesture—jĕs'-tŭr; jĕst'-yŭr (Wor.).

get—gĕt, *never* gĭt.

Gethsemane—gĕth-sĕm'-ā-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ghastly—gast li *not* gǽst li

See *ask*

Gibraltar—jib ròl tar Sp pron hé bral  
tar

See *Gila*

Giers gers

Gilchrist—gìl krìst

gin (machine) —jìn *not* gǐn

Cotton *gin*

gin (snare)—jìn *not* gín

gird—ġerd

Girondist—jír òn díst

See *Girondiste*

Girondiste—zhě ròn dest

For ov see p 27 See *Girondist*

girth—gerth

Gladys—glád is

Glamis—ġla mís

Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis*! —*Mac  
beth*

Glasgow—ġlās go *not* ġlās kò

Glauber's Salts—ġlò berz sòlts

See *accost*

globule—ġlòb ynl

glucose—glū kòs

glue—glū *not* ġlōo

gluteal—glu tē ǎl or ġlū tē ǎl

(For Key of Signs see p 31)

gnomic—nǒm'-ík.

Stormonth and the Standard Dictionary say nō'-mík.

gnu—nū, *not* nōo.

Godoy, de—dū gō-doi' ; Sp. pron. dā gō-thō'-ē.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Golconda—gōl-kōn'-dā.

golden—gōld'-n, *not* gōld'-ēn.

Goldschmidt (Mrs.)—gōlt'-shmit.

golf—gōlf or gōf.

Gothamist—gō'-thām-ist or gōth'-ām-ist.

Gothamite—gō'-thām-it.

Götterdämmerung—gōt-tēr-dā'-mēr-ōong.

For ö, see p. 25.

gouge—gōwj or gōoj.

gourde (coin)—gōord.

Also spelled *gourd*, but pronounced as above.

Gourgaud—gōor-gō'.

gouvernante—gōo-vâr-nân'-tū.

For ân, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Gouverneur—gōov-ēr-nēr' ; Fr. pron. gōo-vēr-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

governante—güv'-ēr-nânt ; güv-ēr-nânt' (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary places the accent on the *first* syllable, but pronounces the *final* one, nânt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

graminivorous—*g*rá-m-iv'-ô-rûs.

granddaughter—*g*ránd-dô-têr, *not* *g*rán'-dô-têr

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable The same remark applies to *grandson*

Grande Chartreuse, La—la *g*ránd shar-trôz'

For o, an, see pp 25, 26

grandeur—*g*rán'-dûr.

The Standard Dictionary prefers *g*rán'-jûr.

Grand-Prix—*g*rán-prê'.

For an, see p 26

grandson—*g*ránd'-sûn, *not* *g*rán'-sûn.

See *granddaughter*

granivorous—*g*rá-niv'-ô-rûs.

grass—*g*rás

See *ark*

gratulatory—*g*rát'-yû-lâ-tô-ri.

gridiron—*g*rid'-i-ûrn, *not* *g*rid'-i-rûn.

Grimaldi—*g*ré-mâl'-dê

grindstone—*g*rind'-stôn

Worcester gives *g*rind' stôn as a secondary form, and the Century Dictionary says: "Popularly *g*rin'-stôn"

Groot (Gerard)—há'-rárt *g*rôt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*o*)

Gros—*g*ro.

groschen (coin)—*g*rôsh'-ên.

The Standard Dictionary says *g*rô'-shên

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Grütli—*grüt'-lē*.

For *ü*, see p. 26. "The Men of *Grütli*."

Gueber—*gē'-bēr* or *gā'-bēr*.

Also spelled *Gheber*, *Ghebre*, *Guebre*, but pronounced as above.

guilder (coin)—*gīl'-dēr*.

Guillaume—*gē-yōm'*.

Guiscard—*gēs-kār'*.

gulden (coin)—*gōol'-dēn*.

gunstock—*gün'-stök*, *not* *gün'-stök*.

Guthrie (Dr.)—*güth'-rī*.

Guy Fawkes—*gī fōks*.

gynecology—*jīn-ē-köl'-ō-jī* or *gī-nē-köl'-ō-jī*.

gyratory—*jī'-rā-tō-rī*.

## H

habergeon—*hā-bēr'-jē-ön* or *hāb'-ēr-jün*.

Hadrian—*hā'-drī-än*.

See *Adrian*.

Hagen—*hā'-gēn*.

hagiarchy—*hā'-jī-är-kī* or *hā'-jī-är-kī*.

hagiography—*hā-jī-ōg'-rā-fī*.

Hainan—*hī-nān'*.

Halicarnassus—*hāl-ī-kār-nās'-sūs*.

"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus*."

Halys (river)—*hā'-līs*.

handbook—*händ'-böök*, *not* *hän'-böök*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

handful—händ -fööl, *not* händ' fööl.

handkerchiefs—häng'-kēr-chīfs, *not* häng'-  
kēr-chevz

*See handkerchief*

Hans Sachs—hans saks.

Hartz (Mountains)—harts.

Hasdrubal—häs'-dru-bäl.

haslet—häs'-lēt.

Worcester prefers ha'-slēt

hatchel—häch'-ël

Worcester gives hăk'-kl as a secondary pro-  
nunciation

Hauser (Kaspar)—how'-zēr.

Hausmann (Baron)—ös-man'.

Hawanan—hâ-wl'-yan.

*See Hawaii*

Hawarden—har'-dên.

*See Alnwick*

hawse—hôz or hôs

hawser—höz'-ēr or hôs'-ēr.

Haytian—hâ'-ti-ăn

*See Hayti*

heaven—hěv'-n, *not* hěv'-ën.

*See evl*

Hébert—â-bâr'.

hebetudinous—hěb-ē-tŭ'-dīn-ūs.

Hebraism—hě'-brā-izm.

Worcester gives hěb -rā-izm as a secondary  
form

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

hegemony—hē-jēm'-ō-nī or hē'-jē-mō-nī.

heliacal—hē-lī'-ā-kāl.

Helicon (Mount)—hěl'-ī-kön.

heliochromy—hē'-lī-ō-krō-mī or hē-lī-ök'-  
rō-mī.

heliotrope—hē'-lī-ō-trōp.

heliotypy—hē'-lī-ō-tī-pī; hē-lī-öt'-ī-pī  
(Wor.).

helix—hē'-līks.

Smart and Stormonth say hěl'-īks.

Hellas—hěl'-lās.

Hellene—hěl'-lēn.

Hellespont—hěl'-lēs-pönt.

Hellespontine—hěl-lēs-pön'-tīn.

Helmholtz—hělm'-hölts.

Helvetia—hěl-vē'-shī-ā.

Helvetic—hěl-vět'-īk.

hemiplegy—hēm'-ī-plē-jī; hēm'-ī-plěj-ī  
(Wor.).

Henriot—än-rē-ō'.

For än, see p. 26.

Henry—hěn'-rī, *not* hěn'-ēr-ī.

A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt'-īk.

hepatite—hěp'-ā-tīt.

Stormonth says hē-pă'-tīt.

hepatize—hěp'-ā-tīz.

Hephæstus—hē-fēs'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Heracles—hčr a kleɹ

hereinto—hčr in tōō

The Standard Dictionary gives hēr in tōō  
and Worce ter prefers it

Hermias—her mī ás or her mī ás

Hernandez—er nan déth

*See Zimato s*

Herzegovina—hčrt se ġô vè na.

hetaira—hè tā ra

hetairæ—he tā re

heterochromous—hčt er ô-kro mūs

heterophyllous—hét-cr ôf il us or hēt-cr  
ô fil us

heteroscian—hét er ôsh ăn

The Standard Dictionary says hēt êr ôsh  
i ăn

Hiawatha—hī a wo tha *not* hē a wa tha

hidalgo—hī-dál-gô Sp pron e dal ġô

hierarchy—hī-er ar kí

hieroglyphist—hī-er ôg lí físt or hī cr-o  
ġlíf íst

hierophant—hī ér ô-fánt or hī êr ô-fánt

highway—hī wa.

*See highwayman*

highwayman—hī wā măn *not* hī wā măn

Hilary (Term)—hīl a rī

Himalayan—hī ma lá yăn or hīm a lá yăn

*See Hīn al ya*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



hinder (adj.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (vb.).

hinder (vb.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (adj.).

Hippolyta—hīp-pöl'-ī-tā.

"Midsummer Night's Dream." See *Hippolytus*.

Hippolytus—hīp-pöl'-īt-ūs.

See *Hippolyta*.

historiographer—hīs-tō-rī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

Hohenstaufen—hō'-ēn-stow-fēn.

Holborn—hō'-būrn.

See *Alnwick*.

Homburg—höm'-böorg.

For G, see p. 28.

homiletics—höm'-ī-lēt'-īks.

homœopath—hō'-mē-ō-path.

See *homœopathist*.

homonym—höm'-ō-nīm.

The Standard Dictionary says hō'-mō-nī n

homousian—hō-mō-ow'-sī-ăn.

Stormonth says hō-mō-ōō'-zī-ăn.

homoplasy — hō-möp'-lā-sī ; hō'-mō-plā-sī  
(C.).

Honiton (lace)—hōn'-ī-tūn.

Hooge, de—dū hō'-gē.

For G, see p. 28. See *Groot*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hoogh—hōg̃.

Horæ—ho'-rē

Horicon—hōr'-ik-ōn.

horrid—hōr'-rīd, *not* hōr'-rīd.

hostel—hōs'-tél, hō-tél' (Wor.).

Hôtel de Cluny—ō-tél' dū klū-nē'.

For ū, see p 26

Hotham—hōth'-ām.

Houdin—ōo-dān'

For ă, see p 26

Houghton—ho'-tūn.

housewifery—hows'-wif-ēr-l.

Worcester says hūz'-wif rī or hows'-wif-rī  
This last is the pronunciation given by the  
Standard Dictionary See *housewife*

Hughenden—hū'-ēn-dēn

Humboldt, von — vōn hūm'-bōlt; Ger.  
pron. fōn hōōm'-bōlt.

hungry—hūng'-gri

Hybla—hī'-blā.

"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla*  
bees,

And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare.*

hybrid—hī'-brīd or hīb'-rīd.

hydatid—hī'-dā-tīd or hīd'-ā-tīd.

Hygeia—hī-jē'-yā; hī-jē'-ā (C.).

Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mēt'-ūs.

hyperbola—hī-pēr'-bō-lā.

hypothecate—hī-pōth'-ē-kāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

hypothesis—hī-pŏth'-ē-sīs.

Smart says hīp-ŏth'-ē-sīs.

hypothetic—hī-pō-thēt'-īk.

Hyrceanus—hēr-kā'-nūs.

# I

ibid—īb'-īd.

ibidem—īb-ī'-dēm, *not* īb'-īd-ēm.

Ibsen—īb'-sĕn, *not* īb'-sĕn.

ice-cream—īs'-krēm, *not* īs-krēm'.

See *oatmeal*.

iconoclast—ī-kŏn'-ō-klăst.

idiosyncrasy—īd-ī-ō-sīng'-krá-sī.

idol—ī'-dŏl, *not* ī'-dl.

Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā'-ná.

See *Fena*.

If—ēf.

"The Château d'*If*."

Ignatius—īg-nā'-shī-ūs.

Il Flauto Magico—ēl flow'-tō mā'-jē-kō.

illusory—īl-lū'-sō-rī, *not* īl-lū'-zō-rī.

illustrator—īl-lūs'-trā-tēr.

Stormonth says īl'-lūs-trā'-tēr.

illuxurious—īl-lūg̃z-yū'-rī-ūs or īl-lūks-yū'-rī-ūs.

Il Poliuto—ēl pŏ-lē-ōō'-tō.

image—īm'-āj.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Immanuel—ĩm mǎn ʒ ŭ ěl

See *Emanuel*

immigrant—ĩm mĩ grǎnt

See *migrant*

imminent—ĩm min ěnt

See *eminent*

immortality—ĩm mǒr tǎl ĭt ĭ mor (C)

immortelle—ĩm mǒr tǎl mor (C)

impeccable—ĩm pĕk ka bl

imposthume — ĩm pǒst hũm ĩm pǒs tũm  
(Wor Stor)

imprecatory—ĩm pre ka tō rĩ

improvisation—ĩm prǒv ĭ sǎ shũn

improviser—ĩm prǒ vĩ zer, *not* ĩm prǒ vĩ  
zer

improvvisatore—ĕm prǒv vĕ za tō rǎ.

See *improvisatore*

improvvisatrice—em prǒv vĕ zǎ trĕ chǎ.

See *improvisatrice*

inca—ĩng ka.

Storimonth says ĩng kǎ

incensory—ĩn sĕn sō rĩ

Worcester prefers ĩn sen sō rĩ

incivism—ĩn sĩv izm

inclement—ĩn klĕm ěnt

include—ĩn klūd, *not* ĩn klōōd

incognizable—ĩn kǒg nĩz a bl or ĩn kǒn-  
iz ǎ bl

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

inconclusive—ĩn-kõn-klū'-siv.

incondite—ĩn'-kõn-dīt or ĩn-kõn'-dīt.

incongruent—ĩn - kõng' - ġrū - ěnt ; kõn'  
(Stor.).

See *incongruence*.

inconvenience—ĩn-kõn-vēn'-yěns.

Worcester gives ĩn-kõn-vē'-nē-ěns as a secondary form. See *inconvenient*.

incorporal—ĩn-kôr'-pō-rāl.

See *incorporeal*.

incorporeal—ĩn-kôr-pō'-rē-āl.

See *incorporal*.

incredulous—ĩn-krěd'-yū-lūs.

incremate—ĩn'-krē-māt, *not* ĩn-krē'-māt.

increment—ĩn'-krē-měnt ; ĩng'-krē-měnt  
(Wor.).

incubate—ĩng'-kū-bāt ; ĩn'-kū-bāt (Stor.,  
C.).

inculcate—ĩn-kūl'-kāt.

indusium—ĩn-dū'-shĩ-ŭm or ĩn-dū'-zhĩ-ŭm.

infamously—ĩn'-fā-mūs-lĩ.

infundibuliform—ĩn-fūn-dĩb'-ū-lĩ-fôrm.

ingenuity—ĩn-jē-nū'-ĩ-tĩ.

ingrain (n. and adj.)—ĩn'-ġrān.

ingrain (vb.)—ĩn'-ġrān or ĩn-ġrān'.

See *absent*.

ingrate (n.)—ĩn'-ġrāt.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ingrate (adj)—In ɣrat or in ġrāt

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation

ingredient—in gre dĩ ěnt

Ingres—án gr

For ă see p 26

inimical—in Im i kāl

Worcester's secondary pronunciation is In Im i kāl

initiate—in Ish i at

inlay (n)—in lâ

inlay (vb)—in lâ

See *absent*

inmost—in mōst

Innamorato (Orlando)—or lan -dō In nám  
ô-ra tō

innocent—in nō sěnt *not* in nō sũnt

See *damage*

insatiate—in sâ shĩ at

inscience—in shěns In si -ěns (Wor)

insectivorous—in sěk tiv ô rus

insects—in sěkts, *not* in sěks

insignia—in sġg nĩ â *not* in sġn yġ

inspiratory—in spġr a tō rĩ

Worcester prefers In sġ Ir a tō rĩ It is the secondary pronunciation in the Century Dictionary

in statu quo—in stă tũ kwō, In stă tũ  
kwō (Wor, C)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

institute—ĩn'-stĩ-tūt, *not* ĩn'-stĩ-tōōt.

instrument—ĩn'-strū-měnt, *not* ĩn'-strōō-měnt.

insure—ĩn-shūr'.

integrity—ĩn-těg'-rĩ-tĩ.

interloper—ĩn'-těr-lō-pěr.

Walker, Smart, and Worcester say ĩn-těr-lō'-per.

interminable—ĩn-těr'-mĩ-nā-bl.

interposition—ĩn-těr-pō-zĩsh'-ũn.

Inverness—ĩn-věr-něs'.

Accent the *final* syllable of this word.

invocatory—ĩn-vō'-kâ-tō-rĩ.

involucel—ĩn-vōl'-yū-sěl or ĩn'-vō-lū-sěl.

involucellate—ĩn-vō-lū'-sěl-lât or ĩn-vōl-yū-sěl'-lât.

Io—ĩ'-ō.

Iolanthe—ĩ-ō-lăn'-thē.

Ion—ĩ'-ōn.

Iona—ē-ō'-nâ, *not* ĩ-ō'-nâ.

Ione—ĩ-ō'-nē.

*Ione (nereid)* is accented on the *first* syllable.

I Puritani—ē pōō-rē-tă'-nē.

Iranian—ĩ-râ'-nĩ-ăn or ē-ră'-nĩ-ăn.

See *Iran*.

Irawadi—ē-ră-wă'-dē.

iridal—ĩ'-rĩd-ăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Irkutsk—ĩr-kōōtsk'.

irreconcilable — ĩr-rĕk -ōn-sĩ-lā-bl ; ĩr-rĕk-  
ōn-sĩ'-lā-bl (Wor).

irremeable—ĩr-rĕ -me ā-bl.

irresoluble—ĩr-rĕz -ō-lū-bl.

Isabey—c-za-bā'

Isaiah—ĩ-zā'-yā or ĩ-za'-yā.

isatis—ĩ'-sā tĩs ; ĩ-sā'-tĩs (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says ĩ'-sa-tĩs or  
ĩs'-a tĩs

Iseult—ē-sult'.

See *Isolde*

Islip—ĩs'-lĩp.

Ismailia—ēs-mā-ēl'-yā.

See *Ismail*

isolable—ĩ'-sō lā-bl or ĩs'-ō-lā-bl.

Issachar—ĩs'-sa-kār.

Iulus—ĩ-yū'-lūs.

Iviça—ē-vē'-sa.

Izdubar (Epic of)—ĩz-dōō-bār'.

}

Jacobin—jāk'-ō-bĩn.

Jacobinism—jāk'-ō-bĩn-izm.

Jacobite—jāk'-ō-bīt.

Jacobitism—jāk'-ō-bīt-izm.

The Standard Dictionary says jāk'-ō-bīt-  
izm

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)



Jacquerie—zhàk-rē' ; zhăk-ēr-ē' (C.).

Jacques Bonhomme—zhăk būn-ŭm'.

Janiculum—jăn-ĭk'-yū-lŭm.

janty—jăn'-tĭ.

See *jaunty*.

Jarndyce—jărn'-dĭs.

"Bleak House."

Jean Jacques—zhăn zhăk.

For än, see p. 26.

Jekyll (Dr.)—jē'-kĭl, *not* jĕk'-ĭl.

"The family in England so pronounce it."

—*Robert Louis Stevenson*.

jeopardize—jĕp'-ĕrd-ĭz.

jerfalcon—jĕr'-fô-kn.

See *gyrfalcon*.

jet d'eau—zhā-dō'.

jeunesse dorée—zhö-nĕs' dôr-ā'.

For ö, see p. 25.

jewel—jū'-ĕl or jōō'-ĕl.

jeweler—jū'-ĕl-ĕr or jōō'-ĕl-ĕr.

Also spelled *jeweller*, but pronounced as above.

Jeypoor—jī-pōor'.

Also spelled *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

Joaquin (Miller)—wā-kĕn'.

Johannes—jō-hăn'-ĕz ; Ger. pron. yō-hăn'-nĕs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

John o'Groat—jōn ô-grôt'.

Joliet (Louis)—zhô-lê-â'.

Joliet (U S)—jo'-li-êt.

Jomini—zhô me ne'.

José—hō-zâ'

Jourdain, M —mūs-yo' zhōor-dăn'.

For o, ân see pp 25, 26 "Le Bourgeois  
Gentilhomme"

Jourdan—zhōor-dan'.

For an, see p 26

jowler—jô'-lēr or jow'-lēr.

Juan Fernandez—jū'-an fěr-năn'-dēz; Sp  
pron. hōo-an' fěr-năn'-dēth.

See *Don Juan, Zamacois*

Judaism—jū' da-izm

judgment—jūj-měnt, *not* jūj'-mānt.

See *damage*

Judic—zhū-dek'.

I or ū, see p 26

judicatory—jū'-dik-â-tō-rī.

judiciary—jū-dīsh'-â-rī or jū-dīsh'-ī-â-rī.

Juive, La—la jū-ēv'.

For ū, see p 26

julep—jū'-lēp, *not* jū'-lāp.

See *damage*

Jules—zhūl.

For ū, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Julia—jū'-lĭ-à or jūl'-yà.

Julian—jū'-lĭ-ăn or jūl'-yăn.

Julie—zhü-lē'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Julien—zhü-lē-ăn'.

For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

Julienne (soap)—jū-lĭ-ăn' ; Fr. pron. zhül-yěn'.

For ü, see p. 26.

junior—jūn'-yēr.

Stormonth makes it a word of *three* syllables, jōō'-nĭ-ēr.

jupon—jōōp-ôn' ; Fr. pron. zhü-pôn'.

The Standard Dictionary says jū-pōn' or jōō'-pōn. For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kōn'-sült.

just (adv.)—jüst, *never* jěst.

justiciable—jüs-tĭsh'-ĭ-à-bl or jüs-tĭsh'-à-bl.

justificative—jüs-tĭf'-ĭ-kà-tĭv.

## K

Kabyle—kà-bēl' or kà-bĭl'.

Kadesh Barnea—kâ'-dēsh bār'-nē-à.

kadi—kâ'-dĭ ; Turkish pron. kâ'-dē.

See *cadĭ*.

Kafir—kâ'-fēr.

Worcester says kăf'-ēr or kâ'-fēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Kalakaua—ka la-kow'-a

Kalevala—kal e-va -la

Kazan—ka zan

Kellermann, de—du kel -ür-män, Fr. pron.  
du ka-lër-man'

For an, see p 26

Kenilworth—kën'-il-wërth.

Kensington—kën' sîng-tün, *not* kën'-zîng-  
tün

Keswick—këz'-îk

See *Alnwick*

Khorsabad—kör-sa bad'.

For k, see p 28

Kiang-si—ki-ang-se'

kindness—kind -nës, *not* kyînd'-nës

See *kind*

kind of—kînd öv, *not* kînd ür.

See *sort of*

kinematic—kîn-e mät'-îk or kî-ne-mät'-îk.

kinetic—kîn-ét'-îk or kî-nët'-îk.

kinetoscope—kî-në'-tô-sköp, *not* kî-nët'-ô-  
sköp

kinic—kî'-nîk or kîn'-îk.

Koerner—kor'-nër

For o, see p 25 Also spelled *Korner*,  
but pronounced as above

Koutouzof—kōō tōō'-zōf

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō'-ün-jîk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Kremlin—krēm'-lĭn.

Ku-klux—kū-klŭks'.

kumiss—kōō'-mĭs.

Also spelled *koumiss*, *kumyss*, *koomiss*, *kumys*,  
*koumys*, but pronounced as above.

kümmel—küm'-ĕl.

For ü, see p. 26.

Kutusoff—kōō-tōō'-zŏf.

## L

label—lā'-bĕl, *not* lā'-bl.

See *damage*.

laborer—lā'-bĕr-ĕr, *not* lā'-brĕr.

Laccadive (Islands)—lăk'-ă-dĭv.

lacrymose—lăk'-rĭ-mōs.

See *lachrymose*.

lacunose—lăk'-yū-nōs.

La Farge—lă fărzh'.

La Gazza Ladra—lă gād'-ză lă'-dră.

Lagos—lă'-gōs.

Lais—lă'-ĭs.

lama—lă'-mă.

Smart says lă'-mă.

lamantin—lă-măn'-tĭn ; Fr. pron. lă-măn-  
tăN'.

For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

Lamartine, de—dŭ lă-măr-tĕn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Lamballe—də—dɪ lan bal

For an see 1 26

Lamia—la mɪ ɪ or la mɪ ɪ

lanceolate—lân sc o lát

landlord—lând lord *not* lân lôrd

\* Pronounce tl e *d* in tl e *first* syllable

Lanfrey—laɳ frɪ

For an see p 26

laniate—lâ nɪ át or lân í at

Lanjuinais—lan zhvé ná

For an see 1 26

Laomedon—lâ ǒm e dǒn

Laos—la os

Lao-tse—là o-tse

larghissimo—lɪr ʒe sc mō

La Rochelle—la rô shɛl

laryngean—lár ɪn ʒe ǎn or lár ɪn ʒé ǎn

laryngologist—lár ɪng ʒól o ʒɪst

Las Casas de—dâ lâs ka sas

See *Las Cases de*

Lateran—lât er ǎn

St John *Lateran*

Latium—lâ shɪ um

Latmus—lât mūs

law—lo

Layamon—lâ a mūn

layette—lâ ɛt

(For K) of Sgn p 37)

Leah—lē'-à.

leapt—lēpt.

Worcester prefers lēpt. See *leaped*.

Leda—lē'-dà.

legator—lēg-à-tôr'.

The Standard and Century say lē-gā'-tôr.

Leipsic (U. S.)—līp'-sīk.

leman—lē'-măn or lēm'-ăn.

See *Leman* (*Lake*).

leniency—lē'-nī-ĕn-sī or lēn'-yĕn-sī.

See *lenient*.

l'envoi—lăn-vwä'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Leon (Spain)—lē'-ōn ; Sp. pron. lâ-ōn'.

Leonora d'Este—lâ-ō-nō'-râ dĕs'-tâ.

Lepanto—lē-păn'-tō or lâ-păn'-tō.

lepidolite—lē-pīd'-ō-līt.

Worcester prefers lēp'-īd-ō-līt.

leporine—lēp'-ō-rīn or lēp'-ō-rīn.

lèse majesté—lās mǎ-zhĕs-tā'.

Leucothea—lū-kōth'-ē-ā.

Leucothoe—lū-kōth'-ō-ē.

Leuctra—lūk'-trâ.

Leuthen—loi'-tĕn.

See *Neumann, Luther*.

L'Hôpital, de—dŭ lô-pĕ-tāl'.

See *L' Hospital, de*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

L'Hospital de —du lo-pe-tàl'.

See *l' H pital, de*

libel—li -bél not li -bl

See *damage*

liber—li bër

library—li -bra rī, not lī'-brī

A word of *three* syllables

Licinus—lis -līn-ūs

lieutenancy—lū-tēn án sī

Worcester prefers lēv tēn án sī

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn ye'.

figure—līg'-yūr

Worcester says li gūr

Lilis—li' lis

See *Lilith*

Lilith—li lith, not līl -lith.

See *Lilis*

limning—līm' nīng or līm'-īng

liquor—lik'-ēr

Latin pronunciation—li' kwôr' (C)

lira (coin)—lē'-ra, *pl* lire (lē'-rá).

lis (lily)—les, not lē

See *fleur de lis*

lis pendens—lis pčn -dēnz

liter (measure)—lč'-tēr

See *litre (measure)*

lithotrity—līth-ōt'-rī tī or līth'-ō-trī-tī.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



Littell—līt'-l, *not* līt-těl'.

little—līt'-l, *not* lē'-tl.

Littré—lē-trā'.

liturgic—līt-ûr'-jĭk.

liturgist—līt'-ûr-jĭst.

Llywelyn—lē-wěl'-ĭn.

See *Llewellyn*.

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō'.

locative—lök'-â-tĭv.

The New Imperial and Stormonth say  
lō'-kâ-tĭv.

Loch Leven—lök lēv'-ĕn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Locle—lō'-kl.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl; Fr. pron. lō.  
kō-mō-bēl'.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl-ĭst.

See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō'kō-mō-tĭv.

Worcester says lō-kō-mō'-tĭv.

Locrine—lō-krēn'.

locutory—lök'-yū-tō-rĭ.

Lodore—lō-dōr'.

"The Cataract of *Lodore*."

logos—lōg'-ōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Lohengrin—lō -čn ġrin

Lola—lō lɹ

Lola Montez—lō -la mōn -tɛz

Lombard—lōm -bard

The Standard Dictionary says lōm bērd or  
lūm bērd

Longchamp—lōn shan

For an, ôv, see pp 26, 27

Longinus—lōn-ji'-nūs

\* Caius *Longinus* Cassius

Longjumeau—lōn zhu mo'

For u, on, see pp 26, 27 "Le Postillon  
de *Longjumeau*

lord—lord

Lorelei—lō rɹ-li

See *Lurlei*

L'Orient—lō re-an

I or an, see p 26

losel—lōō zɛl, lō'-zɛl (C).

Lothians—lō -thi ānz

Loudon—lōw -dōn

lough—lōk, lōk (C.)

For k, see p 28

louis d'or—lōō'-l dôr

*Louis Philippe*—lōō ɛ' fɛ-lɛp'.

\* Louvois—lōō-vwa'

low (vb)—lō

"The *louing* herd winds slowly o'er the  
lea"—*Gray*

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

loyal—loi'-äl.

Lucania—lū-kā'-nĭ-à.

Lucca—lōōk'-kā.

Lucerne (Switzerland) — lōō-sĕrn' ; Fr.  
pron. lū-sâr'.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Luzerne* (U. S.).

Lucia di Lammermoor—lōō-chē'-ä dē lä'-  
mĕr-mōōr.

lucid—lū'-sĭd, *not* lōō'-sĭd.

Lucifer—lū'-sĭf-ĕr, *not* lōō'-sĭf-ĕr.

Lucrece (Rape of)—lū'-krĕs.

Lucy—lū'-sĭ, *not* lōō'-sĭ.

lugubrious—lū-gū'-brĭ-ūs.

Lunéville—lū-nā-vĕl'.

For ü, see p. 26.

lure—lūr, *not* lōōr.

lurid—lū'-rĭd, *not* lōō'-rĭd.

Lurlei—lōōr'-lĭ.

See *Lorelei*, another spelling.

Lusiad—lū'-sĭ-äd.

Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā'-nĭ-à.

Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tĕ'-shĭ-à pā-rĭs-ĭ-ō'-  
rŭm.

Lutheran—lū'-thĕr-ăn, *not* lōō'-thĕr-ăn.

Lutzen (Battle of)—lōōt'-sĕn.

Lützow—lüt'-sō.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Luxemburg—luks-čm bûrg̃, Dutch pron  
luks-čm bur̃g̃

For ū, see p 26 See *Luxembourg*

Luynes de—du lu ên'

For ū, see p 26

Luzerne (U S)—lū-zêrn'.

See *Lucerne (Switzerland)*

Luzerne, de la—dū lā lū-zârn'.

For ū, see p 26

Luzon—lōō-zōn', Sp pron lōō-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*

Lycæus—li-se'-ūs

Lys—les

## M

Machias—mā chī -as

machicolation—māk ik-ō-lā'-shūn.

machinal—ma shč'-nāl

MacMahon—mak-ma-on'

For ov, see p 27

Mâcon (Fr)—ma-kôv'.

For ôN, see p 27 See *Macon (U S)*

Macon (U. S)—mā'-kūn

See *Mâcon (Fr)*

mâcon (wine)—mā-kôn'.

For ôv, see p 27

maestoso—ma ês-tô'-zô; mā-ês tô'-sô (C.)

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Maestricht—mä's'-trīkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Maeterlinck—mā'-tēr-līngk.

ma foi—mā fwā.

Magalhaens—mä-gāl-yā'-āns.

For ān, see p. 26.

magazine—măg-ā-zēn'.

Magdeburg—măg'-dē-bürg ; Ger. pron.  
măg'-dē-boörg.

For g, see p. 28.

Magellanic—măj-ěl-lān'-ik ; măj- or măg-  
(C.).

"The *Magellanic* clouds."

Magi—mā'-jī.

The three *Magi*."

Magnesia—măg-nē'-shī-ā.

See *magnesia*.

magneto (prefix)—măg'-nēt-ō.

"*Magneto*-electricity."

magnolia—măg-nō'-lī-ā, *not* măg-nōl'-yā.

Magog—mā'-gōg.

Mahableshwur—mā-hā-blēsh-wūr'.

Mahan—mā-hān'.

Mahmoud—mä-mōod'.

Also spelled *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahony—mä-hō'-nī.

Maimonides—mī-mōn'-ē-dēz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Maistre de—du mā tr dū mēt r (Biog)

Malachi—māl a kī

Malakhoff—ma la kōf

Malaprop (Mrs)—māl ɹ prōp

malapropos—māl āp rō pō

Malchus—māl kūs

Maldivē (Islands)—māl dīv

malefactor—māl ē fāk ter *not* māl ɛ fāk  
ter

malice—māl īs *not* māl us

*See dī age*

Malplaquet (Battle of)—māl plā kă

Malvern (Eng)—mo vern

*See Alm i k*

Malvern (Hill)—māl vern

Mamertine (Prison)—mām ɛr tīn or  
mām ɛr ten

Manchuria—mān chōō rī i

Mandalay—man -da lā

mandragora—mān drāg ō ra

*Not popl y nor s andragora*

*Nor all the dro sy syr ps of the world*

*Shall ever med c ne thee to that s veet sleep*

*Which thou o v dst yesterday —Oll ello*

manege—ma nāzh

manger—mān jer

mangrove—māng grōv

*Stormonth says mām grōv*

mania—mā nī a *not* mām ya.

*(For Key of Signs s e p 37)*

manioc—mā'-nī-ök.

The Standard and Century say mǎn'-ī-ök.

mansuetude—mǎn'-swē-tūd.

Mantineia—mǎn-tīn-ē'-ā.

marchande de modes—mār-shān'-dū dū  
mōd.

For ān, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Mareotis (Lake)—mār-ē-ō'-tīs.

marquess—mār'-kwēs.

Martinez Campos—mār-tē'-nēth kām'-pōs.

See *Zamacois*.

marvel—mār'-vēl, *not* mār'-vül.

See *damage*.

Mascagni—mās-kān'-yē.

mathesis—mā-thē'-sīs.

Matthias—māt-thī'-ās; Fr. pron. mā-tē-ās'.

maunder—mǎn'-dēr or mōn'-dr.

Stormonth and the Century Dictionary give  
mōn'-dēr only.

mauvaise honte—mō-vāz' ôN'-tū.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne*.

mauvais goût—mō-vā' gōō.

mauvais quart d'heure—mō-vā' kār-dör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

maxilla—māks-īl'-lā.

maxillar—māks'-īl-lēr.

Worcester gives māks-īl'-lār as a secondary  
pronunciation. See *maxillary*.

Maya—mā'-yā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Mayer—mā er Ger pron mī ċr

Mazzaroth—māz za rōth

Canst thou bring forth *Ma zaroth* in his season? — *Job xxxviii 32*

McCrea—ma krā *not* ma krē

Meagher—ma her *not* me ġer

The *h* is slightly aspirated

medal—mēd l' mēd al (Stor)

mediocrity—mē dī ōk rī tī

medium—mē dī um *not* me jūm

medullary — mēd ūl lā rī, mē-dūl ĵēr ī  
(Stor)

Meilhac—mā lak

meliorate—mēl yō rāt

mellow—mēl lō *not* mēl lū

See *damage*

melodeon—me lō dē ūn or mēl ō dē ūn

melodic—mē lōd īk

melodious—mē lō dī ūs *not* mē lō jūs

Stormonth makes the *first* syllable short  
(mel)

Melos—mē lōs

Melusina—mēl yū sē na.

Mendelejeff—mēn dā la yēf

Mendès—man dā

For *an* see p 26

Mendoza de—dā mēn dō -zā, Sp pron  
dā mēn-dō thā

See *Zamarais*

(For *key of S* see p 37)



menhir—mĕn'-hĕr.

Stormonth says mē'-nēr.

mensuration—mĕn-shōōr-ā'-shŭn or mĕns-yū-rā'-shŭn.

Mentone—mĕn-tō'-nā.

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tōf'-ē-lēz.

Mephistophelian — mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē'-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl'-yăn.

Mercator—mĕr-kā'-tôr or mĕr-kā'-tôr.

Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā'-dĕs.

Mercedes (Queen)—mĕr'-sā-dĕs.

mere (lake)—mĕr.

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn'-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn'-ĭ-ăn.

mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl'-ĭk.

The Century Dictionary gives mĕs-ĕn-sĕf'-ă-lĭk as a secondary form.

mesentery—mĕs'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says mĕz'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

mesial—mē'-zhăl.

Worcester says mĕz'-ē-ăl and the Standard mĕs'-ĭ-ăl.

Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā'-mĭ-ă.

messeigneurs—mĕs-sĕn'-yĕrz; Fr. pron. mā-sān-yör'.

For ö, see p. 25. See *monseigneur*.

Messina—mĕs-sē'-nā.

message—mĕs'-swāj.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

- metallurgic—mčt ál ur jík  
 metallurgist—mēt ʌl ʊr jíst  
 meteoroscope—me tē ōr ō skōp or mē tē  
     ō ro skōp  
 mezza voce—mēd za vō chā.  
 mezzo rehevo—mēz zo rč le vō , It pron  
     mēd zō rā lyá vō  
 micaceous—mī kā shūs  
 Micah—mī ka  
 microcosm—mī krò kōzm  
 micron—mīk rōn mī krōn (C)  
 Micronesia—mī krō nē shī a  
 midsummer—mīd sūm mer  
 midwife—mīd wīf  
 midwinter—mīd win ter  
 Mignon—mēn yōn  
     For ov see p 27  
 mignonette—mīn y ūn čt  
 migraine—mī ġrān  
 Miguel—mē-ġēl  
 military—mīl y ʌ rī mīl i-čr i (Standard)  
 Millet (F D)—mīl lčt  
     See *Millet*  
 millimeter—mīl līm ē ter or mīl līm ē ter  
 Milne Edwards—mīln-ēd wardz , Fr pron  
     mēl nā dōō ʌr or ars  
 milreis (coin)—mīl rčs Port pron mēl  
     rā čs

mimetic—mī-mēt'-ik.

The Standard Dictionary says mīm-ēt'-ik.

mimosa—mī-mō'-sà ; mē-mō'-sà (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says mīm-ō'-sà or mī-mō'-sà.

minie (rifle)—mīn'-ē.

See *Minié*.

Minié—mē-nē-ā' or mīn'-ē.

See *minie* (rifle).

Minuit (Peter)—mīn'-ū-īt.

Also spelled *Minnewit*, and pronounced mīn'-nē-wīt.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō' dū mēl'-ē-tō.

miserable—mīz'-ēr-ā-bl, *not* mīz'-rà-bl.

Misérables (Les)—lā mē-zā-rā'-bl.

misogamist—mīs-ōg'-ā-mīst.

misogamy—mīs-ōg'-ā-mī.

mitten—mīt'-tēn, *not* mīt'-n.

See *damage*.

moble—mōb'-l.

Worcester gives mō'-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

mobled—mōb'-ld ; mōb'-ld or mō'-bld (Wor.).

"The *mobled* queen."—*Hamlet*.

moderato—mōd-ě-rā'-tō.

modest—mōd'-ěst, *not* mōd'-üst.

See *damage*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

moidore (coin) —mɔi -dɔr.

Molino del Ray—mɔ-le'-no dɛl ra.

mollient—mɔl -yɛnt or mɔl'-li-ɛnt.

See *emollient*

Moncey—môn-sé'.

For ôn, see p 27.

Monge—mônzh.

For ôv, see p 27.

monocotyledonous — mɔn-o-kɔt-i-lɛd'-ũn-ũs

See *monocotyledon*

monocular—mɔ-nɔk'-yũ'-lɛr.

See *binocular*

monogamous—mɔ-nɔg'-à-mũs.

monophthong—mɔn'-ɔf-thɔng.

Worcester prefers mɔ nɔf'-thɔng.

monosyllable—mɔn'-ɔ-sĩl-là-bl.

monotheism—mɔn'-ɔ-thɛ-izm.

monseigneur—mɔn-sɛn'-yɛr ; Fr. pron.  
môn-sà-nyor'.

For ó, ôv, see pp 25, 27 See *messieurs*

monsoon—mɔn-sōon'.

Montecuccoli, de—dà mɔn-tà-kɔo'-kô-lɛ.

Monterey (Mexico)—mɔn-tà-rà'.

See *Monterey (U S)*

Monterey (U. S.)—mɔn-tɛr-à'.

See *Monterey (Mexico)*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Montfort (Simon de)—sī'-môn dü mönt'-  
fôrt ; Fr. pron. sē-món' dü môn-fôr'.  
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dü môn-tō-lôn'.  
For ôn, see p. 27.

morceau—môr-sô'.

Morea—mō-rē'-â.

morganatic—môr-ġâ-năt'-ĭk.

Morgarten (Battle of)—môr-ġär'-tĕn.

morsel—môr'-sĕl, *not* môr'-sl.

See *damage*.

mortal—môr'-tl ; mör'-tăl (Stor.).

mortise—môr'-tĭs, *not* môr'-tŭs.

See *damage*.

mosasaurus—mös-â-sôr'-ŭs or mō-sâ-sôr'-ŭs.

mosquito—mös-kĕ'-tō.

mot (witticism)—mōt or mō.

moth—môth.

See *accost*, *moths*.

Mounet-Sully—mōo-nâ' sŭl-lĕ'.

For ü, see p. 26.

mousquetaire—mōos-kĕ-târ'.

mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.

mucedin—mū-sĕ'-dĭn or mū'-sĕ-dĭn.

Mudie—mū'-dĕ ; Scotch pron. mōo'-dĕ.

Muir—mūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

multijugous—mul-tij u-ġus.

The Standard Dictionary gives mŭl-tij-ŭ-  
ġŭs

multipartite—mŭl-tij'-ār-tit or mŭl-tij-par'-  
tit

multiply—mŭl'-tij-plik-āt or mŭl-tij-plik'-  
āt.

multitude—mŭl'-tij-tūd, *not* mŭl'-tij-tōod.

Murcia—mŭr'-shĭ-à ; Sp. pron. mōor'-the à.

See *Cervantes*

Murfreesborough — mŭr -frĕs-bŭr-ro, *not*  
mŭr'-fĕz bŭr-rō.

muscat—mŭs'-kāt.

muscatel—mŭs'-kā-tĕl

Musée des Thermes—mŭ-zā' dā tārġ.

For ŭ, see p. 26

musicale—mŭ-zĕ-kāl'.

mustachio—mŭs-tā'-shō.

See *mustache*

Mycale—mĭk'-à-lĕ.

myopia—mĭ-ō'-plĭ-à.

See *presbyopia*

myopic—mĭ-ōp'-ĭk.

See *presbyopic*

Mysia—mĭsh'-ĭ-à.

## N

Naaman—nā'-ā-măn.

Nablus—năb'-lūs.

Nagasaki—nă-ġă-să'-kĭ.

Nana Sahib—nă'-nă sâ'-hĭb.

Napoleon—nă-pō'-lē-ôn ; Fr. pron. nă-pō-lă-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Napoli—nă'-pō-lē.

narrow—năr'-rō, *not* năr'-rũ.

See *damage*.

Narvaez, de—dă năr-vă'-ĕth.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary accents the final syllable. See *Zamacois*.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz'-bĭ.

See *Naseby*.

Nasr-ed-Din—năs-r-ĕd-dĕn'.

Nassau—năs'-sô.

nasturtium—năs-tûr'-shŭm, Latin pron. năs-tûr'-shĭ-ŭm.

nasute—nă'-sût.

natal—nă'-tl.

See *Natal*.

Natick—nă'-tĭk, *not* năt'-ĭk.

nationalize—năsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭz.

natural—năt'-yŭ-răl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Naugatuck—nô'-gâ-tuk.

The Standard Dictionary accents the final syllable

nauseation—nô-she-â'-shün.

Nausicaa—nô-sik'-â-â.

Navesink—nâv'-sîngk.

"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nâ-vîk'-yû-lêr.

Nazarite—nâz'-â-rît.

Nazaritism—nâz'-â-rît-izm

Neanderthal (Skull)—nâ-an'-dĕr-tal.

Neapolis—nê-âp'-ô-lîs.

necessarily—nĕs'-ĕs-sĕr-îl-î, *not* nĕs-ĕs-sĕr'-îl-î.

necessary—nĕs'-ĕs-sâ-rî.

Necker—nĕk'-ĕr; Fr. pron. nĕk-kâr'.

necrologic—nĕk-rô-lôj'-îk.

necrologist—nĕ-krôl'-ô-jîst; nĕk (Stor. and C.).

négligé—nâ-ġle-zhâ'.

*See negligee*

negotiable—nê-ġô'-shî-â-bl or nê-ġô'-shâ-bl.

negotiation—nê-ġô-shî-â'-shün.

Negropont—nĕġ'-rô-pönt.

Neilson—nĕl'-sün.

*See Nilsson*

Nélaton—nâ-lâ-tôn'.

For ô\, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)



Nemea—nē'-mē-ā, *not* nē-mě'-ā.

Nephelococcygia—něf-ěl-ō-kök-sij'-i-ā.

nephrite—něf'-rīt.

Neuilly—nō-yē'.

For ö, see p. 25.

neurosis—nū-rō'-sis, *not* nōō-rō'-sis.

neuter—nū'-těr, *not* nōō'-těr.

neutral—nū'-trāl, *not* nōō'-trāl.

Newnham (College)—nū'-nūm.

See *Alnwick*.

news—nūz, *not* nōōz.

Nez Percés—nā pěr'-sāz; Fr. pron. nā  
pār-sā'.

Ngan-King—ngān-kǐng'.

Nicene—nī'-sēn or nī-sēn'.

nickel—nīk'-l, *not* nīk'-ěl.

Nicollet—nē-kō-lā'.

Nigel—nī'-gěl.

"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

Nilsson—nīl'-sūn.

See *Neilson*.

Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nīm-ā'-gēn; nīm'-  
wā-gēn or nīm'-wā-gēn (Gaz.).

Nîmes—nēm.

See *Nismes*.

Nisita—nē-sē'-tā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Noachian nō ʾ kí ʾn

The *Noachian* deluge

Noailles de—du no al yu or dū nō a yŭ  
nobless—no blcs

Also spelled *noblesse* but pronounced as  
above

Nodier—nō-de ʾ

Noll—nöl

Old *Noll*

Nollekens—nöl le kēnz

nom de guerre—non dū ġār

For ON see p 27

nonchalant—non shʾ lan

For AN ON see pp 26 27 See *noncha*  
*lance*

nonjuror—nōn jū rer

Worcester prefers nōn jū rēr

Northampton—north ʾmp tūn *not* north  
hʾmp tūn

See *So uthampton*

northward—north werd

nostalgia—nōs tál jí , nōs tál jí (Wor)

Nostradamus—nōs tra dā mŭs

noteworthy—not wūr thŭ *not* nōt wūr thŭ

Nottingham—nōt ing ūm

See *Alnwick*

Nourmahal—nōor mǎ hǎl

(For *key of Signs* see p 37)

noways—nō'-wāz.

Nozze de Figaro—nōd'-zā dā fē-ḡä-rō'.

nudity—nū'-dī-tī, *not* nōō'-dī-tī.

Nueces—nwā'-sēs.

numerous—nū'-mēr-ūs, *not* nōō'-mēr-ūs.

nunchion—nūn'-chūn.

Worcester and Stormonth say nūn'-shūn.

nuncupatory—nūn-kū'-pā-tō-rī; nūng'-kū-  
pā-tō-rī (C.).

Nuñez—nōon'-yēth.

See *cañon*, *Zamacois*.

nutriment—nū'-trī-měnt, *not* nōō'-trī-měnt.

nutrition—nū-trīsh'-ūn, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūn.

nutritious—nū-trīsh'-ūs, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūs.

nutritive—nū'-trī-tiv, *not* nōō'-trī-tiv.

Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.

nylghau—nīl'-ḡô.

Also spelled *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

Nystadt (Peace of)—nū'-stät.

For ü, see p. 26. In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).

## O

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.

See *oaths*.

oatmeal—ōt'-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl'.

See *ice-cream*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Obeid—o bād or o bā ed

obey—o bā

Obi—ō be

obit—ō bīt or ōb it

obiter dicta—ōb i ter dīk tā

oblate—ōb-lāt or ōb lat

*See prolair*

obligor—ōb lig or

obtrude ōb trūd *not* ōb trōōd

obtuse—ōb tūs *not* ōb tōōs

occasion ōk kā zh m

occultism—ōk kult izm *not* ōk kält izm

occultist—ōk kält ist *not* ōk kält ist

Oconomowok—ō kōn o mō wōk

octave—ōk tāv

od (force)—ōd or ōd

odontalgia—ō-dōn tāl jī a.

odontology—ō dōn tōl ō jī

œdema—ē dē ma.

off—ōf

*See accost*

offal—ōf fl

*See accost*

Offenbach—ōf ěn bāk

offer—ōf ĩer

*See accost*

office—ōf fls

*See accost*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

officiate—ôf-fîsh'-î-ât.

See *accost*.

officious—ôf-fîsh'-ÿs.

See *accost*.

offspring—ôf'-spring.

See *accost*.

oft—ôft.

See *accost*.

ogre—ô'-gēr.

Oklahoma—ôk-lä-hô'-mä.

okra—ô'-krä.

old—ôld, *not* ôl.

olden—ôld'-n, *not* ôld'-ën.

Oldys—ôl'-dîs or ôldz.

See *Alnwick*.

oleic—ô'-lē-îk.

The Standard Dictionary says ô-lē'-îk.

olla podrida—ôl'-là pō-drē'-dä; Sp. pron.

ôl'-yä pō-drē'-dä.

See *llano*.

Omar Khayyam—ô'-mär kī-yâm'.

omber—ôm'-bēr.

Also spelled *ombre*, but pronounced as above.

O'Meara—ô-mā'-rà, *not* ô-mē'-rà.

Omeyyades—ô-mā'-yădz.

Ommaya—ôm-mā'-yă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

omniscience—om nish ěns

Worcester refers om nish e ěns

Omphale—ôm fá lc

once (n)—ðns

once (adv)—wüns

Onesimus—o nės -ī mūs

onomatopœia—ôn o măt ô pe'-yâ.

onomatopoetic—ôn-ô măt-ô-pô-ët'-ik.

Oost, van—van ôst

Ophelia—ô-fĕ -lĭ-â or ô-fĕl'-ya.

ophthalmic—ôf thăl'-mĭk

Worcester prefers ôp thăl mĭk

opinion—ô-pĭn'-yŭn

opportunism—ôp pör-tŭ nĭzm

opportunist—ôp-pör tŭ'-nĭst

opportunity—ôp por-tŭ -nĭ-tĭ

orang-utan—ô-râng'-ôo-tăn

See *orang outang*

ordinarily—ôr'-dĭn-â rĭ lĭ, *not* ôr-dĭn-â'-rĭ-lĭ

Orfeo—ôr-fâ'-ô

Orinoco—ô rĭ-nô -kô

Orleans (Maid of)—ôr -lc-ănz, Fr pron  
ôr lâ aN'

For aN, see p 26

Orloff—ôr lõf'

Accent the *final* syllable

orthognathous—ôr-thōġ'-ná thŭs, ôr-thōġ-  
nâ'-thŭs (Wor.)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Osawatomie—ös-ä-wät'-ō-mē.

"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ös-sē-ō'-lā.

Osiander—ō-zē-än'-dēr.

osseous—ös'-sē-ūs.

Worcester gives ösh'-ē-ūs as a secondary pronunciation. Smart says: "ös'-sē-ūs, colloquially ösh'-ūs."

Ossining—ös'-in-ing.

otalgy—ō-täl'-jī.

Otard—ō'-tārd; Fr. pron. ō-tär'.

"*Otard* brandy."

Otero—ō-tā'-rō.

otic—ō'-tīk.

Stormonth says öt'-īk.

otiose—ō'-shī-ōs.

Worcester places the accent on the final syllable.

otium cum dignitate—ō'-shī-üm küm dīg-nī-tā'-tē.

ottar—öt'-tär.

See *attar*.

Ouachita—wösh'-ē-tô.

Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dën-är'-dē.

Ouse—ōōz.

overslaugh (n.)—ō'-vēr-slô.

The Century Dictionary accents the final syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

overture—ô ver tûr

ovine—ô vîn

The Standard and Century say ô vîn

ovoviviparous—o-vo vi vîp ı rûs

oxalis—ôks a lîs

Oxon—ôks ðn

Oxonian—ôks ô nî ăn

See *Cantabrigian*

## P

pachydermatous—păk ı dĕr mă tûs

pacificatory—pa sîf ı k ı tō-rî

Padan Aram—pă dăn â răm

Paderewski—pă d ı rĕv skĕ

padre—pă dră

pæan—pĕ ăn

The Standard Dictionary gives pă ăn as a secondary pronunciation

Paez—pa-ĕth

See *Zaracots*

Pakenham—păk ĕn ăm

See *Alnwick*

Palatine (Hill)—păl a tîn păl a tîn (C)

Palazzo Reale—pa lat sô rá a lá

Palestrina da—da pá lĕs-trĕ ná.

Paley—pă lî

palliative—păl lî a tîv

(For *K y of Signs* see p. 37)



palmy—pām'-ĭ.

paludal—pā-lū'-dāl.

The Standard and Century say pāl'-yū-dāl.

Pamela—pā-mē'-lā or pām'-ē-lā.

Pamlico—pām'-lĭk-ō.

panacea—pān-ā-sē'-ā.

The Standard Dictionary gives pān-ā-sā'-ā as a secondary pronunciation.

Panay—pā-nī'.

pancreatic—pān-krē-ăt'-ĭk.

Panope (town)—pān-ō'-pē.

See *Panope* (*nerëid*).

Panope (*nerëid*)—pān'-ō-pē.

See *Panope* (*town*).

pant—pānt, *not* pānt.

See *ask*.

Pantagruel—pān-tāg'-rōō-ĕl; Fr. pron.  
pān-tā-ġrū-ĕl'.

For ān, ū, see p. 26.

Panthéon (Le)—lŭ pān-tā-ôn'.

For ān, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Panurge—pān-ūrj'; Fr. pron. pā-nürzh'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pā'-ôn dās-sōō'-kār.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Paphos—pā'-fōs.

papillary—pāp'-ĭl-lā-rĭ.

papillose—pāp'-ĭl-lōs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

paradisean—pār-a-dīs'-e-ān, pār-ā dīzh'-yān  
(Wor)

parasitism—pār' a-sī tīzm

parhelion—pār-hel yūn or par hē'-lī-ōn.

Worcester prefers the second

Parsee—pār' sē or par-sē'

Also spelled *Parsee*, but pronounced as above

Parsīfal—par'-sīf-āl

Also spelled *Parafal*, but pronounced as above

Parthenopean—par-thēn-ō-pē'-ān

"The *Parthenopean* Republic"

partisan—par'-tīz-ān

Also spelled *partizan*, but pronounced as above

Pas-de Calais—pās-dū-ká-lá'.

pasha—pā-sha'.

See *pacha*

Pasquier—pas-kē-ā'.

Passavant—pās-sa-vān'.

For an, see p 26

Passignano—pās-sen-yā'-nō.

See *baignoire*

Passow—pas'-sō

Patripassian—pā-trī-pāsh'-ān

The Standard Dictionary says pā trī-pās' ī-ān or pāt rī pās' ī ān

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Pauline (Epistles)—pô'-lîn ; pô'-lîn (C.) ;  
*not* pô'-lên.

Pauw, van—vân pow.

pedagogic—pěd-à-gěj'-ik.

pedagogue—pěd'-à-gěj'-ist.

pedale—pā-dā'-lā.

Pedobaptism—pě-dō-băp'-tizm.

Pedobaptist—pě-dō-băp'-tist.

Also spelled *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced  
 as above.

Pegu—pě-gōō'.

pekoe (tea)—pěk'-ō or pē'-kō ; pē'-kō  
 (C.).

Worcester prefers pē'-kō.

Peleus—pě'-lē-ūs or pē'-lūs.

Pelion (Mount)—pě'-lī-ön.

pell-mell—pěl-měl'.

See *pall-mall*.

pellucid—pěl-lū'-sīd, *not* pěl-lōō'-sīd.

Pelopidas—pě-löp'-ī-dās.

Peloponnesian—pěl-ō-pön-nē'-shān or pěl-  
 ō-pön-nē'-zhān ; pěl-ō-pō-nē'-sī-ān  
 (C.).

penal—pě'-nāl.

Penang—pē-nāng'.

Peñas—pěn'-yās.

See *cañon*.

penchant—pān-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Peniel—pɛ ni ɛl

peninsula—pɛn-in su-la, *not* pɛn-ɪn'-shu-lá.

Penthyn—pɛn rin

pension (boarding house)—pán-syón'.

For an, on, see pp 26, 27

Pentelic—pɛn-tɛl' -ik

Pentelicus (Mons)—mõnz pɛn-tɛl' -ik-üs.

Penthesilea—pɛn-the-sil-é'-á.

peregrine—pɛr' ɛ ġrín

Pereire—pɛr-ár'

Père-Lachaise—pár-la-sház'.

perfected—pɛr fɛkt-ɛd or pɛr-fɛkt'-ɛd.

Worcester gives the first only

Pergolesi—pɛr-ġò-lá'-zɛ.

Periander—pɛr-ì-án'-dɛr.

"*Periander of Corinth*"

pericarditis—pɛr-ì-kár dɪ'-tɪs.

See *itis*

Périer—pa-ré-á'

Périgord—pá-re-ġòr'.

peril—pɛr'-il, *not* pɛr'-ùl.

See *damage*

perimeter—pɛr-ì-m'-e-tɛr.

Pericæci—pɛr-ì-ɛ'-sɪ

Perrault—pá-rò'.

personality—pɛr-sõn-ál'-it-ì

See *personality*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

personalty—pěr'-sön-äl-tī.

See *personality*.

Perugia—pā-rōō'-jä.

pesade—pē-sād' ; Fr. pron. pē-zád'.

Peschel—pā'-shěl.

Peschiera—pēs-kē-â'-rà.

See *Cherubini*.

peseta (coin)—pā-sā'-tà.

peso (coin)—pā'-sō.

Pestalozzian—pēs-tā-lōz'-zī-än or pēs-tā-lōt'-sī-än.

See *Pestalozzi*.

petiole—pět'-ī-ōl.

Pétion—pā-tē-ôn'.

For ôN, see. p. 27.

petition—pē-tīsh'-ün.

Petrine—pē'-trīn ; pē'-trīn (C.).

"The *Petrine* Epistles."

petrous—pē'-trūs.

The Standard Dictionary says pět'-rūs, and the Century prefers it.

pfennig—pfěn'-nīg.

Phæacians—fē-ā'-shānz.

phalange—fā-lānj' ; Fr. pron. fā-lānz'.

For än, see p. 26.

Phalaris—fāl'-â-rīs.

Pharpar—fär'-pär.

See *Abana*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

phenol—fē nol

Philæ—fī lē

Philander—fī lan der

philanthropic—fīl ān throp īk

philanthropist—fīl ān thrō pist

philanthropy—fīl ān thrō pī

Philp—fīl īp *not* fīl ūp

*See da a<sub>3</sub>e*

philological—fīl-o lōj īk āl

philomusical—fīl o mū zīk āl

phlogiston—flō jīs tōn

phonetization—fō nē tīz ā shūn

Worcester and the Standard say fō nēt īz  
ā shūn

phonic—fōn īk or fō nīk

phonotype—fō no tīp

phonotypy—fō nōt ī pī or fō no-tī pī

phrenologic—frēn ō lōj īk or frē nō-lōj īk

Phryne—frī nē

pianissimo—pē a nīs sīm ō

pianiste—pē ā nēst

*See pianist*

piaster (coin)—pī ās ter

Also spelled *piastre* but pronounced as  
above

Piave—pē a vā

picaune (coin)—pīk a yūn

Piccini—pē-chē nē

(For *K y of Sgn* see p. 37)

picra—pī'-krà.

The Standard Dictionary says pik'-rà.

picric—pī'-krīk or pīk'-rīk.

Pictet—pēk-tā'.

picture—pīk'-tūr, *not* pīk'-chūr.

pièce de résistance—pyās dū rā-zēs-tāns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

pietism—pī'-ē-tism.

piked—pīkt or pī'-kēd.

Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lā'-tōos.

pileated—pī'-lē-ā-tēd or pīl'-ē-ā-tēd.

pillow—pīl'-lō, *not* pīl'-lū.

See *damage*.

pilose—pī-lōs' or pī'-lōs.

Piloty, von—fōn pē'-lō-tē.

Pilpay—pīl'-pī or pīl'-pā-ē.

"The Fables of *Pilpay*."

Pincian (Hill)—pīn'-chăn.

Pinel—pē-něl'.

pinnatifid—pīn-năt'-ī-fīd.

Pinzon—pēn-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*.

piquancy—pē'-kăn-sī or pīk'-ăn-sī.

See *piquant*.

Pisano (Nicola)—nē-kō'-lā pē-zā'-nō.

pismire—pīs'-mīr.

Worcester prefers pīz'-mīr. Stormonth, Walker, and Smart also say pīz'-mīr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pistachio—pĭs tā sho , pis-ta-shĭ o or pĭs-  
ta shĭ ô (Standard)

pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth

Pittacus—pit ta kŭs

‘ *Pittacus* of Mitylene ’

Pitti (Palace)—pĭt'-te.

plaguy—plā -ġĭ

planchette—plān-shĕt', Fr pron plan-  
shĕt'.

For aŷ, see p 26

Plançon—plan-sôn'.

For aŷ, oŷ, see pp 26, 27

Plantagenet—plān tăj -e nĕt.

plaque—plak

plasma—plāz'-ma.

The Standard Dictionary and Century say  
plās ma

Platonist—plā'-tō-nĭst.

Plautus—plō'-tŭs

pleasance—plĕz'-āns

Worcester prefers plĕ-zāns “The Mid  
way *Pleasance*’

plebeianism—ple-be'-yān-izm.

plenitude—plĕn'-ĭ-tūd

Ploërmel—plō ěr mĕl'.

Plombières—plô\ byâr'.

For ôŷ, see p 27

Plon-Plon—plôn'-plôn

For ôŷ, see p 27

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



plume—plūm, *not* plōom.

plumule—plū'-mūl.

plural—plū'-rāl, *not* plōō'-rāl.

Pluto—plū'-tō; *not* plōō'-tō.

Plutus—plū'-tūs, *not* plōō'-tūs.

police—pō-lēs'.

Polk (James K.)—pōk, *not* pōlk.

pollice verso—pōl'-līs-ē vēr'-sō.

polyglot—pōl'-i-ġlōt.

Polynesian—pōl'-i-nē'-zhān or pōl'-i-nē'-shān.

polysyllabic—pōl'-i-sīl-lāb'-īk.

polysyllable—pōl'-i-sīl-lā-bl.

polytheism—pōl'-i-thē-izm.

Polyxena—pō-līks'-ē-nā.

pomace—pūm'-ās.

pompano—pōm'-pā-nō or pōm-pā'-nō.

Pompeius—pōm-pē'-yūs.

Pontefract—pōm'-frēt.

See *Alnwick*.

popliteal—pōp-līt'-ē-āl ; pōp-lī-tē'-āl (Stor.,  
(C.).

“The *popliteal* artery.”

porcine—pōr'-sīn.

pore—pōr, *not* pōr.

See *pour*.

Porsena—pōr'-sē-nā.

See *Porsenna*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Porsenna—pôr-sén'-â.

See *Porsena*.

Portalis—por-ta-lēs'.

portfolio—pôrt-fôl'-yô or pôrt-fô'-lî-ô ;  
pôrt-fô'-lî-ô or pôrt-fôl'-yô (Wor.).

Porto Ferrajo—pôr'-tô fěr-râ'-yô.

Posilippo—pô-sē-lēp'-pô.

position—pô-zîsh'-ăn.

post-obit—pôst-ô'-bît or ôb'-îl ; pôst-ô'-bît  
(Wor., C.).

potato—pô-tâ'-tô, *not* pô-tâ'-tû.

See *damage*.

Potemkin—pô-tēm'-kîn ; Russian pron.  
pôt-yôm'-kîn.

potentiality—pô-tén-shî-âl'-î-tî.

Potocki—pô-tôts'-kē.

pour—pôr, *not* pôr.

See *pore*.

Pourtales, de—dũ pōor-tá-lâ'.

Pozzo di Borgo—pôt'-sô dê bôr'-gô.

Prado (Madrid)—prâ'-dô.

prance—prâns, *not* prâns.

See *ask*.

Prater (Vienna)—prâ'-tēr.

preamble—prē'-âm-bl, *not* prē-âm'-bl.

prebendal—prē-bēn'-dāl.

The Century and Standard say prēb'-ēn-dāl.

Preble—prēb'-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

preceptory — pře-sěp'-tō-rĭ ; přes'-ěp-tō-rĭ  
(Wor.).

precinct—prē'-singkt.

predicative—před'-ĭ-kā-tĭv.

prefatory—přef'-à-tō-rĭ.

preposterous—prē-pös'-těr-ūs, *not* prē-pös'-trūs.

presbyopia—přes-bĭ-ō'-pĭ-â.

*See myopia.*

presbyopic—přes-bĭ-öp'-ĭk.

*See myopic.*

prescient—prē'-shĭ-ěnt or prē'-shěnt.

president—přez'-ĭ-děnt, *not* přez'-ĭ-dünt.

*See damage.*

Presque Isle—přes-kěl'.

preteritive—prē-těr'-ĭ-tĭv, *not* přet'-ěr-ĭ-tĭv.

Priapus—prĭ-â'-pūs, *not* prĭ'-â-pūs.

prie-dieu—prē-dyě' ; Fr. pron. prē-dyö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prĭ-ē'-nē.

prima donna—prē'-mâ dŏn'-nâ.

princesse—prĭn-sēs' ; Fr. pron. prăn-sēs'.

For ã, see p. 26. *See princess.*

prism—prĭz'-m, *not* prĭz'-üm.

*See chasm.*

privat-docent—prē-văt' dŏt-sěnt'.

proceeds (n.)—prŏ'-sědz ; prŏ'-sědz or  
prŏ-sědz' (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

procurator—prök yū rā ter

procuress—prō ku rēs *not* prök yū rēs

prodigious—pro dij us

program—pro grām *not* pro grām

There is no authority for the vicious pronunciation prō grām See *programme*

programme—prō grām

See *program*

prohibitory—prō hīb it ō rī

prolate—prō lāt

The Standard Dictionary prefers pro let  
See *oblate*

prolegate—prō lēg at prō lēg at (C)

proletary—prōl ĕ tā rī or prō lē tā rī

prolocutor—prōl ō kŭ ter or prō lōk yō  
ter

promontory—prōm un tō rī

Prophete Le—lū prō fat

propitiate—prō plīh ī at

propylon—prōp il ōn

prosaist—prō zā īst

Worcester Stormonth and Smart say prō  
zā īst

Prospero—prōs pē rō

The Tempest

prosperous—prōs per ūs *not* prōs prūs

protrude—prō trūd *not* prō trōd

Provence—prō vāns

For an see 1 26

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Prudhon—prü-dôn'.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Prussia—prüsh'-yâ or prōo'-shē-â.

prussiate—prüs'-sī-ât, prōos'-sī-ât, or prüsh'-  
ī-ât.

Psalms (Book of)—sāmz, *not* sāmz.

psychiatry—sī-kī'-â-trī.

psychomachy—sī-köm'-â-kī.

psychosis—sī-kō'-sis.

Pueblo—pwěb'-lō.

pugh—pōo or pŭ.

Pulci—pōol'-chē.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tā'-vâ.

Also spelled *Poltava*, but pronounced as  
above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pōol'-tōosk.

punctilious—pŭnk-tīl'-yŭs.

The Standard and Century say pŭngk-tīl'-  
ī-ŭs.

purificative—pŭ'-rī-fī-kā-tīv.

The Standard Dictionary says pŭ-rīf'-ī-  
kā-tīv.

pursue—pŭr-sŭ', *not* pŭr-sōo'.

pursuit—pŭr-sŭt', *not* pŭr-sōot'.

pursy—pŭr'-sī, *not* pŭs'-sī.

put—pōot, *not* pŭt.

putlog—pōot'-lōg̃; pŭt'-lōg̃ (Wor.).

Puy de Dôme—pŭ-ē' dŭ dôm.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

pyjama—pɪ-ja'-ma

Also spelled *pajama*, but pronounced as above See *pajama*

pyromancy—pɪr'-ō-măn-sɪ, *not* pɪ'-rō-măn-sɪ.

pyrotechnics—pɪr-ō-ték'-nɪks, *not* pɪ-rō-ték'-nɪks

See *pyrotechny*

pyrotechny—pɪr'-ō-ték-nɪ, *not* pɪ'-rō-ték-nɪ.  
See *pyrotechnics*.

## Q

quadriga—kwöd-rɪ'-gā

quadrigate—kwöd-rɪj'-ā-gāt or kwöd-rɪ-jā'-gāt

quadripartite—kwöd-rɪp'-ar-tīt or kwöd-rɪ-par'-tīt.

quality—kwöl'-ɪt-ɪ.

quantity—kwön'-tɪ-tɪ.

quasi—kwā'-sɪ ; kwā'-sɪ (Stor.).

quasimodo—kwās-ɪ-mō'-dō.

Quasimodo—ka-zē-mō'-dō.

"Notre Dame de Paris"

quatrain—kwöt'-rān.

Queenstown—kwēnz'-tūn, *not* kwēnz'-town.

See *Alnwick*.

quelle sotise—kəl sō-tēz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quelque chose—kěl'-kü shōz.

Quentin Durward—kwěn'-tīn dūr'-wārd.

quercitron — kwēr'-sīt-rūn ; kwēr-sīt'-rōn  
(Wor.).

Querétaro—kā-rā'-tä-rō.

Quesnel—kā-něl'.

Queux—kö or kyū.

For ö, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-brōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Quogue—kwöḡ.

quorum—kwō'-rūm, *not* kwôr'-ūm.

quotient—kwō'-shěnt.

## R

raceme—rā-sēm'.

raj—rāj.

raja—rā'-jä or rā'-jä.

Also spelled *rajah*, but pronounced as  
above. See *rajah*.

Rajpoor—rāj-pōor'.

rajpoot—rāj-pōot'.

Also spelled *rajput*, but pronounced as  
above.

Rajpootana—rāj-pōo-tā'-nä.

Rakoczy (March)—rā'-kōt-sē.

Ramadan—rām-ā-dān'.

Ramapo—rām-ā-pō'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

rament—rám ěnt

rancho—rán chō r in cho (C)

Ranke von—fōn ran kě fōn ráng kě  
(Biog)

rapport—ráp pōrt Fr pron rà pōr

rasorial—rà zō rí ěl

Rasselas—rás sē las

Ravillac—ra vāl yāk or ra vā yāk

ravelin—rāv lín *not* rāv ěl in

ready made—rěd ĩ mād *not* rěd ĩ mād

rebel (n)—rěb-ěl *not* rěb ĩ

*See da nage*

receptory—rē sěp tō rí

recollect (to remember)—rěk ōl lěkt

rectitude—rěk tĩ tūd *not* rěk tĩ tōd

Redan—ré dān

redemption—rē dēm̄p shun *not* rē dēm-  
shūn

Pronounce the *p* in the *second* syllable

regicide—rěj ĩ síd

Regnault—rūn yō

*See baignoire*

Regnier—rūn yā'

*See baignoire*

regular—ręg yū ler

rei (coin)—rē *pl* reis (rā ĩs or rēz)

Reille—rà yū

*See Bo logn*

(For Key of *ſ n i r p* 37)



Religio Medici—rē-līj'-ī-ō mēd'-ī-sī.  
 remigrate—rēm'-ī-ġrāt or rē-mī'-ġrāt.  
 renascence—rē-nās'-sēns.  
 renege—rē-něj' or rē-nēġ', *not* rē-nīġ'.  
 renew—rē-nū', *not* rē-nōō'.  
 reniform—rēn'-ī-fōrm.  
 renitence—rē-nī'-tēns.  
 rentier—rān-tyā'.

For än, see p. 26.

repast—rē-pāst', *not* rē-päst'.  
 See ask.

repetend—rēp'-ē-tēnd'.

The Standard and Century say rēp'-ē-tēnd.

repetitor—rēp'-ē-tī-tōr.

replum—rē'-plūm.

The Standard and Century say rēp'-lūm.

reportorial—rē-pōr-tō'-rī-āl.

requisite—rēk'-wīz-īt.

residential—rēz'-ī-dēn'-shā-rī.

residue—rēz'-ī-dū, *not* rēz'-ī-dōō.

resignee—rēz'-īn-ē'.

The Standard Dictionary says rē-zī-nē'.

resolution—rēz'-ō-lū'-shūn, *not* rēz'-ō-lōō'-shūn.

respited—rēs'-pīt-ēd, *not* rē-spī'-tēd.

Restigouche—rēs-tī-ġōōsh'.

When written with an accent on the *final* e (Restigouché), it is pronounced rēs-tī-ġōō-shā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Réunion—re ūn yun, Fr pron ra-u-nyŌN'.

For ū, ū\, see pp 26 27

revelry—rēv ēl rī

reverend—rēv ēr ěnd, *not* rēv -ēr-ěnt.

rheumatic—ru māt -ĭk

rhizome—rī-zōm' or rī' zōm

rhizopod—rīz -o-pōd or rī' zo-pōd.

rhodeoretin—rō-de-ō-re' tīn

rhumb—rŭm or rŭmb

*See rhomb*

riant—rī -ānt, Fr pron re-āN'.

For a\ see p 26

Ricasoli—re kā -sō-le

Ricord—re kōr

rid—rīd, *not* rēd

Rienzi (Cola di)—kō' là dē ré-ěn'-zē.

Rigi Culm—re -gē kōōlm.

Rijks (Museum)—rēks

rimose—rī mōs'.

ripeness—rīp'-nēs.

*See damage*

Ripon—rīp'-ŭn

risk—rīsk, *not* rēsks.

risqué—rēs-kā'.

Ristori—rē-stō'-rē

rivose—rīv-ōs' ; rī'-vōs (C)

Robbia, della—dēl'-la rōb'-bī-a.

Robusti—rō-bōōs'-tē

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

robustious—rō - būs' - chūs ; rō - būst' - yūs  
(Wor., Stor.).

"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow." —  
*Shakespeare.*

rochet—rōch' - ět.

Roebing—rēb' - līng or rō' - blīng.

For ö, see p. 25.

Roentgen—rönt' - ġēn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Roget—rō-zhā'.

"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Rolla—röl' - lā.

See *Rollo*.

Romany—rōm' - ā-nī, *not* rō' - mā-nī.

Also spelled *Romany*, but pronounced as  
above.

romanza—rō-mān' - zā ; rō-mān' - zā (Wor.).

Roncesvalles (Pass)—rōn-sē-vāl' - lēs ; Sp.  
pron. rōn-thēs-vāl' - yēs.

See *Cervantes, llano*.

rondeau—rōn-dō' or rōn' - dō.

See *rondo*.

rondo—rōn' - dō.

See *rondeau*.

Rondout—rōn' - dōwt, *not* rōwn' - dōwt.

Roosevelt—rōs' - vēlt, *not* rōōs' - vēlt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long in  
English, or like *oo* in *door*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

roquelaure—rōk ɛ lɔr

rorqual ror kwal rōr kwol (Stor)

Rosa (Salvator)—sal va tōr ro za

Rosicrucius—rōs i krōō shī ũs

Rossbach (Battle of)—rōs bak

For k see p 28

Rousillon—rōō scl yōn

For ōn see p 27 All s Well That Ends  
Well

Roustam—rōōs tam

Rovigo—ro vē ɣō

rowan (tree)—rō ăn row ăn (C)

Rowley—row lī

Roxana—rōks ā na

Rubuyat—rōō bī yăt

Rubens—rōō bēnz

rubiacin—rōō bī a sīn

ruble—rōō bl

ruby—rū bī *not* rōō bī

Rueil—ru ăl

For ũ see p 26

ruffianism—rūf yăn Izm or rūf y ăn Izm

See *ruffian*

rupee (coin)—rōō pē

ruse de guerre—ruz dū gâr

For ũ see p 26

Russ—rūs or rōōs

rutabaga—ru ta bā ɣă

(For A y of S g r see p 37)

## S

Saadi—sä'-dē.

Also spelled *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

Saale—sä'-lē.

Saarbrück—sär'-brük.

For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra—sä-ä-vā'-thrä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

sacque—săk.

saffron—săf'-frün.

Worcester gives săf'-fûrn as a secondary form.

Saghalien—sä-gā-lē'-ën or sä-gā-lēn'.

sainfoin—săn'-foin or sãn'-foin.

St. Bernard—sânt bër'-nărd or bër-nărd' ;

Fr. pron. sãn bër-năr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard (hospice and dog)—sânt bër-nărd' ; Fr. pron. sãn bër-năr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Dizier—săn dēz-yā'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—sânt zhěn-vē-āv'.

For ăN, see p. 26. See *St. Genevieve* (U. S.).

St. Francis of Assisi—sânt frăn'-sīs ōv ăs-sē'-zē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St Genevieve (U S)—sânt jěn c-vev'.

See *Sainte Genevieve*

St Germain (Palace)—sân zhěr-măn'.

For ăN, see p 26

St Jean d'Acre—sân zhan da'-kr.

For an, ăN, see p 26

St Jean d'Angély—sân zhan dan-zhâ-lê'.

For an, ăN, see p 26

St. John—sant'-jôn or sîn'-jěn.

See *Almwick*

St Maur—sân môr'.

For ăN, see p 26

St. Omer—sân-tò-měr'.

For ăN, see p 26

St. Pancras—sant păn -krăs.

Saint-Saens—sân-san'.

For ăN, an, see p 26

Sais—să'-is, sis (Gaz).

Salamis—săl'-a mīs

salary—săl'-â-rî, *not* sâl'-rî.

salival—sa-lî'-văl

salmonoid—săl'-môn-oid.

salsify—săl'-sî-fl.

salute—sa-lût', *not* sâ-lôot'.

Samara—sa-mă-ră'.

Samaria—sa-mă'-rî-â.

samaroid—săm'-â-roid.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Samian—sā'-mī-ăn.

"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—sā'-mī-ěl or sâ'-mī-ěl.

Samos—sā'-mös.

"The Sage of *Samos*."

samovar—să'-mō-vär.

samphire—săm'-fīr or săm'-fēr.

sample—săm'-pl, *not* sām'-pl.

Sand (George)—jôrj sänd; Fr. pron.  
zhôrzh sänd.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Sandusky—săn-dūs'-kī.

San Jacinto—săn jă-sîn'-tō.

San Miguel—săn mē-gěl'.

San Remo—săn rā'-mō.

Santa Anna or Aña—săn'-tä ăn'-nä or ăn'-  
yă.

See *cañon*.

Santa Scala—săn'-tä skă'-lä.

Santos-Dumont—săn-tös' dü-môn'.

For ü, ăn, ôx, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—săn yōös'-tă.

sapient—sā'-pī-ënt.

Sapor—sā'-pôr.

sapsago—săp'-să-gō.

sardine (gem)—săr'-dîn or săr'-dîn.

See *sardine* (fish).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Sartoris—sar-to -rís

sate (imperfect of sit)—săt, *rarely* săt.

satrapy—sa-tra-pi or săt'-ra-pi

The Century Dictionary prefers săt' ra pi

sausage—sô'-săj

The pronunciation săs sĭj, once in good repute, is no longer heard

savagery—săv'-ăj-rĭ, săv'-ă-jĕr-ĭ (Stor.).

See *savage*

Say (Léon)—lă-ôn sâ

For ôv, see p 27

Scæan (Gate)—sĕ'-ăn.

scaglia—skăl'-yâ.

scald (to burn)—skôld.

See *scald* (*poet*)

scaphoid—skăf'-oid; skă'-foid (Wor.).

scapiform — skă'-pi-fôrm, skăp'-ĭ-fôrm  
(Wor.)

scarce—skârs

Scarron—skă-rôn'.

For ôv, see p 27

Sceaux—sô.

sceptic—skĕp'-tik, *not* sĕp'-tik.

Also spelled *skeptic*, but pronounced as above

Scheele's Green—shĕlz' ġrĕn.

See *Scheele*

/ (For Key of Signs, see p 37)



scherzando—skēr-tsän'-dō.

schist—shĭst.

schistose—shĭs-tōs' ; shĭs'-tōs (C.).

schizopod—skĭz'-ō-pōd ; shĭz'-ō-pōd (Stor.).

Schley—shlī.

schloss—shlös.

Schönberg-Cotta—shōn'-bērg kōt'-tā.

For ö, g, see pp. 25, 28.

schooner—skōon'-ēr.

schottische—shōt'-tēsh ; shō-tēsh' (C.).

Also spelled *schottish*, but pronounced as above.

Schwartzenberg, von—fōn shwärt'-sēn-bērg ; Ger. pron. fōn svär'-tsēn-bērg.

For g, see p. 28.

scimiter—sĭm'-ĭ-tēr.

Also spelled *cimeter*, *scimitar*, and *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

scire facias—sī'-rē fā'-shĭ-ās.

scission—sĭzh'-ŭn or sĭsh'-ŭn.

scrofula—skrōf'-yū-lā, *not* skróf'-yū-lā.

sculpture—skŭlp'-tūr ; skŭlpt'-yŭr (Wor.).

Seattle—sē-āt'-l.

seclude—sē-klūd', *not* sē-klōod'.

secund—sē'-kŭnd or sĕk'-ŭnd.

secundine—sĕk'-ŭn-dĭn or sĕk'-ŭn-dĭn.

seduce—sē-dūs', *not* sē-dōos'.

Seelye—sē'-lĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

selah—sɛ lə

selenography—sɛl ɛ nóg rə fɪ

Seleucidæ—sɛ lu sɪ dɛ

Seleucus—sɛ lu kūs

semipedal—sɛ mɪp ɛ dāl sɛm ɛ pɛ -dāl or  
sɛ mɪp -ɛ dāl (Wor)

Seneca—sɛn ɛ ka

senegin—sɛn ɛ jɪn

The Standard and Century say sɛn ɛ ġɪn

sentiment—sɛn tɪ mɛnt *not* sɛn tɪ mɛnt

See *damage*

separatist—sɛp ə rə tɪst

Septuagint—sɛp tu ə jɪnt

Sequoia—sɛ kwɔɪ ə

servitude—sɛrv ɪ tʊd *not* sɛrv ɪ tʊd

sesquipedal—sɛs-kwɪp ɛ dāl

The Standard Dictionary prefers sɛs kwɪ  
pɛd əl

sesquuplicate—sɛs kwɪp ɪ kət

set to—sɛt tō, *not* sɛt tō

seventy—sɛv ɛn tɪ

sewage—sū əj

See *sewerage*

sewerage—sū ɛr əj

See *sewage*

sforzando—sfɔr tsan -dò, sfɔr -zăn -dò  
(Wor)

shallot—shəl lɔt

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

shaman—shä'-măn ; shā'-măn (Wor.).

shanghai—shǎng-hī'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Shang-Hai—shǎng-hä'-ī.

Sheila—shē'-lā.

sherbet—shēr'-bět.

Worcester gives shēr-bět' as a secondary pronunciation.

Shiah—shē'-ă ; shī'-ă (Stor.).

See *Sunni*.

Shiites—shē'-īts.

Shiloh—shī'-lō.

Shoshone—shō-shō'-nē.

shrew—shrū, *not* shrō.

Shrewsbury—shrūz'-bēr-ī, *not* shrōoz'-bēr-ī.

Shropshire—shröp'-shēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Shrove Tuesday—shrōv tūz'-dā, *not* shrōv' tūz-dā.

Shylock—shī'-lōk, *not* shī'-lärk.

sice—sīz or sīs ; sīs (C.).

Sicyon—sīsh'-ī-ön.

The Standard Dictionary says sīs'-ī-ön.

sideral—sīd'-ēr-ăl ; sī'-dēr-ăl (Stor.).

sidereal—sī-dē'-rē-ăl.

siderite—sīd'-ēr-īt or sī-dā'-rīt.

sideromancy—sīd'-ēr-ō-măn-sī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sideroscope—sīd er o skop

Worcester gives se de ro skop as a secondary pronunciation

Silvio Pellico—sīl vē ō pēl lē ko

singular—sing gū ler

sinical—sī nīk əl or sīn īk əl

Sisera—sis -er ə

Sistine (Chapel)—sis tīn or sīs tēn

sit—sit *not* sēt

skirret—skīr rēt skēr rēt (Stor)

slander—slān der

Slav—slav or slāv

See *Sclav Slave slate*

slave—slāv

See *Sclav Slav Slave*

Slave—slāv or slāv

See *Sclav Slav slave*

Slavic—slāv īk or sla vīk

sleazy—slē zī

The Standard gives sla zī and the Century prefers it

slept—slēpt *not* slēp

Sley (The)—slī

Sligo—slī go

smallpox—smōl pōks

Worcester refers to place the accent on the *last* syllable

Smilic—smī lī

(For *Acry of S* see *app 3*)

Smolensk—smō-lěnsk'.

Smyth—smīth or smīth.

See *Smythe*.

Smythe—smīth.

See *Smyth*.

snout—snowt, *not* snōot.

Snowdon—snō'-dūn.

Sobieski—sō-bē-ēs'-kē.

society—sō-sī'-ē-tī.

socle—sō'kl or sōk'-l.

See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō'-fā, *not* sō'-fū.

See *damage*.

Sofia—sō-fē'-ä.

Soho (Square)—sō'-hō.

See *soho* (*interj.*).

soi-disant—swä-dē-zän'.

For än, see p. 26.

sol (coin)—söl.

The Standard Dictionary says söl. See *sol* (*musical note*).

solanaceous — söl-ä-nā'-shūs or sō-lā-nā'-shūs.

soldier—söl'-jēr.

Solent (The)—sō'-lěnt.

Solferino—söl-fēr-ē'-nō.

solution—sō-lū'-shūn, *not* sō-lōō'-shūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Somali—sô ma'-lē.

sombrous—sôm'-brūs

somewhat—süm'-hwöt.

somewhere—süm'-hwär.

somite—sô' mit.

song—sông, *not* sǒng *nor* sòng.

*See accost*

Soochoo—sōo-chōo'.

sordine—sôr'-dīn or sôr'-dēn.

Sorel (Agnes)—sô-rēl'.

sororocide—sô rǒr'-ô-sīd.

sort of—sǒrt ǒv, *not* sǒrt ūr.

*See kind of*

Soulouque—sōo-lōok'.

sou marquee—sōo mār-kē'.

Sousa—sōo'-sá.

soutane—sōo-tân' ; sōo-tân' (C.)

Southampton—sūth-hāmp'-tūn, *not* sowth'-hāmp-tūn.

*See Northampton*

southing—sowth'-īng.

Southwark—sūth'-ēr̄k.

*See Alnwick*

Spa—spô or spā.

sparoid—spā'-roid or spār'-oid.

spatial—spā'-shāl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

spectroscopy—spěk-trōs'-kō-pī.

The Standard and Century say spēk'-trō-skō-pī.

Speke—spēk.

spherule—sfēr'-ul or sfēr'-ool.

spinet—spīn'-ět or spī-nět'.

Spires (Diet of)—spīrz.

spirited—spīr'-īt-ěd, *not* spīr'-ūt-ěd.

See *spīrit*.

splenic—splěn'-īk.

Spohr—spōr.

Spokane—spō'-kān.

spongoid—spūn'-goid or spōng'-goid.

spruce—sprūs, *not* sprōos.

Spuyten Duyvil—spī'-těn dī'-vīl.

stalk—stōk.

Stanislas Lesczinski—stān'-īs-lās lěsh-chīn'-skē.

stater (coin)—stā'-tēr.

statuesque—stāt-yū-ěsk'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

status quo—stā'-tūs kwō.

Steen (Jan)—yān stān.

Stein, von—fōn stīn.

Stelvio (Pass)—stěl'-vē-ō.

Stéphanie—stā-fā-nē'.

stere—stēr or stār; stār (C.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

stereochromy—ste-ré-ōk'-ro-mí or stěr'-ē-  
o krō-mí

stereography—ste-re-ōg'-rà-fí or stěr'-ē-ōg'-  
rà-fí.

steward—stū'-ěrd, *not* stōō'-ěrd.

Stilicho—stíl'-ík-ō.

stipend—stí-pěnd.

stogy—sto'-gí

Stoke Pogis—stok pō' jís

stoloniferous—stōl-ō-níf'-ěr-ūs or stō-lōn-  
íf'-ēr-ūs

stomapod—stō'-ma-pōd or stōm'-á-pōd.

stork—stōrk.

storm—stōrm, *not* stōm.

strabismus—strá-bíz'-mūs or stra-bís'-mūs.

Strelitzes—strčl'-íts-čz.

striped (adj.)—stript or strí'-pěd

striped (part.)—stript.

*See learned*

Strophades—strōf'-á-děz.

strumose—strōō-mōs' or strū-mōs' ; strōō'-  
mōz (Stor)

student—stū'-děnt, *not* stōō'-děnt.

Sturm—stōorm.

*" Sturm's Theorem "*

Stuttgart—stōot'-gart.

suasory—swá'-sō-rí.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)



suave—swāv or swäv.

See *suavity*.

subdue—süb-dū', *not* süb-dōō'.

subito—sōō'-bē-tō or sū'-bī-tō.

Sublime Porte—süb-līm' pōrt.

substantiate—süb-stān'-shī-āt.

substantival—süb-stān-tī'-vāl.

The Standard Dictionary says süb'-stān-tīv-āl.

subsultory—süb-sül'-tō-rī.

Worcester prefers süb'-sül-tūr-ī.

Succi—sōō'-chē.

succumb—sük-kūm' or sük-kūmb'.

such—süch, *never* sīch.

sucre (coin)—sōō'-krā.

See *Sucre*.

suède—swād.

sulphurate—sül'-fū-rāt.

summary—süm'-mā-rī.

Sunni—sün'-nē.

See *Shiah*.

superable—sū'-pēr-à-bl.

Suppé, von—fōn sōōp'-pā.

suppose—süp-pōz' *not* spōz.

sura—sōō'-rā.

See *surah*.

surah—sōō'-rā.

See *sura*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

surcingle—sur sɪŋɡl̩

sure—shūr *not* shoōr

surname (n)—sūr nām

surname (vb)—sūr nām or sūr nām

suture—sū tūr

swept—swēpt *not* swēp

Sydenham—sīd ěn ũm

*See Al nūck*

syenite—sɪ ě nɪt

syllabic—sɪl lɪb ɪk

Symmes—sɪmz

*Sy n n e s s Hole*

Symonds—sɪm ɔndz sɪ mondz (Biog)

Symplegades—sɪm pl̩ç̩ a dez

symposiac—sɪm pō zɪ ʌk

syncretic—sɪn kr̩ɛt ɪk

syncretism—sɪn kr̩ɛ tɪzm

synergist—sɪn -er jɪst

Syriacism—sɪr' ɪ a sɪzm or sɪr ɪ ʌ sɪzm

syringotomy—sɪr ɪŋ ɡɔt ɔ mɪ

Szamos—sɔm ɔsh

Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō pēn

*See Chopin*

## T

Tabor (Mount)—tá bər

tabouret—táb -ōō r̩ɛt táb -ōō -rā (C)

*(For Acc of Sgue see p. 37)*

tacet—tā'-sēt.

Tacoma—tä-kō'-mä.

Tadousac—tä-dōō-sāk'.

tael—tāl.

tafia—täf'-i-ä.

Tagus—tā'-gūs.

Tahoe—tä-hō'.

Talavera—tä-lä-vā'-rä.

Talleyrand—täf'-lī-ränd; Fr. pron. tä-lä-rän'.

For än, see p. 26.

tallyhō—täf'-lī-hō, *not* täf'-lī-hō'.

tambour—tām'-bōōr.

Tamerlane—tām-ēr-lān'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Tamora—tām'-ō-rā.

"Titus Andronicus."

Tancred—tän'-krēd; täng'-krēd (Biog.).

Tantalus—tän'-tä-lūs.

tantivy—tän-tiv'-i or tän'-tiv-i.

Tao—tä'-ō.

Taoism—tä'-ō-izm; tä'-ō-izm or tow'-izm  
(C.).

tapir—tä'-pēr.

Tappan—täp'-pän.

Tappan Zee—täp'-pän zā.

Commonly pronounced täp'-pän zē.

Tara—tä'-rā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tarifa—ta rĕ fa

Tarquin—tar kwin

Tarshish—tar shĭsh

task—task *not* tĕsk

Taughinnock—to-ġān ōk

taurine (adj)—to rĭn

See *taurine* (1)

taurine (n)—to rĭn or to rĕn

The Standard Dictionary gives tō rĭn as a secondary pronunciation See *taurine* (adj)

Tchu—chōo

Tchukchis—chōōk chĕz

teasel—tĕ zl

techy—tĕch 1

Also spelled *tetchy* but pronounced as above

Tecumseh—tĕ kŭm sĕ

Tehuacan—tā wa kán

telary—tĕ la rĭ or tĕl a rĭ

telegrapher—tĕ lĕg ra fĕr or tĕl ě ġrăf er

The Century Dictionary prefers tĕl ě ġrăf ěr

Tel El Kebir—tĕl ěl kĕb ěr

telepathy—te lĕp a thĭ or tĕl-ě păth 1

telestich—tĕ lĕs tĭk or tĕl ě stĭk

The Standard Dictionary prefers the second

temperament—tĕm per a mĕnt *not* tĕm'-  
pra mĕnt

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

temperature—tēm'-pěr-â-tūr, *not* tēm'-prâ-tūr.

temporarily—tēm'-pō-rā-rĩ-lĩ, *not* tēm-pō-rā'-rĩ-lĩ.

tenon—těn'-űn.

tepor—tē'-pôr ; tęp'-ôr (C.).

Terah—tē'-râ.

terraqueous—těr-râ'-kwē-űs.

Tête-Noire—tât-nwâr'.

tetrarchate—tē-trâr'-kât.

The Standard and Stormonth say tět'-râr-kât. See *tetrarch*.

textile—těks'-tĩl.

thawing—thô'-űng, *not* thôr'-űng.

the—thē, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel ; thű, before a consonant.

Théâtre Français—tā-ă'-trű frăn-să'.

For ăn, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Theiss—tīs.

See *Luther*.

Themistocles—thē-mĩs'-tō-klēz.

theocracy—thē-ők'-râ-sĩ.

See *theocracy*.

theocracy—thē - ők' - râ - sĩ ; thē - ők - krâ' - sĩ (Stor.).

See *theocracy*.

Theocritus—thē-ők'-rĩ-tűs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

therefor—th̄ar for

*See the before*

Theseus—the se us or the sūs

Thiergarten—ter gar t̄en

*See Luther*

Thirlwall—th̄erl wol

Thom̄en—thō me ən

The Stan lird and Worcester say tō mē ən

Thomism—tho m̄izm —

The Standard says to m̄izm

Thomist—thō m̄ist

The Standard Worcester and Stormonth  
say to m̄ist

Thou de—du tōo

threnody—thr̄en ò dī thr̄e nō dī (Stor)

threw—thru *not* thr̄ōo

throng—thr̄ong

*See atcost*

Thucydides—thu s̄id I d̄ez

thug—thug

Worcester gives t̄ug as a secondary pro  
nunciation

Thun (Lake)—tōon

tidbit—t̄id b̄it

Tien Tsin—t̄ē-ən ts̄en

Lippincott's Gazetteer accents the *final*  
syllable

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Tiers État—têrz ā-tā' ; tē-ârz' ā-tā' (Wor.).

Fr. pron. tyâr zā-tā'.

Tiflis—tif-lēs'.

Tiglath Pileser—tīg'-lāth pīl-ē'-zēr.

Tigranes—tī-ḡrā'-nēz.

Timæus—tī-mē'-ūs.

Timon—tī'-mōn.

"*Timon* of Athens."

Tintagil—tīn-tāḡ'-īl.

"*Tintagil* castle by the Cornish sea."—  
*Tennyson*.

Tippecanoe—tīp-pē-kā-nōō'.

Tiresias—tī-rē'-shī-ās.

Titians—tēt'-yēns.

Also spelled *Titjens*, but pronounced as  
above.

Tityrus—tīt'-īr-ūs.

Tmolus—mō'-lūs.

The Standard Dictionary says tmō'-lūs.

Tobolsk—tō-bōlsk'.

to-morrow—tōō-mör'-rō, *not* tōō-mör'-rū.

See *damage*.

toparch—tō'-pärk.

tongs—tôngz.

See *accost*.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mā'-thä.

See *Madrid*.

tortious—tōr'-shūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tortugas (Dry)—tor tōō ġas  
 tortuous—tor -tu-us

The Standard Dictionary says tor chū ũs

tottering—tôt -ter ing *not* tōt rĩng  
 toupee—tōō pē

See *toupet*

toupet—tōō pā

Worcester gives in addition, tōō pē, too pēt See *toupee*

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā

tourniquet—tōōr-nĩ kět or tūr'-nĩ-kět

tournure—tōōr-nōōr , tōōr-nyōōr' (Standard)

tout court—tōō kōōr'

trait—trāt, Fr pron trā

"Formerly pronounced trā, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England —*Webster*

tramontane—trā mōn -tān or trām'-ōn-tān

See *ultramontane*

trance—trāns

See *ask*

tranquillity—trān-kwĩl'-ĩt ĩ

The Standard Dictionary says trāng kwĩl'-ĩt ĩ See *tranquil*

transference—trāns -fũr ċns

See *transference*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



transference—träns-fēr'-rēns or träns-fēr'-rēns.

See *transference*.

transferrible—träns-fēr'-rī-bl or träns-fēr'-rī-bl.

translucent—träns-lū'-sēnt, *not* träns-lōō'-sēnt.

Transvaal—träns-väl'.

trapezoid—träp'-ē-zoid; träp'-ē-zoid' or trā-pē'-zoid (Wor.); trā-pē'-zoid (C.).

Trasimenus (Lake)—träś-ī-mē'-nūs.

tremolo—trä'-mō-lō; trēm'-ō-lō (Wor., Stor.).

Trianon (Grand)—gṛān trē-ā-nôn'.

For ān, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Trianon (Petit)—ptē trē-ā-nôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Tricoupis—trē-kōō'-pīs.

trijugous—trīj'-ū-gūs or trī'-jū-gūs.

Worcester says trī-jū'-gūs.

tripedal—trīp'-ē-dāl; trī-pē'-dāl (Stor.).

troglydyte—trōg'-lō-dīt.

troglydytes—trōg'-lō-dī'-tēz or trō-glōd'-ī-tēz; trōg'-lōd'-ī-tēz (C.).

trousers—trōw'-zērz.

trouveur—trōō-vēr'; Fr. pron. trōō-vör'.

For ö, see p. 25. See *trouvère*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

trustworthy—trūst wūr thī  
 trysting—trīst īng trīst īng (C) Scotch  
 pron trīst īng

Tsech—chčK

For K see p 28

Tugendbund—tōō ǵēnd bōont

tumor—tū mēr *not* tōō mēr

tumult—tū mūlt *not* tōō mūlt

tune—tūn *not* tōōn

turgid—tūr jīd

turkōis—tūr kōiz or tūr kēz

Worcester prefers tūr kē/ See *turquois*

turquois—tūr kōiz or tūr kēz

See *turkōis turquoise*

Tuscarora—tūs ka rō ra.

Tuskegee—tūs-kč ǵc

Tussaud—tu sō

For ū see p 26

tutor—tū ter *not* tōō ter

tutti frutti—tōōt ē frōōt-ē

Twickenham—twīk čn ūm

See *Almuck*

Tybalt—tīb alt.

Romeo and Jul et

tympanal—tīm pá nal

tympanic—tīm pān īk tīm pān īk (Wor)

Typhon—tī lōn

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

typhus—tī'-fūs.

typographical—tī-pō-ḡrāf'-īk-āl or tīp-ō-ḡrāf'-īk-āl.

tyranny—tīr'-ăn-nī.

Tyrolean—tīr-ō'-lē-ăn.

Tyrrhenian—tīr-rē'-nī-ăn.

## U

uhlan—yū'-lăn ; Ger. pron. ōo-lăn'.

Ulfilas—ül'-fī-lās.

Also spelled *Ulphilas*, but pronounced as above.

umbilical—üm-bīl'-īk-āl.

unaccented—ün-āk-sēn'-tēd.

unassuming—ün-ās-sū'-mīng, *not* ün-ās-sōo'-mīng.

Un Ballo in Maschera—ōon bāl'-lō ēn mäs'-kā-rā.

Uncas—üng'-kās.

uncivil—ün-siv'-il, *not* ün-siv'-ül. †

See *damage*.

Undine—ün-dēn' ; Ger. pron. ōon-dē'-ně.

undiscerning—ün-dīz-zērn'-īng.

unguiculate—ün-ḡwīk'-ū-lāt.

unhandsome—ün-hăn'-sūm ; ün-händ'-sūm (Stor.).

See *handsome*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Unigenitus—y u-ni jěn -i-tās

Unitarian—y u-ni ta -rī-ăn, *not* y ū-nī-tār'-  
i ăn

univocal—y ū-niv ô kál

unkindness—ăn-kind -nēs.

unmask—un mask' *not* ăn-măsk'.

Unser Fritz—ōon -sēr frĕts

untune—un-tŭn *not* ăn tōon

untutored—un tŭ -tĕrd, *not* ăn tōō -tĕrd

unwary—ăn wā -rĭ, *not* ăn-wâr'-i

upher—ŭp -hĕr

The Standard, Century, and Worcester say  
y ŭ' fĕr

uphroe—y ū'-vrō

The Standard says y ū frō and Worcester  
ŭf rō

upmost—ŭp'-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst'.

upupa—y ū -pŭ pa.

Urbana—ŭr băn'-a, *not* ŭr-bā -nă

ureter—y ū-re'-tĕr

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth  
accent the *first* syllable

urethra—y ū-re'-thra.

Urquhart—ŭr'-kwŭrt

See *Alnwick*

ursine—ŭr'-sĭn or ŭr'-sĭn

Ushant—ŭsh'-ănt

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

usquebaugh — ūs' - kwē - bō ; ūs - kwē - bō'  
(Wor.).

usually—yū'-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* yū'-zhăl-ĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucaption—yū-zū-căp'-shŭn.

uterine—yū'-tēr-ĭn or yū'-tēr-ĭn.

utopist—yū-tō'-pĭst or yū'-tō-pĭst.

Uzziel—ŭz-zĭ'-ĕl or ŭz'-zĭ-ĕl.

“Paradise Lost.”

## V

vaccinate—văk'-sĭ-năt.

vaccination—văk-sĭ-nă'-shŭn.

vagina—vă-jĭ'-nă or vă-jĕ'-nă.

vaginal—văj'-ĭn-ăl or vă-jĭ'-năl.

valeric—vă-lĕr'-ĭk or văl'-ĕr-ĭk.

valet-de-chambre—văl-ă' dŭ shăn'-brŭ.

For ăn, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

valet-de-place—văl-ă' dŭ plăs.

Valkyrie—văl-kŭ'-rĕ-ă.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Vallandigham—văl-lăn'-dĭġ-ŭm.

Valmy (Battle of)—văl-mĕ'.

vamose—vă-mōs' or vă'-mōs.

vapid—văp'-ĭd, *not* vă'-pĭd.

variety—vă-rĭ'-ĕ-tĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Vasa (Gustavus)—gūs-lā'-vūs vā'-sa.

Vashti—vāsh'-ti

vasiform—vās'-i-fôrm , vā'-zi fôrm (Stor.).

Vaudois—vo-dwā'

Vauxhall—vō'-zôl

vehmic—vē'-mīk or vā'-mīk.

Veitch (John)—vēch.

Vehno—vā-le'-nō.

venal—ve'-nāl.

Vendée (La)—lā vān-dā'.

For an, see p. 26

venery—vēn'-ēr-ī.

veney—vēn'-ī.

Worcester gives ve nī as a secondary pronunciation

venose—vē-nōs.

ventriloquist—vēn-trī-lō'-kwī-āl.

ventriloquist—vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīst.

veratrine—vēr'-ā-trīn

Vercelli—vēr-chel-lē.

Verhuell—vēr-hū' ēl.

For ū, see p. 26

vermuth—vēr'-mōōth.

Written also *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne (Jules)—zhāl vērn.

For ū, see p. 26

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

verticillate — vēr-tīs'-īl-āt ; vēr-tē-sīl'-lāt  
(Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says vēr-tīs'-ī-lēt,  
vēr-tīs'-ī-lāt, vēr-tī-sīl'-ēt, or vēr-tī-sīl'-āt.

Vesalius—vē-sā'-lī-ūs.

vesicatory — vēs'-ī-kā-tō-rī ; vē-sīk'-ā-tō-rī  
(Wor.).

vessel—vēs'-sēl, *not* vēs'-l.

See *damage*.

vesture—vēs'-tūr.

via—vī'-ā or vē'-ā.

Via Dolorosa—vē'-ā dōl-ō-rō'-sā.

Via Mala—vē'-ā mā'-lā.

vicenary—vīs'-ē-nā-rī.

victim—vīk'-tīm, *not* vīk'-tūm.

See *damage*.

Victor Hugo—vēk-tōr' ü-ġō'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vīk-tō'-rī-ā nī-ān'-  
zā.

See *Albert Nyanza (Lake)*.

victoria regia—vīk-tō'-rī-ā rē'-jī-ā.

vicuña—vē-kōon'-yā.

See *cañon*.

Vigny de (Alfred)—dū vēn-yē'.

vigorous—vīġ'-ēr-ūs.

Villafranca—vīl-lā-frāng'-kā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Villars, de—du vıl arz , l r pron dă ve-  
yar

vinaceous — vi - nă' - shus , ve - na' - shūs  
(Wor)

vin brut—văn brut

For ăn, u, see p 26

viperine—vı'-pěr-ın or vı'-pěr-ın

virility—vı rıl' ı tı or vır-ıl-ı tı.

virtu—vır tōō' or vēr'-tōō

Vischer—fish-ēr.

Visconti—ves-kôn'-te

See accost

visne—ven or ve-ne

Vistula—vıs -tu-la

vitality—vi-tăl -it-ı

vitellary—vıt -ěl-lă-rı

vitiate—vısh'-ı-ăt

Vitoria—ve-tō'-re-a.

Vittoria Colonna—vıt-tō'-re-a kō lôn'-na.

vituline—vıt'-yū lın

The Standard and Century say vıt yū lın

vive l'empereur—vev lan-pě rōr'.

For o, ăn, see pp 25 26

vive le roi—vev lă rwă

vızor—vız' ěr

See vızor

Vladivostock—vla de-vo-s-tok'.

volant —vō'-lant , vōl ănt (Stor.)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)



vomito—vō-mē'-tō; Sp. pron. vō'-mē-tō.

voyage—voi'-āj; coll. vō'-ij or voij.

Vulgate (The)—vül'-gāt.

## W

Wabash—wô'-bâsh.

Waddington — wöd'-ing-tün; Fr. pron.  
vā-dăn-tôn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Wahabee—wâ-hă'-bē.

See *Wahaby*.

Wahaby—wâ-hă'-bē.

See *Wahabee*.

Wahsatch—wô-săch'.

Walcheren—vâl'-kěr-ën.

For K, see p. 28. "The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Walewski—wā-lěvz'-kē.

Walkure (Die)—dē vâl-kü'-rā.

For ü, see p. 26.

Wallachian—wöl-lā'-kĩ-ăn.

See *Wallachia*.

walnut—wöl'-nüt; wôl'-nüt (Wor., Stor., C.).

Walpurgis (night)—vâl-pōor'-gēs.

walrus—wöl'-rüs; wôl'-rüs (Wor., Stor.).

wampum—wöm'-püm; wôm'-püm (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

wandering—wōn dər ɪŋ *not* wōn dʀɪŋ

wapiti—wāp ɪ tɪ

wasp—wōsp *not* wosp

Waug h (Ldwin)—wo

Waukesha—wo kě shō

waylay—wa lā or wa lā

weald—weld

Wealden—weld n

wear (dam)—wer

Also spelled *weir* which see

Wedgwood—wěj wōd

well (adv)—wěl *never* wál

welwitschia—wěl wích ɪ a.

were (dam)—wēr

See *wear* (dam)

were (vb)—wer

westward—wěst werd

whack—hwǎk *not* wák

what—hwōt *not* wōt

wheal—hwel *not* wěl

where—hwâr *not* war

wherewithal—hwâr wɪθ ol

whether—hwěth -ər

while—hwɪl

See *util*

whinny—hwɪn nɪ

white—hwɪt

whither—hwɪθ -ər

Whitsunday—hwīt'-sūn-dā or hwīt-sūn'-dā.  
wholesale—hōl'-sāl.

why—hwī.

The Century Dictionary gives wī as a secondary form.

Wichita—wīch'-ī-tō.

widow—wīd'-ō, *not* wīd'-ū.

See *damage*.

Wien—vēn.

wile—wīl.

See *while*.

Wilhelmina—vīl-hēl-mē'-nā.

Wilhelm Meister—vīl'-hēlm mīs'-tēr.

Winckelmann—wīngk'-ēl-mān ; Ger. pron.  
vīngk'-ēl-mān.

window—wīn'-dō, *not* wīn'-dū.

See *damage*

windward — wīnd'-wērd ; among sailors,  
wīnd'-ērd.

Winipisiogee (Lake)—wīn-ē-pē-sō'-kē.

See *Winnepesaukee*.

witenagemote—wīt'-ē-nā-gē-mōt.

Also spelled *witenagemot*, but pronounced as above.

withy—wīth'-ī.

The Century Dictionary gives wīth'-ī as a secondary form.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Wittenberg—vet tĕn bĕrg

For G see p 28 Not to be confounded  
th *Wurtemberg* h ch see

Wolfram—vōl fram

wombat—wōm bāt

Stormonth prefers ōō māt

wondering—wūn der ĩng *not* wūn drĭng

A vord of *three* syllables

wonted—wunt ěd

I o j ay our *wonted* tribute —*Shakespeare*

word—wurd

work—w ūrk

worst—w ūrst

Wykeham—wĭk ūm

See *Alnwick*

Wynne—wĭn

Wyse—vez

Wythe (George)—wĭth

## X

Xavier—zāv ĩ er Sp pron hā vē ār

Xeres (Battle of)—hā rĕth

Also spelled *Xerez* bu pronounced as  
above

Xeres de—dā hā rĕth dā hā rĕs (Brog)

xerophagy—zĕ rōf a jĭ

xiphoid—zĭf oĭd zĭ foid (C)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

xylograph—zī'-lō-ġrāf.  
 xylographic—zī-lō-ġrāf'-ĭk.  
 xyloidin—zī-loi'-dĭn.  
 xyster—zīs'-tēr.

## Y

yager—yô'-ġēr or yā'-ġēr.

The Standard Dictionary says yā'-ġēr or yā'-ġēr.

yak—yăk ; yâk (Stor.).

Yakutsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakootsk*.

yapok—yā'-pök.

The Standard and Century say yăp'-ök.

yapon—yā'-pön or yô'-pön.

yellow—yěl'-lō, *not* yěl'-lŭ.

See *damage*.

yew—yū.

Yezdegerd—yěz'-dē-jērd.

yonder—yön'-dēr.

yourself—yūr-sělf'.

Ypey—ī'-pī.

## Z

z (letter)—zē.

Webster says : " In England commonly, and in America sometimes, zēd ; formerly, īz'-zērd."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Zaborowski — za b ɔ r ɔ v s k e

Zairi — za-er

zayat — ʒa yát or za yát

zeugma — zuǵ ma

zocle — zɔ kl or zɔk l

See *so le* a other spelling

zoography — zo ðg ra fí

zoophyte — zò ò fit

zoophytology — zo ðf i t ɔ l ò j i or zo o f i  
t ɔ l ò j i

zoutch — zowch

Zschokke — tshók é

zufolo — tsōō fò lò or zōō fò-lo

Zukertort — tsöök ér tɔrt

Zuñt — sōon ʒ

See *canon*

Zwolle — zwól lé

zygapophysis — zīg a p ɔ f i s i s zi ga p ɔ f i  
s i s (C)

zygodactylous — zīg ò dák t i l ũ s or z i ġ ò  
dák t i l ũ s

zymic — zi mik or zīm ik

zymogen — zīm ò j ěn or zi mo j ěn

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

## WORKS BY W. H. P. PHYFE

---

**How Should I Pronounce?** Or the Art of Correct Pronunciation. 16° . . . . . \$1.25  
Popular edition. 16° . . . . . 75 cts.

"I appreciate its value, and indorse your work as a most serviceable aid to all who wish to speak our language correctly."—EDWIN BOOTH.

**The School Pronouncer.** Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. 16°, pp. 366 . . . . . \$1.25

"A scholarly and scientific presentation of a most difficult subject."—Prof. T. W. HUNT, College of New Jersey.

### **10,000 Words Often Mispronounced.**

A guide to correct pronunciation. Revised and enlarged edition of "7000 Words" (63d thousand), with supplement of 3000 additional words. 16° . . . . . *net* \$1.00

**The Test-Pronouncer.** A companion volume to "10,000 Words Often Mispronounced," containing the identical list of words found in the larger work, arranged in groups of ten, without diacritical marks, for convenience in recitations. 16° . . . . . 50 cts.

"This last volume was prepared at the suggestion of many teachers, and it will be found of great value to others as well. It is admirable in purpose, and supplements completely the previous work."—*Boston Times*.

**5000 Words Often Misspelled.** A carefully selected list of words difficult to spell, together with directions for spelling, and for the division of words into syllables; with an appendix containing the rules and list of amended spellings recommended by the Philological Society of London, and the American Philological Association. 16° . . . . . 75 cts.

"Contains a carefully selected list of words difficult to spell. . . . The simple rules given, with suggestions, are admirable."—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

**5000 Facts and Fancies.** A cyclopædia of important, curious, quaint, and unique information in History, Science, Art, and Nature. 8°, half leather. (By mail, \$5.40) . . . . . *net* \$5.00

---

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK AND LONDON.

## LANGUAGE.

---

**The English Language and English Grammar.** An Historical Study of the Sources Development, and Analogies of the Language and the Principles Covering its Usages Illustrated by Copious Examples by Writers of all Periods By SAMUEL RAMSEY 8° . . . \$2 00

"Mr Ramsay's work will appeal especially to those that desire to know something more about the history and philology the growth and mistakes of their native tongue than is given in the ordinary text-books."—*Baltimore Sun*

**Some Common Errors of Speech** Suggestions for the Avoiding of Certain Classes of Errors together with Examples of Bad and Good Usage By ALFRED G. CUMPTON 12° . . . 75 cts

**A Simple Grammar of English now in Use** By JOHN EARLE, A M., LL.D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford, author of 'English Prose Its Elements, History, and Usage.' 12° . . . \$1 50

"The book is a clear, careful, and scholarly treatise on the English Language and its use, that will be valuable to teachers and to students of language everywhere."—*Washington Times*

**Orthometry** A Treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry, with a New and Complete Rhyming Dictionary By R. F. BREWER, B A 12°, pp xv + 376 . . . \$2 00

"It is a good book for its purpose, lucid, compact, and well arranged. It lays bare, we believe, the complete anatomy of poetry. It affords interesting quotations in the way of example, and interesting comments by distinguished critics upon certain passages from the distinguished poets."—*N Y Sun*

**Manual of Linguistics** An Account of General and English Phonology. By JOHN CLARK, A M. 8°, pp 1111 + 314 . . . \$2 00

"Mr Clark has traced the English language back to its foundations in his work 'Manual of Linguistics.' It is an interesting theme, and his book will prove very useful for reference, for he has culled from many sources and gone over a wide territory."—*Detroit Free Press*

**Composition in the School-Room.** A Practical Treatise By E. GALBRAITH 16°, cloth . . . \$1 00

"The author has drawn fully from the best writers on the subject, and her book is an epitome of the best thought of all."—*Boston Transcript*